Clerk of Committees

1855---City Document---No. 1.

ADDRESS

OF THE

HON. GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,

MAYOR,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW-BEDFORD;

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

APRIL 2d, 1855.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

New-Bedford:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1855.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

When, eight years ago, I took leave of municipal affairs with which I had then been several years connected, I hoped to be permitted to remain a private citizen for the residue of my life. But through the partiality of my fellow citizens, extended to me with a very great degree of unanimity, I have been again called to the field of labor; and although the duty imposed upon me is of a character somewhat different from any I have before assumed, yet I hope to be enabled so to conduct the public affairs, as at least, to receive the approval of my own conscience, looking to that, rather than to the applause of men, for my reward.

I shall not attempt to make any pledges, either to do this or to omit that, simply proposing to discharge whatever duties may devolve upon me, according to my own convictions at the time, having but one object in view, the promotion of the best interests of all classes of the community.

Convened, as we now are, in conformity with the provisions of the City Charter, for the purpose of organizing the City Government for the ensuing municipal year, and having taken upon ourselves the obligation required thereby, in accordance with that obligation let us at the outset, firmly and resolutely determine to execute the trusts confided to us by our fel-

low citizens, in such a manner as to meet their reasonable and just expectations, and to secure, for ourselves, upon the termination of our official labors, the consciousness that they have been directed with a single eye to the true and permanent interests of those whom we represent.

It will be my duty, as it will my pleasure, to cooperate with you in all measures calculated to promote the public good.

FINANCES.

The Treasurer's account, which has been submitted to me, exhibits the following results in respect to the receipts and expenditures of the public money during the past year.

The amount with which the Treasurer charges himself as the receipts from all sources for the year ending 3d mo., 1st, 1855, including temporary loans, and the balance on hand 3d mo. 1st. 1854, is	$328,626.06
Of this sum he credits himself with the items of allowance for prompt payments of taxes, for taxes remitted, and for balance of uncollected taxes for 1854, amounting in the aggregate to	$12,383.32
With the amount of the State and County tax,	19,863.50
With payments on warrants drawn by the Mayor during the year, amounting to	293,943.53
And with the balance in the treasury 3d mo., 1st, 1855,	2,435.71
Making as above,	$328,626.06

Of the foregoing amount of $293,943.53 paid out upon the warrants of the Mayor, the sum of $73,108.90 appropriated to the repayment of temporary loans and interest thereon, and the further sum of $38,718.00, may be regarded as extraordinary expenses; leaving the sum of $182,116.63 as the ordinary expenditure for the year.

In the address of my immediate predecessor, to the City Council the last year, he states the legitimate ordinary expenses of the Government for the previous year, rightfully chargeable to that Government, to have been the sum of $136,372.39; thus showing an increase of expenditure during the last over the pre-

vious year of $45,744.24. There has also been expended during the last month the additional sum of $11,000.

It is obvious that such a rate of increase in the public expenses cannot go on for a series of years, without exciting a feeling of just solicitude on the part of our fellow citizens; and it cannot, I think, fail to admonish us, that in the discharge of our various and responsible duties, there are none imposed upon us which call for greater vigilance or more scrupulous fidelity, than those which arise out of our guardianship of the Public Treasury.

CITY DEBT.

The total amount of the City debt, 3d mo. 1st, 1854, was $114,126.98, of which $14,500 was for temporary loans, which have been paid. There has also been paid on account of the principal $6,618.52, leaving unpaid $93,108 46.

The permanent loans made during the past year amount to $23,600, and the temporary loans prior to 3d mo. 1st, 1855, and which remain unpaid, to $19,500; another temporary loan has been contracted since 3d mo., 1st, for $7000, making the aggregate of the City debt this day $143,108.46, an increase in the last year of $29,000, and in the last two years of more than $100,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our Public Schools ever have received, and I trust ever will, the fostering care of the City Government. Although the amount expended for their support, (exclusive of the cost of new school houses) $35,698.71, appears very large, yet I believe there is no tax assessed upon our citizens which meets with a more ready response than that levied for this purpose.

During the past year, one new house has been built on the corner of Cedar and Maxfield streets, and one is now in process of erection near Bellville, neither of which has been paid for; and a lot of land on the corner of Franklin and State streets, has been purchased as a site for another house.

From the report of the School Committee, which will be laid before you, I learn that the schools "as a whole have been creditably sustained," and from my own knowledge of them, I think they will compare favorably with those of any other city or town in the Commonwealth.

By this very interesting report, which I commend to your careful consideration, you will perceive that in the opinion of the Committee, in consequence of the crowded condition of the schools, and from the gradual increase of our population, some considerable addition to the school accommodations will be required this year.

They also state that they experience much inconvenience from not having a room appropriated to their exclusive use in which to meet and deposit their books and papers, which, under the present arrangement are liable to be scattered and lost.

In the report presented last year, the Committee expressed the opinion that "the time has come when the magnitude and increasing extent of the school interest requires the appointment of a new officer, who shall be styled 'Superintendent of Public Schools,' and whose duty shall consist in devoting his whole time, talents and accomplishments to the general supervision of the schools, and the improvement of their condition." In this opinion I cordially concur, and I invite to it your especial attention. Indeed, I deem it a subject of

regret, that a suggestion of such vital importance to this great and growing interest should have been entirely passed over, and postponed, to the more material interests of the City, which, however worthy of the fostering care of the Government, are certainly of less consideration than the great cause of popular Education, in their permanent influence upon the present and future well being of the community.

The adoption of any measures, which you may propose for the advancement of the best interests of this branch of the public service, will be most heartily cooperated in by me.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library continues to be regarded with unabated interest, and its privileges to be availed of to a great extent by our citizens. It has afforded to a very large number, a quiet place of resort, to which they can retire for intellectual recreation and instruction. The following statistics, which have been kindly furnished me by the Trustees, strikingly exhibit the constantly increasing favor with which it is regarded.

Whole number of books taken from the Library to 3d mo., 4th, 1855,	21,041
Number of persons who have entered their names and received cards, entitling them to the privilege of taking books, during the past year, has been	810
Whole number of cards issued,	3,183
Number of books out at the above date,	1,100
Whole number of books belonging to the Library about,	8,000

In view of these interesting facts, it is apparent, that the entire community, who participate in its advantages, look to the City Government to provide for this

valuable property, which is increasing in extent and value every year, a place of deposit which shall protect it from the perils to which it is now exposed. It has been to our citizens generally, and especially to those to whose care it is more particularly entrusted, a source of great solicitude and anxiety, that this foundation of what we hope will ultimately become one of the chief treasures of our city, may at any moment be destroyed by our neglect to protect it from the casualty of fire. I cannot doubt that an appropriation of a sufficient sum to erect a building which will be at once safe and commodious for its present necessities, and at the same time shall consult the prospective growth of the Library and be a chaste and suitable structure, worthy of the city and the object to which it is devoted, would be most cheerfully seconded and approved by the great mass of our fellow citizens. The amount expended for this account has been $1,721.13, leaving on hand a balance of $523.22 which will be absorbed by existing unliquidated demands.

For details in regard to the condition, wants and prospects of the Library, I refer you to the report of the Trustees.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the municipal year just closed, the services of the Fire Department were called into requisition thirty-four times; the amount of property destroyed was about $80,000, or nearly five times as much as in the previous year. The members of the Department have maintained their usual character for promptness, yet from information, and from my own observation, I am of the opinion that their efficiency has not been of that high order which it has heretofore attained. One cause of the falling off in this respect may be charged

to a too great spirit of rivalry for precedence, rather than for pre-eminence in efficient usefulness. This Department has in years past been justly regarded by the citizens with much favor, and has enjoyed in a great degree their confidence and respect. But, I regret to say, that, although the Chief Engineer has done all in his power to check existing evils, I think in some portions of it, a further effort at reform is at the present time *imperatively* demanded.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I bring to your notice the fact, of the organization, a few months since, of a corps of Veteran Volunteer Firemen, numbering about ninety men, composed of those who have heretofore been most efficiently connected with the Department, and who hold themselves in readiness, on the appearance of a conflagration, again to render their services, under the direction of the Engineers. I have no doubt that this organization will prove to be a most valuable auxiliary to the Department, whenever an exigency arises to call it into action.

One new first class engine has been purchased, and is now in service, making the whole number of Engines in the city, nine; and another has been contracted for, to be delivered during the coming summer. The whole number of Firemen connected with the Department at the present time is 483. One new house has been built on Purchase street, north of Maxfield, for Engine No. 3. Twenty-one hundred feet of leading and thirty feet of suction hose have been added, for the new engine, and to supply the place of such as is unfit for use.

Three new reservoirs have been constructed, and one (on Purchase, near William street) has been repaired; this last will require some further care from the proper officers.

By the report of the Engineers, which will be laid before you, you will learn that in their opinion, a still further increase of reservoirs is required.

Should you decide it to be necessary to construct any, during the ensuing year, I can but suggest the hope, that they will be entered upon sufficiently early to insure their completion before the frosts and storms of winter.

The amount expended for the purposes of this department has been very great, reaching the sum of $24,863.96, against an expenditure the year previous, of less than $10,000. From a want of detailed information, I cannot judge whether or not this great expenditure has been called for; but from the fact of the appropriation last spring having been for only $10,000, I think it may safely be set down as *extraordinary.*

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

The expenditure for our streets and highways during the past year, exclusive of the "Point road," has reached the unprecedented amount of $43,000, being 50 per cent. greater than in any previous year.

By reference to the record of past years, I find that

the amount expended in 1850, was	$13,275
In 1851 was	16,963
In 1852 "	25,387
In 1853 "	26,698
In 1854 "	43,000

The only outlay in this department which may be considered as not rightly chargeable to ordinary repairs, is one of about $3,500 for a road across the "Beach," which it was found incumbent on the City to make and keep in repair, leaving $39,500 justly chargeable to repairs of highways.

You will not expect me at this time to make any specific propositions in relation to this department, as

it would require detailed information in respect to its necessities which I have not yet had an opportunity to acquire. It may, therefore, properly be left for future communications. But I would most urgently recommend to this Council to see to it, that, while every thing the public convenience and comfort demand, be cheerfully and promptly done in this department, a more reasonable and economical expenditure of the public money be made for this purpose.

COMMON SEWERS.

Three Common Sewers have been constructed during the past year; one in William, one in Maxfield, and one from Hill, through Mill, Ray and North streets; and that in Union street has been extended westerly, from County to Cottage street; the amount expended for these purposes has been $20,918.22, which has been paid in part by a permanent loan of $10,000; one-half of the cost assessable on the abuttors is to be returned to the Treasury.

The balance against this account on the first day of last month was $4,833.08.

POINT ROAD.

The "Clark's Point Road" than which a more beautiful drive, or more perfect road, cannot probably be found in New England, if in the United States, and which has justly become a source of pride and satisfaction to our citizens, is so far completed, that no great outlay, beyond the sum necessary to keep it in repair, will be required this year.

The cost of this road to the present time has been a little over $50,000, which has been defrayed by funds raised on a permanent loan of that sum.

ALMS HOUSE.

By the report of the Overseers of the Poor, I learn

that the amount expended for the support of the Institution under their charge has been $14,863.50, of which $8,755.93 has been expended at the Alms House, and $5,575.05 for the relief of three hundred and thirty-three families, comprising twelve hundred and twenty-six persons, out of the House; six hundred and twelve of whom had no legal right to relief, being State paupers. The balance, $532.52 was for incidental expenses, including bills of scavenger carts.

Of the large amount expended out of the house, $3,000 or more than one-half was for fuel, and about $1,600 for provisions, for the more immediate and temporary relief of those who were suffering for the necessaries of life, during the late inclement winter.

The whole number of persons in the Alms House 3d mo. 1st., 1854, was	145
The number admitted the past year,	194
Whole number relieved during the year	339

Who remained in the Alms House 3,799 weeks. The number in the House 3d mo. 1st., 1855, was 77.

This great reduction of the inmates of our Alms House has been in consequence of the establishment by the State of an Alms House at Bridgewater, where all such as have been heretofore provided for as State paupers should be sent, and which will continue to relieve us from persons of this class.

To the several suggestions of the Overseers, I would respectfully call your attention, as being worthy of your careful consideration.

And now, gentlemen, under a deep feeling of the responsibilities resting upon us, let us enter upon our various duties, looking to the God and Father of us all, for ability rightly to discharge them.

1855---City Document---No. 2.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

1855.

MAYOR,

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.

ALDERMEN,

WARD 1.—EDWARD MILLIKEN.
" 2.—JAMES WHEATON.
" 3.—ASA R. NYE,
" 4.—JACOB L. PORTER.
" 5.—OLIVER SWAIN.
" 6.—CRANSTON WILLCOX.

COMMON COUNCIL,

President—JOHN W. NICKERSON.

WARD No. 1.

William H. Topham, James H. Slocum,
Barnabas Collins, John Cranston.

WARD No. 2.

Henry F. Thomas, Harry J. Leach,
Wm. H. Howard, Paul Howland, 2d.

WARD No. 3.

John N. Barrows, Luther G. Hewins,
Daniel Homer, Lewis Hathaway.

WARD No. 4.

John W. Nickerson, Benjamin C. Ward,
Thomas H. Soule, Elisha C. Leonard.

WARD No. 5.

Abner J. Phipps, George L. Brownell,
John Hicks, James R. Denham.

WARD No. 6.

Benjamin F. Popple, Gustavus Delano,
Robert A. Sherman, Isaac S. Cook.

CITY CLERK,

GIDEON B. SPOONER, 2D.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,

ISAAC M. RICHARDSON.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

FREDERICK BRYANT.

ASSESSORS.

WARD No. 1—ABRAHAM ASHLEY, 2D,
" " 2—JOHN BRYANT,
" " 3—EZRA K. DELANO,
" " 4—EDWARD MUNRO,
" " 5—TILSON DENHAM,
" " 6—JOSIAH S. BONNEY.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

WARD No. 1—NATHANIEL H. SWIFT,
" " 2—THOMAS WEST,
" " 3—SQUIRE SANFORD,
" " 4—WILLIAM A. GORDON.
" " 5—HENRY CANNON.
" " 6—JOHN BAYLIES.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WARD No. 1.—ALANSON BORDEN,
JAMES M. LAWTON,
JOHN DAVIS.

WARD No. 2.—PHILANDER BRYANT,
HENRY F. THOMAS,
WILLIAM WILLCOX.

WARD No. 3.—AMASA L. GLEASON,
JAMES TAYLOR,
AZARIAH ELDRIDGE,

WARD No. 4.—JOHN WEISS,
JONATHAN WHEELER,
BENJAMIN V. STEVENSON.

WARD No. 5.—CHARLES HAFFARDS,
WILLIAM HOWE,
EDWARD P. ABBE.

WARD No. 6.—WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
ALBERT G. STANTON.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., Mayor.
JOHN W. NICKERSON, President of the Common Council.
CRANSTON WILLCOX, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction.
ABNER J. PHIPPS.
JAMES B. CONGDON.
SIMPSON HART.

CITY MESSENGER.

ROBERT A. DILLINGHAM.

Standing Committees of the Board of Aldermen.

On Police—The Mayor and Aldermen Porter and Milliken.

On Licenses—Aldermen Wilcox, Wheaton and Nye.

On Enrollments—Aldermen Milliken, Porter and Swain.

On Laying Out and Widening Streets—Aldermen Swain, Wilcox and Wheaton.

Joint Standing Committees.

On Finance—The Mayor, the President of the Common Council, with Messrs. Cranston, Thomas, Hewins, Hicks and Sherman.

On Public Property—Aldermen Nye and Milliken, and Leach, Hathaway and Homer.

On Public Instruction—Aldermen Willcox and Nye, and Phipps, Collins and Hewins.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains and Common Sewers—The Mayor and Alderman Wheaton, and Denham, Topham and Howard.

On Accounts—Aldermen Porter and Swain, and Nickerson, Denham and Barrows.

On the Alms House and the Poor—Aldermen Porter and Willcox, and Popple, Howland and Ward.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Wheaton and Swain, and Topham, Delano and Brownell.

On the Fire Department—The Mayor and Alderman Porter, and Hicks, Homer and Soule.

On Lighting the Streets—Aldermen Milliken and Nye, and Soule, Leonard and Slocum.

On Printing—Alderman Nye, and Barrows and Cook.

Standing Committees of the Common Council.

On Elections and Returns—Homer, Leach and Delano.

On Bills in the Second Reading—Thomas, Hathaway and Collins.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Phipps, Popple and Ward.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

It is made the duty of the Committee on Finance, agreeably to the 24th chapter of the Revised Ordinances, in the month of March annually, to "prepare and lay before the City Council a statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the preceding financial year."

The Committee on Finance, therefore, in compliance with said Ordinance, present to the City Council the following statement of receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending on the first day of March, 1855.

Whole amount of receipts into the Treasury is two hundred fifty-six thousand two hundred thirty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents. The expenditures amount to two hundred fifty-three thousand eight hundred four dollars and three cents, leaving a balance in the Treasury of two thousand four hundred thirty-five dollars and seventy-one cents.

Permanent loans have been ordered and negotiated the past year for the following purposes:—For completing French Avenue, five thousand dollars; for Main Drains and Common Sewers, twelve thousand dollars; for the purchase of lots and the erection of

School Houses, nine thousand dollars, six thousand six hundred of which only have been negotiated, making whole amount of permanent loans one hundred sixteen thousand six hundred eight dollars and forty-six cents.

Temporary loans of fifteen thousand and two thousand dollars, have been made, to meet the wants of the treasury on account of the excess in the expenditures in the Fire Department, over the appropriations for new Engine House, additional Reservoirs, and other apparatus for the Department, of some thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, and building the Beach Road, so called, which cost about three thousand five hundred dollars, which, added to the permanent loans, makes the indebtedness of the City, one hundred thirty-six thousand one hundred eight dollars and forty-six cents.

Herewith you have the Report of the Sub-Committee commissioned to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, also the Report of the Sub-Committee to prepare a "schedule of the Property, real and personal, belonging to the City and the value thereof."

RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY FOR 1854.

From City and County Taxes for 1850,	$33 68	
From City and County Taxes for 1851,	181 07	
From City and County Taxes for 1852,	418 07	
From City, County and State Taxes for 1853,	1,203 97	
From City, County and State Taxes for 1854,	176,929 84	178,766 63
From the Support of the Poor,	4,195 25	
From the City Liquor Agency,	10,616 16	
From Main Drains and Common Sewers,	9,613 88	
From Support of Public Schools,	848 19	
From Lighting the Streets,	226 45	
From Public Cemeteries,	472 00	
From Fire Department,	508 05	
From Repairs of Highways,	4,319 18	
From City Watch,	26 18	
From Incidental Expense Account,	5,027 69	
From Temporary Loans,	17,000 00	
From Permanent Loans,	23,600 00	
Balance in the Treasury 3d mo. 1st, 1854.	1,020 08	77,473 11
		$256,239 74

EXPENDITURES FROM THE TREASURY IN 1854.

County Tax,	12,915 50	
State Tax,	6,945 00	19,860 50
For Support of the Poor,		14,863 50
For Fire Department,		24,863 96
For City Liquor Agency,		9,715 21
For Free Public Library,		1,721 13
For Free Public Schools,		35,698 71
For Pine Grove Cemetery,		75 99
For Rural Cemetery,		10 50
For City Debt,		12,128 92
For Main Drains and Common Sewers,		20,918 22
For amount expended on French Avenue,		5,828 50
For amount expended on Beach Road,		3,500 00
For Repairs of Highways,		39,563 08
For amount paid Temporary Loans,		12,431 67
For Incidental Expenses,		31,582 85
For City Watch,		10,712 28
For Lighting the Streets,		10,329 01
Balance in the Treasury,		2,435 71
		$256,239 74

All which is respectfully submitted.

Per order of the Finance Committee,

RODNEY FRENCH, Mayor, *Chairman.*

New Bedford, March 24, 1855.

The Sub-Committee from the Committee of Finance have examined the accounts of the City Clerk and Treasurer for the year ending March 1st, 1855, and find them correct.

Annexed they present the following schedule of payments with a copy of the Treasurer's account.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOS. WILLCOX, } Sub
J. W. NICKERSON, } Committee.

New Bedford, 3d mo. 31st, 1855.

Dr. CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, in account from 3d mo. 1st, 1854,

To Cash paid the County Tax for 1854,			12,915 50
To Cash paid the State Tax for 1854,			6,945 00
To Cash paid Mayor's Drafts and charged to the following appropriations, viz:—			
Support of the Poor,		14,863 50	
Fire Department,		24,863 96	
City Liquor Agency,		9,715 21	
Free Public Library,		1,721 13	
Free Public Schools,		35,698 71	
Pine Grove Cemetery,		75 99	
Rural Cemetery,		10 50	
City Debt,		12,128 92	
Main Drains and Common Sewers,		20,918 22	
City Watch,		10,712 28	
Lighting the Streets,		10,329 01	
Repairs of Highways,		48,891 58	
Temporary Loans,	72,000 00		
Interest on do.	1,108 90		
Ordinary Incidental expenses including the purchase of a lot and the erection of the City Stable, $4,497 25,	30,905 62		
		104,014 52	
			293,943 53
Amount allowed for prompt payment of Taxes,			4,185 54
Amount remitted for 1854,			2,481 88
Balance of uncollected Taxes for 1854, new account,			5,715 09
Balance Cash in the Treasury 3d mo. 1st. 1855,			2,435 71
			$328,623 06

CHARLES F. WILLCOX, Treasurer.

NEW BEDFORD, 3d mo. 1st, 1855.

to 3d mo. 1st, 1855, with CHARLES F. WILLCOX, Treas. and Col'r, Cr.

By balance in the Treasury 3d mo. 1st, 1854,		1,020 08
By amount of City, County and State Taxes for 1854 including all Taxes assessed since regular assessment,		189,313 16
Support of the Poor—		
Amount received from sales from City Alms House Farm for support of Poor from other towns and Hospital patients,	2,059 36	
Amount received from the Commonwealth for support of State Paupers,	2,131 89	
Amount received from Peneton & Brooks, error in their bill,	4 00	4,195 25
City Liquor Agency—		
Amount received from the Agent,		10,616 16
Main Drains and Common Sewers—		
Amount received from sundry persons, abuttors,	9,598 21	
Amount received from sundry persons for stone,	13 50	
Amount received from Pierce & Keene, error in their bill,	2 17	9,613 88
Support of Public Schools—		
Amount received from the Commonwealth from School Fund,	821 52	
Amount received from Eliza Lewis, error in her bill,	26 67	848 19
Lighting the Streets—		
Amount received from the Superintendent,	213 20	
Amount received from sundry persons for damage to Lanterns,	13 25	226 45
Public Cemeteries—		
Amount received from the Superintendent, for sale of lots,		472 00
Fire Department—		
Amount received from Firemen's Roll from 5th mo. 1st, '48, to 5th mo. 1st, '53, inclusive,	475 18	
Amount received from J. B. Ashley, over pay to Dennis Sullivan,	3 62	
Amount received from Gibbs Taber, for stone,	29 25	508 05
Repairs of Highways—		
Amount received from the Superintendent,	4,016 50	
Amount received from the N. B. Gas Light Co., for stone and labor,	23 85	
Amount received from sundry persons for dirt and stone,	179 89	
Amount received from Shaw & Whitridge, error in their bill,	98 94	4,319 18
City Watch—		
Amount received from Taber & Co., error in their bill,		26 18
Temporary Loans,		60,000 00
Permanent Loans—		
Main Drains and Common Sewers,	12,000 00	
Repairs of Highways, French Avenue,	5,000 00	
Support of Public Schools,	6,600 00	23,600 00
Temporary Loans,		17,000 00
Amount received from City, County and State Taxes from 1850 to 1853 inclusive,		1,836 79
Incidentals—		
Amount received from sundry persons for rent of land,		356 00
Amount received from the Clerk of the Market, for Stall Rent,		416 00
Amount received for unsettled Taxes,		9 00
Amount received from sundry Rolls returned,		68 57
Amount received from City Clerk for Licenses, warming and use of Hall,		1,093 41
Amount received from the Commonwealth, Militia Bounty and Armory Rent		965 84
Amount received for the support of the Insane at the State Lunatic Hospital,		121 44
Amount received from Clerk of Police Court, fees &c.,		1,220 35
Amount received from E. S. Willcox, Clerk pro tem. Police Court, fees, &c.,		12 75
Amount received from City Marshal, fines, costs &c.,		740 68
Amount received from the N. B. Gas Light Co., discount allowed,		5 99
Amount received from Booth & Hathaway for screws, brackets, &c.,		17 66
		$328,623 06

3d mo. 1st, 1855. By the above balance, $2,435 71.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
3d mo. 1st, 1855.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the requirements of the City Ordinances, I have the honor to submit to you my account as City Treasurer and Collector for the financial year 1854–'55.

There is due from Abuttors for their proportion of the cost of constructing Main Drains and Common Sewers, five thousand four hundred sixty-two dollars and forty-six cents.

The amount of uncollected Taxes will be seen from the following statement, viz:

For the year 1849,		$14 14	
			14 14
For the year 1850,		163 06	
Remittance,	7 50		
Cash paid into the Treasury,	33 68	41 18	
			121 88
For the year 1851,		537 62	
Remittance,	34 50		
Cash paid into the Treasury,	181 07	215 57	
			322 05
For the year 1852,		1,231 67	
Remittance,	87 07		
Cash paid into the Treasury,	418 08	505 15	
			726 52
For the year 1853,		2,790 35	
Remittance,	123 24		
Cash paid into the Treasury,	1,203 97	1,327 21	
			1,463 14
For the year 1854,			
From non-residents and persons not to be found,		1,319 27	
From persons absent,		2,796 83	
From persons at home and unsettled Estates,		1,599 80	
			5,715 90
			$8,363 63

Respectfully,

CHARLES F. WILLCOX, Treasurer.

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS.

John F. Emerson,	$906 66	H. S. Macomber,	$201 66
Ebenezer Hervey,	900 00	Mary A. Underwood,	268 88
Ivory S. Cornish,	884 98	P. B. Cathell,	181 11
N. Lincoln, Jr.	799 95	J. S. Macomber,	268 88
William H. Chamberlin,	699 98	Mary E. Cranston,	256 65
S. Hutchinson,	841 97	Mary E. Allen,	218 88
John N. Brown,	471 11	Fidelia A. Homer,	93 32
G. S. Newcomb,	784 44	Betsey T. Wing,	220 54
J. S. Barrell,	699 98	Mary A. Crowell,	218 89
Mary T. Congdon,	350 65	Margaret T. Barker,	213 32
Anna M. Bailey,	319 54	Susan R. Nichols,	218 88
Caroline E. Bonney,	270 00	Julia E. Norton,	42 77
Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	299 99	Louise E. Coleman,	224 99
Helen M. Gordon,	299 99	Amanda J. Clark,	193 88
Sarah D. Ottiwell,	300 01	Sarah M. Simmons,	194 79
Annie R. Commerford,	299 99	Susan E. Brown,	176 10
Abbie M. Nelson,	368 88	E. C. Lewis,	220 55
H. B. Robinson,	368 88	Laura F. Bryant,	156 67
Mary R. Howe,	226 10	Mary E. Smith,	163 32
E. C. Babcock,	214 44	Abby F. Bryant,	168 85
Lucy T. Clark,	183 88	Mary E. Brady,	146 65
Julia A. M. Clark,	223 88	T. W. Hatch,	28 00
Dorothy P. King,	268 88	Jane M. Cook,	201 65
Sarah H. Hewins,	268 88	Joannah P. Nash,	136 66
Hannah W. Payson,	268 88	Maria F. Lothrop,	89 98
H. P. Cushman,	268 88	Lucy A. Manchester,	218 88
Margaret P. White,	61 11	Emma M. Converse,	491 11
Abby S. Tobey,	293 88	Alice H. Bryant,	73 33
Harriet N. Covell,	268 87	Eliza H. Tobey,	226 66
Sarah B. Woods,	61 11	W. W. Warren,	375 00
Mary B. White,	268 88	Miranda A. Williams,	207 77
Anna M. Bonney,	264 43	Sarah Brett,	209 99
Abbie C. Mayhew,	50 00	Mary C. Packard,	61 11
Sarah C. Haskins,	48 88	Elizabeth B. Spooner,	61 22
Clarissa S. Staples,	218 88	Sophia E. Haffards,	103 33
Cornelia G. Winslow,	171 10	Lucinda C. Perry,	113 32
Susan T. Sherman,	256 65	Sylvia A. Chace,	113 33
Anna M. Harlow,	168 88	Abby A. K. Howard,	110 00
E. Emily Cushman,	199 98	Eleanor Commerford,	108 64
Harriet N. Allen,	226 38	Charlotte C. Carr,	94 00
Mary C. Slocum,	218 32	Mary A. Sanford,	94 67
Annie R. Thornton,	254 44	Sarah M. B. Denham,	12 44
Lydia P. Brown,	94 44	A. J. Borden,	146 66
Caroline S. Randall,	193 87	Amanda Hinckley,	146 66
Eliza B. Dexter,	81 67	Susan M. Tompkins,	58 31
Cordelia A. Morton,	201 11	Ruth H. Brady,	17 77
Jane M. Gardner,	146 65	H. S. Manchester,	73 33
Mary J. Chace,	148 33	Mary Y. Lothrop,	40 00
Elizabeth M. Slocum,	13 32	Emeline H. Richardson,	26 66
Lucy E. Sherman,	15 00	Susan T. Congdon,	50 22
Mary E. Savery,	299 99	M. A. Williams,	10 50
Elizabeth Howland,	293 32		
Clara D. Corey,	300 00		$24,362 09

Amount brought forward,		$24,362 09

FUEL.

Samuel T. Delano, charcoal,	6 00	
C. K. Turner & Co., wood,	21 25	
Benjamin Reynolds, charcoal,	37 08	
Levi L. Crane, coal,	1,695 38	
Meltiah Hathaway, wood,	4 37	
John H. Perry & Co., coal,	22 50	
Lewis Holmes, charcoal,	285 09	
Rodolphus Ashley, wood,	27 00	
		2,098 67

COMMITTEES.

George H. Eldridge,	80 00	
Daniel C. Burt,	20 00	
Amasa L. Gleason,	100 00	
R. C. Pitman,	20 00	
William P. Howland,	20 00	
Lineas Wood,	20 00	
Joshua C. Stone,	20 00	
Moses G. Thomas,	20 00	
Alanson Borden,	35 00	
Edwin L. Barney,	20 00	
Walter Mitchell,	20 00	
Henry T. Wood,	20 00	
Wheelock Craige,	20 00	
Horatio A. Kempton,	65 00	
Henry R. Wilcox,	25 00	
George H. Dunbar,	20 00	
Charles Haffards,	37 50	
William Howe, Committee and Librarian,	30 00	
		592 50

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

William Howe,		793 01

STOVES, PIPES, &c.

Taber & Co., pipe, stoves and repairs,	175 03	
Richmond & Almy, stoves, pipe and repairs,	658 96	
		833 99

LAND.

Thomas Knowles, land to enlarge William Street School House Lot,	350 00	
George A. Bourne, land for Cedar Street School House,	606 00	
Thomas Kempton, land for Cedar Street School House,	199 33	
Jabez Hathaway, Bellville School House,	200 00	
		1,355 33
		$30,035 59

Amount brought forward, $30,035 59

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

Caleb Maxfield, chairs, &c.	103 53	
Reuben Howland, clocks,	37 00	
James H. Collins, hooks, &c.	7 16	
William Knights, chairs, settees, &c.	65 35	
James Fales, Jr. repairing clock,	1 00	
Estate of Silas Sisson, iron fence,	157 04	
Gamaliel Lincoln, repairing Acushnet School House,	15 57	
Gideon T. Sawyer,	49 52	
George D. Swift, iron work,	1 12	
Chapman & Burt, bocking,	3 40	
Potter, Hillman & Co., painting,	117 87	
Charles Haffards, rope, &c.	21 30	
William Tallman, Jr. hardware,	15 70	
Job Sisson, Jr. iron work,	1 08	
Lineas Wood, painting,	341 44	
H. Russell & Co., painting,	63 00	
Horatio A. Kempton, lumber, &c.	114 25	
Pierce & Keen, labor,	75	
Joseph Allen, Jr. & Co., flagging,	3 20	
Bryant, Gooding & Co., step,	6 60	
James D'Wolf, glazing,	56	
Fairfield & Nelson, repairing,	36 08	
Gibbs Taber, repairing,	609 31	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	20 72	
Nathan Lewis, grates,	6 00	
Perry Brownell, stock, labor and drain, William Street School House,	219 69	
Timothy D. Cook, repairing,	258 88	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	1 20	
J. F. Delany, gas fixtures,	4 80	
Benjamin Dexter, clock,	3 25	
Green & Wood, lumber,	41 66	
Jacob L. Ross, desks and seats,	408 34	
Franklin Jenney, labor,	148 27	
John K. Cushing, labor and lumber,	632 14	
James Warren, glazing,	71	
Augustus Robinson, lumber and labor,	13 56	
D. H. Myers, labor,	2 38	
William R. Pitman, clocks and repairing,	24 50	
Bryant, Gooding & Co., fence &c.	31 14	
		3,589 07

CLEANING, WHITEWASHING, SWEEPING, MAKING FIRES, &c.

Edward Simpson, making fires,	111 01	
Jesse Richardson, making fires,	27 00	
James M. Pierce, making fires and sweeping,	36 00	
Francis Jackson, making fires and cleaning,	239 37	
Charles F. Tuckwell, making fires and sweeping,	33 99	
Henry Johnson, making fires, getting in coal and cleaning,	108 82	
	556 19	
		$33,624 66

Amount brought forward,	$556 19	$33,624 66
Andrew B. Grinnell, getting in coal,	1 50	
John Caton, sweeping,	4 00	
Margaret Coughlen, sweeping,	4 00	
Lydia Handy, sweeping,	2 00	
Hannah Morrison, sweeping,	4 00	
George Ricketson, sweeping,	4 00	
Mercy Francis, sweeping,	22 00	
Charles Merrick, sweeping,	4 00	
Gideon P. Underwood, sweeping and ringing bell,	8 00	
A. C. Mayhew, sweeping,	3 63	
Samuel Benjamin, sweeping,	2 00	
Daniel D. Briggs, sweeping,	2 00	
Harriet E. R. Johnson, sweeping,	10 00	
Francis Williams, sweeping,	2 00	
Mary T. Congdon, sweeping,	4 00	
Hannah A. Baker, sweeping,	2 00	
James E. Brett, making fires,	4 50	
Mrs. McEllery, making fires,	2 50	
Samuel Brown, shavings,	4 50	
Otis B. Davis, sweeping,	4 00	
James Turner, making fires,	11 50	
George W. Tuckwell, sweeping,	12 50	
Martha Dixon, sweeping,	14 00	
John H. Benson, making fires,	36 00	
Benjamin Dunlap, shoveling snow,	5 00	
George E. Ellinwood, sweeping,	10 00	
Edward P. Clark, ringing bell,	4 00	
Sarah H. Hewins, sweeping,	2 00	
Gabrilla Douglass, sweeping,	4 00	
John B. Peckham, sweeping,	4 00	
Deborah Carr, sweeping,	6 00	
Horace Haskell, sweeping,	2 00	
Bridget M'Elerry, making fires,	12 50	
Philena Madison, sweeping,	2 00	
Hannah Price, sweeping,	2 00	
Precilla Williams, sweeping,	4 00	
George F. Caswell, making fires,	4 00	
Albert Tripp, ringing bell,	2 00	
William Bioveus, cleaning,	26 50	
Benjamin F. Terry, sweeping,	4 00	
Levin Betts, cleaning,	66 25	
Eben B. Cook, making fires and sweeping,	5 00	
John Macomber, cleaning,	14 50	
Daniel Hathaway, cleaning,	30 00	
George L. Carpenter, sweeping and making fires,	13 50	
William A. Chamberlin, sweeping,	18 00	
Levina Hands, cleaning,	5 00	
Matilda Macomber, cleaning,	6 00	
William O. Bell, sweeping,	2 00	
Mercy Taylor, cleaning,	5 00	
Isaac S. Tobey, cleaning well,	5 00	
Gideon T. Sawyer, whitewashing,	4 08	
Otis S. Ashley, making fires,	3 00	
Thomas Wood, sweeping,	2 00	
Margaret Sheny, sweeping,	2 00	
Agnes S. Clark, sweeping,	4 00	
	1,004 15	

Amount brought forward,	$1,004 15	$33,624 66
James Thorpe, sweeping,	2 00	
Mary Ann Taylor, sweeping,	2 00	
Susan Wrightington, sweeping,	4 00	
Francis Banton, sweeping,	6 00	
William F. Clark, sweeping,	8 00	
Enoch Macomber, sweeping,	2 00	
Charles L. Eldridge, sweeping,	2 00	
Hannah E. Clark, sweeping,	2 00	
Horatio A. Kempton, whitewashing and cleaning,	62 40	
William Brownell, sweeping,	2 00	
Adeline A. Hathaway, sweeping,	2 00	
John Carson, making fires,	14 00	
Robert Kelley, sweeping,	2 00	
William H. Stewart, making fires,	8 16	
Joseph H. A. Kelley, sweeping,	2 00	
William Smith, making fires,	8 75	
James C. Burt, making fires,	2 00	
George S. Doten, sweeping,	2 50	
A. Parsons, sweeping,	1 00	
Thomas K. Snow, sweeping,	2 50	
Lydia Blanchard, sweeping,	1 00	
Mary Dunbar, sweeping,	2 00	
Hope Leachman, sweeping,	4 00	
Ambrose Tripp, sweeping,	4 00	
William A. Garlick, making fires and getting in coal,	12 58	
Charlotte A. Jones, cleaning,	4 00	
Ruth S. Tripp, sweeping,	3 00	
Charles M. Pierce, whitewashing, &c.	43 12	
H. N. R. Tasker, making fires,	8 55	
Herbert Smith, sweeping,	2 00	
C. K. Turner & Co., whitewashing, &c.	28 22	
		1,253 93

INCIDENTALS.

Benjamin G. Wilson, rent for Library,	100 00	
David R. Greene, land rent,	125 00	
Charles Haffards, sundries,	6 32	
James Harper, services,	6 25	
Daniel C. Burt, sundries and taking census,	86 50	
Emma M. Converse, drawing students,	11 48	
A. L. Gleason and H. T. Wood, expenses to procure teachers	3 00	
Horatio A. Kempton, sundries,	16 03	
Squire Gifford, carting,	19 15	
James Ashley, trees,	12 00	
Hathaway & Sherman, horse hire,	4 00	
Jonathan Reynolds, trees,	22 00	
Anthony & McAfee, trees,	3 00	
Moses G. Thomas, expenses to Boston for teacher,	7 85	
Walter Mitchell, expenses to Boston for teacher,	10 00	
Gas Light Company, gas for adult school,	31 44	
Martin Kingman, brooms and brushes,	9 23	
M. G. Thomas and R. C. Pitman, expenses to procure teacher,	14 87	
George Tappan, mats, &c.	23 50	
Robert C. Pitman, piano forte,	83 00	
	594 62	
		$34,878 59

Amount brought forward,	$594 62	$34,878 59
Gifford & Topham, keys,	5 20	
Allen & Bliss, brooms, brushes, &c.	41 48	
John M. Hathaway, horse and carriage,	2 75	
Nathaniel Moulton, carting,	1 25	
G. S. Newcomb, apparatus,	20 25	
Lemuel Gammons, rent,	30 00	
Chamberlain & Retcher, instruments,	27 40	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	13 25	
Hatch, Gray, & Co., express,	1 00	
William H. Sherman, & Co., horse hire,	1 00	
S. A. Tripp & Co., dust pans,	2 25	
J. M. Wightman, steam engine,	25 00	
Joshua Gibbs 3d., horse hire,	11 75	
Thomas C. Allen, brushes,	1 00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., lead,	58	
George A. Bourne, interest,	4 93	
A. L. Gleason, sundries,	56	
B. G. Hathaway, sundry articles for different schools,	35 85	
		820 12
		$35,698 71
Balance to new account,		9,157 91
		$44,856 62

CREDITS.

By Balance brought forward,	2,408 43	
By Annual Appropriation,	35,000 00	
By amount received from the Commonwealth,	821 52	
By amount of error in E. Lewis' bill,	26 67	
By amount received for permanent loans from sundry persons,	6,60 0 00	
		44,856 62
By Balance brought down,		$9,157 91

RECAPITULATION.

Teachers' Salaries,	24,368 09
Fuel,	2,098 67
Committee,	592 50
Books and Stationery,	793 01
Alterations and Repairs,	3,589 07
Stoves, Pipe, &c.	833 99
Cleaning, whitewashing, sweeping, &c.	1,253 93
Land for new school houses,	1,349 33
Incidentals,	820 12
	$35,698 71

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

LABOR AND NURSING.

John Blanding, farmer,	$228 00	
James Clapp, cook,	32 00	
William M. Allen, nursing,	266 00	
Betsey Mesland, nursing,	68 85	
Abraham Reed, farmer,	220 00	
Earl C. Briggs, nursing and labor,	296 73	
Solomon Cummings, nursing,	7 00	
William Hall,	40 00	
Hannah Coughlan, nursing,	3 00	
William Baine, nursing,	6 00	
William Duffy, labor,	94 50	
		1,262 08

FUEL.

Lemuel Barker, 2d. wood,	231 08	
Abraham Russell, coal,	82 81	
Richard M. Delano, charcoal,	16 67	
Barrows & Corey, wood,	62 10	
Levi L. Crane, coal,	1,995 57	
N. T. Gifford, wood,	9 50	
F. & G. R. Taber, coal,	174 30	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	76 00	
John Macomber, wood,	38 19	
Paul M. Burns, wood,	1,082 27	
Sherman White, wood,	28 03	
Lewis Holmes, charcoal,	25 22	
		3,821 74

SALARIES.

Earl C. Briggs, keeper of the Alms House,	500 00	
B. K. Sayer, chaplain,	15 00	
		515 00

SCAVENGER CARTS.

Othniel Moulton, teamer,	28 00	
John Cook, teamer,	26 25	
Elkanah Gifford, teamer,	26 25	
Benjamin H. Clark, teamer,	23 75	
Joseph Brownell, iron work,	22 21	
Joshua Potter, rent,	20 00	
Perry G. Macomber, grain,	22 04	
Doty & Cole, runners,	27 25	
John Faunce, hay,	57 79	
		253 54
		$5,852 36

Amount brought forward,		$5,852 36

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICINES.

J. S. Mayhew, physician,	$8 00	
Daniel Thornton, medicines,	26 16	
William P. S. Cadwell, medicines,	36 28	
Rotch & Sisson, physicians,	5 00	
William A. Gordon, physician,	643 30	
Thornton & Gerrish, medicines,	96 97	
N. B. Mayhew, medicines,	2 33	
Charles H. Church & Co., medicines,	1 78	
Lyman Bartlett, physician,	5 00	
		824 82
Support of persons out of the Alms House,		1,996 84

INCIDENTALS.

Samuel Bliss, undertaker,	45 00	
Andrew B. Grinnell, horse and carriage,	75	
H. V. Davis & Co., pails,	2 38	
John Holmes, care of Overseers' room,	60 00	
William Knights, bedsteads,	15 60	
William Wilcox, planks and boards,	19 50	
James H. Collins, hardware,	24 67	
Obed Nye, wood, and horse and carriage,	6 83	
Seth Hathaway, difference between horses,	100 00	
Job Sisson, Jr., iron work	66 32	
Nathan Lewis, repairing stoves,	7 44	
Benjamin G. Wilson, undertaker,	103 25	
Buffington & Cook, mason work,	108 86	
Chapman & Burt, dry goods,	199 66	
W. & G. D. Watkins, axles,	22 55	
New Bedford and Taunton Branch Railroad Co., tickets,	57 40	
William Hall, socks,	6 02	
Henry Childs, shoes and boots,	14 82	
Thomas P. Terry, shoeing oxen,	14 66	
Amos C. Baker, oakum stock,	39 75	
Sherman & Bliss, carriage,	7 00	
William Tallman, Jr., hardware,	64 11	
Gamaliel Taber, undertaker,	100 50	
Francis W. Hatch, carrying paupers to State Alms House,	88 00	
Paul Ewer & Co., leather,	20 49	
Henry C. Kelley, dry goods,	102 54	
Gifford & Topham,	29 20	
William Green, shoveling coal,	1 25	
Thomas Cogal, shoveling coal,	1 87	
William Divine, shoveling coal,	1 87	
Oliver Swain, boots and shoes,	81 83	
Jacob Parker, powder,	4 75	
William A. Gordon, expenses to Provincetown,	27 61	
Earl C. Briggs, cow,	30 38	
Doty & Cole, repairs,	1 42	
Pardon Devol, boots and shoes,	90 20	
Green & Wood, lumber,	85 07	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	8 44	
	1,661 99	
		$8,674 02

Amount brought forward,	$1,661 99	$8,674 02
Samuel S. Bliss, horse and carriage,	$9 00	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	12 24	
John D. Macomber, carrying persons from Alms House to rail road	3 00	
Ebenezer W. Davis, cleaning bed,	1 00	
Dunham & Chase, setting glass,	4 50	
William A. Gordon, register,	5 50	
Repairs of Highways, carting wood,	101 40	
William F. Drown, wicking,	3 65	
John M. Hathaway, horse and carriage,	5 50	
Joseph Cundell, carting,	51	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	87 31	
Thomas C. Allen, repairing,	15 00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., tin and labor,	156 23	
Lineas Wood, paints and labor,	51 87	
George M. Eddy, dry goods,	67 03	
S. A. Tripp & Co., tin,	5 11	
Taber & Grinnell, iron plates,	19 51	
Simpson Hart, duck,	2 93	
Benjamin Durfee, whale oil,	27 30	
Salisbury Brown,	1 00	
Howland & Palmer, castings,	3 06	
John Macomber, attendance,	2 00	
George Tappan, crockery,	3 37	
Edward S. Cannon & Co., hats and caps,	21 12	
J. H. Perry & Co., brush,	20	
Allen & Bliss, crockery,	10 49	
Samuel S. Paine, brick and lime,	28 98	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	68 71	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d., horse hire,	1 25	
Robert C. Topham, grindstones,	34 25	
David M. Gifford, horse hire,	4 50	
Kelley & Swift, dry goods,	125 76	
Earl C. Briggs, supplies,	194 39	
William A. Gordon, horse hire,	16 25	
		2,755 91

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

I. D. Hall & Co., groceries,	342 05	
Perry G. Macomber, flour and grain,	1,287 81	
Barrows & Cory, groceries,	680 98	
S. G. Nye, beef, &c.	186 89	
William F. Drown, cheese,	7 50	
T. B. Wilcox, fish, &c.	26 50	
A. H. Seabury & Co., groceries,	435 88	
Luther S. Chase, fish,	52 73	
Shaw & Brother, groceries,	54 02	
Humphrey & Brother, butter,	12 48	
Shaw & Whitridge, flour,	196 75	
Earl C. Briggs, turkeys and beef,	22 90	
Nicholas Davis, meat,	71 10	
Stephen Wood, meat,	55 98	
		3,433 57
		$14,863 50
Balance to new account,		3,370 85
		$18,234 35

CREDITS.

By Balance brought forward,	$39 10	
By Amount received from Commonwealth,	2,131 89	
By Amount received from sales from Alms House,	455 26	
By Amount received from other towns, Hospital patients, &c.	1,604 10	
By Annual Appropriation,	11,000 00	
By Transfer from Incidental Expense account,	3,000 00	
By Amount received from Peneton & Brooks, error in bill,	4 00	
		$18,234 35
By balance brought down,		$3,370 85

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and Nursing,	$1,262 08
Fuel,	3,821 74
Salaries,	515 00
Scavenger Carts,	253 54
Physicians and Medicines,	824 82
Provisions and Groceries,	3,433 57
Support of persons out of Alms House,	1,996 84
Incidentals,	2,755 91
Amount of expenditures,	$14,863 50

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

LABOR AND TEAM WORK.

A. B Reed, clearing snow,	$5 00	
Philip T. Davis, labor and team work,	52 75	
Calvin Staples, roll clearing snow,	40 63	
Thomas Dean, labor,	56 25	
George W. Davis, labor,	57 50	
Warren Ashley, clearing snow,	5 56	
Othniel Moulton, labor,	40 00	
Elkanah Gifford, labor,	31 25	
John Cook, labor,	31 25	
Benjamin H. Clark, labor,	36 25	
Squire Gifford, clearing snow,	17 27	
Calvin Staples, roll labor,	144 21	
Rodolphus Ashley, roll labor, &c.,	24,371 80	
Benjamin F. King, clearing snow,	6 00	
William Canty, labor,	6 62	
John F. Vinal, clearing snow,	10 00	
Moulton & Leavitt, carting,	7 91	
John F. Underwood, carting,	6 97	
John Tripp, carting,	5 00	
William H. Duffy, labor,	4 38	
Joseph Cundell, clearing snow and carting,	3 30	
		$24,939 90

FLAGGING, CURBING AND PAVING STONES.

Amount brought forward,		$24,939 90
Barjona D. Tripp, paving stones,	1,514 04	
Lemuel Gammons, curbing,	2,707 80	
John Taylor, flagging,	4,859 66	
Joseph Allen Jr., & Co., flagging,	705 58	
Seth A. Hubbard, flagging,	1,200 24	
John N. Standish, flagging,	62 92	
George Howland, Jr., flagging,	74 26	
Obed Sherman, flagging,	2 16	
North Christian Society, flagging,	43 28	
John H. Clifford, flagging,	56 52	
John Taylor, flagging,	56 26	
James Howland, Jr., flagging,	49 16	
		11,331 88

INCIDENTALS.

Thomas P. Terry, iron work,	38 95	
Nathaniel Andrews, Jr., damage,	8 00	
James H. Collins, hardware, &c.	1 52	
B. Ryder, wheelbarrows,	6 00	
J. F. Terry, & Co., bucket, &c.,	92	
Brayton B. Wordell, damage cutting down Arnold street,	250 00	
Job L. Shaw, hoe,	60	
David M. Gifford, two horses and cart,	710 00	
Rodolphus Ashley, two pair oxen and keeping,	452 00	
B. D. Hathaway, blacksmithing,	77 45	
Joseph Brownell, two carts,	250 00	
William Wilcox, two horses, waggon and harnesses,	425 00	
Joshua Gifford, hay,	31 33	
Joshua Potter, rent of stable,	6 67	
Isaac Case, hay,	40 73	
William Tallman, Jr., shovels, hoes, &c.	40 91	
Perry G. Macomber, grain,	146 19	
Othniel Moulton, pig,	5 50	
Abraham Estes, dirt,	36 56	
A. Brownell, hay and straw,	62 81	
Allen Lucas, lime,	5 68	
Shaw & Whitridge, grain,	574 62	
George J. Allen, hay,	31 05	
Holder Howland, hay,	45 50	
Jeduthan Spooner, gravel,	49 88	
Levi Hawes, hay,	72 55	
Jacob Parker, powder,	201 75	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	387 17	
George W. Estes, weighing stones,	17 98	
Chapman & Burt, bed and bedding,	9 75	
William Gifford, 2d., lumber and labor,	9 89	
Benjamin Wilson, hay,	25 13	
A. Hathaway, logs,	12 37	
George E. Swift, iron work,	55 29	
Booth & Hathaway, lumber and repairing house,	8 46	
Simeon Brown, iron work,	35 57	
	4,133 78	
		$36,271 78

Amount brought forward,	$4,133 78	$36,271 78
R. Ashley, hay,	12 77	
C. T. Gammons, gravel,	49 25	
G. P. Tripp, gravel,	20 00	
John Green, hog,	12 00	
Jacob Holmes, hay,	20 97	
F. & G. R. Taber, weighing stones,	2 44	
William P. Doty, repairing,	12 17	
Robert Tripp, stones,	1 50	
M. Burgess, stones,	2 00	
Calvin Staples, stones,	2 00	
David Wilson, gravel,	48 79	
John Green, stones,	7 50	
James Howland, stones,	80	
Nicholas Tallman, stones,	4 20	
Mrs. James, stones,	2 10	
Rodney French, stones,	4 40	
William Watson, stones,	1 20	
John Taylor, measuring stones,	22 05	
Hiram Sherman, stones,	1 50	
Francis Rodman, land,	350 00	
Isaac Evans, harnesses and repairing,	96 23	
Doty & Cole, repairing, &c.	111 37	
R. Ashley, sundry articles for stable,	20 84	
William Durfee, surveying and plan of Ray street,	41 00	
J. S. Ashley, posts,	10 00	
Levi L. Crane, coal,	10 35	
Joseph Richardson, weighing,	8 75	
Levi Chace, gravel,	2 96	
Leonard Luscomb, gravel,	10 92	
A. H. Seabury & Co., grain,	292 37	
Stephen McFarlin, meal,	81 97	
Nathan Lewis, stove, pipe, &c.	51 69	
Otis Irish, oil,	88	
Sullings & Kingman, shovels, hoes, &c.	114 50	
Dean & Sawyer, repairing iron work,	11 05	
William D. Sherman, sharpening picks,	10 31	
Horatio A. Kempton, plank,	61 80	
Henry S. Packard, oil,	4 86	
Rotche's Wharf, wharfage on flagging,	41 51	
David M. Gifford, carrots,	6 75	
Job Sisson, Jr., iron work,	114 28	
Lemuel Gammons, covering stones,	296 71	
Benjamin Terry, covering stones,	6 80	
William H. Gifford, hay,	69 09	
J. Brightman, straw,	13 70	
John Taylor, labor on flagging stones,	11 75	
Simeon Hawes, hay,	33 35	
C. K. Turner & Co., stones,	3 00	
C. Taber & Co., stationery,	6 19	
Hayden Coggeshall, gravel,	167 60	
Green & Wood, timber,	97	
John Rotch, lighting lamps,	4 25	
Lewis Holmes, charcoal,	2 60	
Frederick Miller, damage on house,	10 00	
Joseph Clark, powder,	2 00	
B. F. Corson & Co., carting flagging,	2 51	
	6,446 33	

Amount brought forward,	$6,446 33	$36,271 78
Thomas C. Allen, repairing harness, &c.	65 20	
Lee & Teachout, iron work,	262 44	
William Wilcox & Co., lumber,	4 78	
John A. Underwood, labor,	12 55	
		6,791 30

FRENCH AVENUE.

Jacob Parker, powder,	$4 03	
William G. Wing & Co., blasting tubes,	3 92	
Rodolphus Ashley, rolls labor	5,639 02	
L. D. Cleaveland, surveying,	3 25	
Taber & Co., blasting tubes,	1 67	
Pardon Gifford, damage sauce yard,	15 00	
John C. Haskell, stones,	41 87	
Elias Brightman, rent of stable,	6 50	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work.	51 69	
Bryant, Gooding & Co., mile and bound stones,	61 55	
		5,828 50
		$48,891 58
By balance to new account,		96 83
		$48,988 41

CREDITS.

By Balance brought forward,	$1,169 23	
By Annual Appropriation,	35,000 00	
By Loan for French Avenue,	5,000 00	
By Amount received of Rodolphus Ashley, for carting,	2,942 22	
By Amount received for dirt, stones, &c.	213 35	
By Transfer from Incidental Expenses, for building the Beach Road,	3,500 00	
By Amount received of Rodolphus Ashley, for oxen sold,	509 78	
By Amount received of Rodolphus Ashley, for pig and pork,	40 00	
By Amount received of Rodolphus Ashley, for horse keeping,	24 00	
By Amount received of R. Ashley, difference between horses,	60 00	
By Amount received of sundry persons for flagging,	430 89	
By Amount received of Shaw & Whitridge, error in bill,	98 94	
		$48,988 41
By balance brought down,		$96 83

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and team work,	$24,939 90
Flagging, curbing and paving stones,	11,331 88
Incidentals,	6,791 30
	$43,063 08
French Avenue,	5,828 50
Amount of Expenditures,	$48,891 58

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINE MEN.

Members of the Hook and Ladder Company,	$360 13	
Members of Engine Company No. 2	105 64	
" " " " " 3	576 41	
" " " " " 5	822 75	
" " " " " 6	770 75	
" " " " " 7	785 50	
" " " " " 9	709 00	
" " " " " 10	673 21	
" " " " " 11	759 00	
Board of Engineers and Clerk for same,	175 00	
Protecting Society,	48 00	
Protecting Society,	235 33	
		6,024 72

RESERVOIRS.

Jacob Parker, powder,	$61 56
George Wilson, cash and labor,	77 51
Silas Sisson, reservoir covers,	22 35
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	20 95
Giles A. Ennis,	39 58
Booth & Hathaway, lumber,	2 79
J. B. Ashley, pay roll, labor,	3,842 01
Delano & Pierce, labor,	843 92
Gifford & Topham, lead pipe, labor, &c.	299 79
Engine Company No. 6, pumping out reservoir,	24 00
Repairs of Highways, labor,	471 87
J. & T. Durfee, sharpening tools,	1 24
Michael Crammer, labor,	23 75
James Butts, labor,	15 00
John F. Underwood, carting,	6 35
Green & Wood, lumber,	5 28
J. & T. R. Taber, pump and fixtures,	48 53
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	153 57
Joseph Brownell & Co., horse and wagon,	3 75
Lee & Teachout, iron work,	99 35
Horatio A. Kempton, lumber,	7 16
Lemuel Gammons, stones,	523 11
Joseph Clarke, shears, bushing, &c.	24 97
New Bedford Cordage Company, rope,	42 08
Charles F. Tripp, covering stones,	94 82
Samuel S. Paine, cement,	3 79
John A. Underwood, covering stones,	67 76
Charles Hood, trimming and lighting lamps,	4 32
John A. Underwood, labor and stock,	10 77
Allen Lucas, cement and clay,	9 13
Bradford S. Pierce, for derrick,	27 00
Moulton & Leavitt, carting,	2 50
J. G. Crapo, stones,	24 70
Silas Pittsley, brush,	4 00
John S. Ashley, brush,	2 00
	6,851 26

Amount brought forward,	$6,911 26	$6,024 72
Nathaniel W. Cobb, labor on derrick,	$5 00	
Barjona D. Tripp, stones,	8 25	
Otis Irish, oil,	21 41	
Wood, Brightman & Co., blasting tubes,	9 83	
Case & Bryant, blasting tubes,	50	
David R. Pierce, lumber and labor,	4 62	
Lighting streets, oil for William street reservoir,	5 42	
		$6,966 29

NEW ENGINE HOUSE, PURCHASE STREET.

Elizabeth Rodman, land,	$1,062 78	
Gibbs Taber, contract,	2,508 94	
Richmond & Almy, fitting furnace,	60 76	
Calvin Staples, putting down bounds,	1 50	
Howard & Tanner, painting fence, &c.	19 40	
John Taylor, flagging,	54 46	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	8 19	
Greene & Wood, plan,	8 00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures,	42 48	
Repairs of Highways, dirt, stones and labor,	77 00	
		$3, 843 51

NEW ENGINE FOR COMPANY No. 6.

John Agnew, Engine, per contract,	$1,882 00	
Joshua B. Ashley, expenses to Philadelphia,	48 72	
Gray & Barker, work, new hose reel,	112 28	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work, new hose reel,	230 00	
Edward Munro, freight on engine,	35 50	
		$2,308 50

REPAIRS ON ENGINES, ENGINE HOUSES, AND ENGINE HOSE.

Joseph Hammond, cleaning hose,	$137 87	
Edward A. Jenney, cleaning hose,	99 25	
Sears, Bobinson & Co., lumber and labor,	339 92	
Gifford & Topham, harps, labor, &c.	64 20	
Gray & Barker, repairs and painting,	87 75	
Robert A. Dillingham, cleaning and painting,	15 00	
Alonzo Davenport, lumber and labor,	43 15	
Henry Wilson, cleaning,	6 50	
Peter Fales, painting,	65 00	
Gifford & Topham, repairs,	267 42	
Thomas P. Swift, window frame,	5 50	
Thomas Bowman, repairs,	28 49	
Nathan B. Read, cleaning hose,	3 62	
Gibbs Taber, repairs,	108 65	
Leander T. Manchester, repairs,	15 00	
Joseph Brownell & Co., cash and iron work,	313 44	
	1,600 76	
		$19,143 02

Amount brought forward,	$1,600 76	$19,143 02
Moores & Turner, labor,	13 00	
R. R. Crocker, labor,	1 50	
John Agnew, pipe and screws,	32 50	
Bowles & Munro, cleaning hose,	2 50	
James Boyd & Son, new hose,	512 62	
J. & T. Durfee, repairs,	39 93	
Lombard & Eldridge, labor,	5 00	
George Wilson, cash and labor,	20 28	
John H. Perry & Co., oil and glass,	44 69	
H. P. Willis & Son, repairing hose,	55 75	
Fairfield & Nelson, labor,	123 12	
Pierce & Keen, lumber and labor,	59 69	
F. P. Chace, betterment,	9 50	
Booth & Hathaway, labor and lumber,	8 52	
Perry Brownell, repairs,	57 31	
Benjamin B. Covell, paints and labor,	243 87	
Gifford Haskins, cleaning,	1 25	
William A. Nash, painting,	25 58	
New Bedford Cordage Company, cordage,	59 67	
Zenas Whittemore, oil and tallow,	69 12	
H. P. Willis & Son, new hose,	574 51	
Dyer & Head, repairing,	12 00	
Thomas C. Allen, new hose,	679 01	
Thomas C. Allen, repairing,	118 66	
Tillinghast Tompkins, labor,	4 30	
New Bedford and Taunton Branch Railroad, freight,	76	
		$4,375 40

INCIDENTALS.

James H. Collins, screws,	$2 00	
Weston Howland, repairing flags,	50 00	
New Bedford Gas Light Company, gas,	38 13	
Nye & Phillips, repairing flags,	5 25	
George Wilson, cash for shoveling snow, &c.	89 31	
John A. Underwood, cement pipe,	18 80	
Taber & Co., stoves, pipe, &c.	14 15	
John A. Ruggles, ringing bell,	6 00	
Squire Gifford, carting,	6 00	
T. H. Carr, ringing bell,	6 00	
William H. Manchester, ringing bell,	6 00	
Stephen G. Dunham, ringing bell,	6 00	
Cyrus M. Vaughn, ringing bell,	6 00	
John H. Perry & Co., coal,	27 74	
S. W. Heath, damage on house,	5 00	
Delany & White, gas pipe and fixtures,	84 12	
Richmond & Almy, stoves, pipe and labor,	91 59	
Joseph Brownell & Co., help at fire,	7 83	
Abraham Driscol, labor at fire,	2 50	
Doty & Cole, painting badge, &c.	15 09	
Edward S. Taber, help at fire,	13 97	
Thomas Clark, gas pipe,	10 50	
John F. Underwood, carting,	1 00	
Simeon Hawes, carting engine,	7 50	
Horatio A. Kempton, labor at fire,	7 50	
	527 98	
		$23,518 42

Amount brought forward,	$527 98	$23,518 42
Sanford Almy, labor at fire,	72 20	
New Bedford Gas Company, gas pipe,	84 95	
Levi L. Crane, coal,	66 20	
William G. Wing & Co., repairing and signal,	35 25	
Division No. 87, crackers for firemen,	26 68	
Watson & Manchester, crackers for firemen,	44 76	
R. B. Wood, coffee,	80	
William Tallman, shovels, &c.	14 21	
George Tappan, gas fixtures,	37 75	
Giles A. Ennis, carting,	18 77	
John A. Brownell, carting,	2 00	
John M. Hathaway, horse and carriage,	3 75	
Allen & Bliss, brooms, fluid, &c.	10 18	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., register,	2 25	
Hunt & Chapman, duck,	6 25	
J. B. Arnold, keys,	24 30	
Columbian Engine Company, No. 5, labor at fire,	50 40	
Bryant, Gooding & Co., labor,	60	
Nathan Lewis, conductors,	5 33	
Sullings & Kingman, pails, &c.	7 67	
James H. Hood, being disabled at fire,	20 00	
H. S. Kirby, halyards,	1 00	
Asa Coombs, back pay on engine roll,	3 75	
A. Gammons & Co., carting,	25 52	
Nathaniel Moulton, carting,	2 51	
Lewis Holmes, charcoal,	9 23	
Thomas Dean, clearing snow,	6 75	
J. F. Delany, gas fixtures,	33 95	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures,	48 91	
B. F. Corson, carting hose,	1 12	
Benjamin Almy, casks,	3 90	
William H. Doane, carting,	62	
J. B. Ashley and G. Hinckley, expenses in contracting for engine,	63 00	
Stephen W. Smith, gong,	12 50	
Protecting Society, back pay to members,	70 50	
		1 345 54
		$24,863 96
Balance to new account,		509 66
		$25,373 62

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$1,365 57	
By Annual Appropriation,	10,000 00	
By amount received of Frederick Bryant, due the members of the several Engine Companies, from May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1853,	475 18	
By Amount received of J. B. Ashley, over pay Dennis Sullivan,	3 62	
By Transfer from Incidental Expense account,	13,500 00	
By Amount received from Gibbs Taber, for stones,	29 25	
		25,373 62
By Balance brought down,		$509 66

RECAPITULATION.

Engine men,	6,024 72
Reservoirs,	6,966 29
New engine house,	3,843 51
New Engine,	2,308 50
Repairs of engines, houses, &c.	4,375 40
Incidentals,	1,345 54
Amount of Expenditures,	$24,863 96

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

GAS.

New Bedford Gas Light Company,		$3,850 69

OIL.

Samuel Leonard & Son, oil,	1,370 91	
E. C. Milliken & Co., oil,	1,289 98	
		2,660 89

LANTERNS, LANTERN POSTS, &c.

Delany & White, repairing and gas pipe,	108 32	
Patrick Kelley, setting lamp posts,	2 11	
John McGowan, setting lamp posts,	2 11	
Timothy Murphy, setting lamp posts,	2 11	
Patrick Condy, setting lamp posts,	50	
Peter Crowley, setting lamp posts,	2 04	
Timothy Driscol, setting lamp posts,	1 36	
Thomas Maloney, setting lamp posts,	2 30	
Michael Murphy, setting lamp posts,	1 36	
William Grady, setting lamp posts,	1 95	
Freeman Dexter, setting glass in lanterns,	28 53	
David E. Chace, setting glass in lanterns,	4 48	
Henry O. Remington, help setting lamp posts and measuring oil,	246 62	
Taber & Grinnell, lantern posts, lanterns and repairs,	530 86	
S. Thomas & Co., wicking,	14 08	
L. Jones & Son, lantern,	7 00	
William G. Wing & Co., lanterns and repairs,	45 42	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	134 53	
	1,135 68	
		$6,511 58

Amount brought forward,	$1,135 68	6,511 58
Dean & Sawyer, repairing lanterns,	$1 00	
Bryant, Gooding & Co., post cap,	3 00	
Timothy D. Cook, stock and labor,	59 20	
David E. Chace, painting posts,	97 79	
Wilson & Sawyer, lamps,	1 25	
Nathan Lewis, repairing,	30 35	
Mason & Swift, block,	3 93	
Potter, Hillman & Co., painting,	6 27	
Joseph Allen, Jr. & Co., labor,	5 63	
George Tappan, burner cleaner,	18	
Elisha Tobey, painting and glazing,	34 58	
S. A. Tripp & Co., repairing lanterns,	5 38	
J. B. Arnold, repairing,	2 00	
J. F. Delany, gas pipe, &c.	66 85	
Warren Hathaway & Son, cutting lanterns,	3 67	
Job Sisson, Jr. iron work,	56 75	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas pipe, &c.	72 45	
		1,585 96

LIGHTING.

George Riley, lighting and measuring oil,	$126 35	
Marshal L. Potts, lighting,	157 36	
Porter Hendrickson, lighting,	210 00	
John Casson, lighting,	210 00	
William H. Stewart, lighting,	154 99	
John Day, lighting,	15 00	
Henry Foster, lighting,	210 00	
Caleb Handy, lighting,	210 00	
George Hinzley, lighting,	141 00	
George Copewell, lighting,	210 00	
Thomas Hill, lighting,	54 00	
Warner Lawton, lighting,	22 77	
Elijah Spooner, lighting,	8 00	
William H. Nye, lighting,	4 00	
		1,733 47

INCIDENTALS.

James Reed, carting,	$7 75	
William H. Doane, carting,	404 00	
John D. Macomber, carting,	3 37	
Richmond & Almy, shears,	1 88	
Henry O. Remington, salary,	75 00	
John Bayliss, matches,	1 33	
Sullings & Kingman, shears,	42	
Nathaniel Moulton, carting,	1 00	
John M. Hathaway, horse hire,	3 25	
		498 00
		$10,329 01
Balance to new account,		955 48
		$11,284 49

CREDITS.

By Balance brought forward,	$558 04	
By Amount received from E. S. Wilcox, for lanterns broken,	6 75	
By Amount received from Henry O. Remington, for oil sold,	148 93	
By amount received from J. F. Dearborn, for lanterns broken,	6 50	
By Annual Appropriation,	10,500 00	
By Amount received from Henry O. Remington, for oil furnished sewers,	12 40	
By Amount received from Henry O. Remington, for oil furnished sewers,	10 07	
By amount received from Henry O. Remington, for oil casks sold,	41 80	
		$11,284 49
By balance brought down,		$955 48

RECAPITULATION.

Gas,	$3,850 69
Oil,	2,660 89
Lanterns, Lantern Posts, &c.	1,585 96
Lighting,	1,733 47
Incidentals,	498 00
Amount of expenditures,	$10,329 01

CITY WATCH.

WATCHMEN.

Edward P. Spooner,	$55 33
Benjamin S. Wilcox,	36 00
Joseph Bebee,	76 00
Preserved Bullock,	325 50
Henry Corwin,	313 00
William P. Haskins,	102 25
Francis C. Stimpson,	431 00
William Duffy,	215 00
Stephen J. Stratton,	433 75
Francis Jenney,	35 00
	2,022 83

Amount brought forward,	$2,022 83	
Daniel McCarthy,	427 50	
George M. Ripner,	410 25	
William M. Howard,	451 00	
John C. Hervey,	30 00	
Lewis S. Jennings,	441 00	
George Tabor,	439 00	
Warren Tripp,	119 25	
Abraham Estes,	434 75	
Wilson Drake,	339 00	
Robert McKenzie,	19 00	
Nathaniel G. Booth,	283 78	
Benjamin F. Lewis,	51 25	
Leonard Ellis,	375 00	
Lemuel R. Driscol,	388 75	
Nathan B. Reed,	356 00	
James H. Tripp,	330 00	
B. Carl,	38 75	
J. Underwood,	5 00	
Jeremiah Hill,	340 00	
Christopher R. Booth,	90 00	
George Gardner,	326 25	
J. M. Weaver,	12 50	
Isaac Bennett,	137 50	
Benjamim L. Hood,	191 25	
George R. Hurlburt,	183 00	
Joseph C. Tew,	185 00	
Elisha K. Robbins,	65 00	
John B. Chase,	63 75	
		8,556 36

INCIDENTALS.

New Bedford Gas Light Company, gas,	$135 29
Taber & Co., stoves, pipe and labor,	52 36
B. F. Lewis, cleaning,	13 40
John A. Underwood, whitewashing,	10 62
Union Telegraph Company, telegraphing,	1 02
Howard & Tanner, paints and labor,	11 74
Ezra W. Lee, stock and labor,	142 61
Jacob Parker, powder,	1 72
Gifford & Topham, stock and labor,	432 73
James D'Wolf, painting and setting glass,	115 72
Chapman & Burt, matrasses and bedding,	137 50
Nathan Lewis, buckets, stove, &c.	64 75
John W. A. Smith, labor,	1 00
Caleb Maxfield, chairs, clock, &c.	13 22
Sears, Robinson & Co., lumber and labor,	766 51
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	126 13
George Tappan, straw,	75
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	6 51
J. & T. Durfee, iron work,	3 40
Richmond & Almy, pipe and labor,	13 18
Delany & White, gas fixtures,	29 49
J. F. Delany, labor,	2 00
Charles H. Walker, carting,	1 25
	2,082 90

Amount brought forward,	$2,082 90	$8,556 36
Sullings & Kingman, lamps, &c.	$3 00	
William C. Parker, setting glass,	45	
William H. Doane, carting,	62	
Charles H. Salisbury, soap,	95	
Thomas Collins, taking care of watch house,	63 50	
City Liquor Agency, alcohol,	4 50	
		2,155 92
		$10,712 28
By balance to new account,		327 08
		$11,039 36

CREDITS.

By Balance brought forward,	$1,013 18	
By Annual Appropriation,	10,000 00	
By Amount received from Taber & Co., error in bill,	26 18	
		11,039 36
By balance brought down,		$327 08

RECAPITULATION.

Paid Watchmen,	$8,556 36
Paid Incidentals,	2,155 92
Amount of expenditures,	$10,712 28

RURAL CEMETERY.

To Balance brought forward,		$5,489 20
Samuel Bliss, clearing snow,	$8,50	
David M. Gifford, horse hire,	2 00	
		10 50
		5,499 70

CREDITS.

By Amount received of Charles Grinnell,	$438 00	
By balance to new account,	5,061 70	
		5,499 70
To balance brought down,	$5,061 70	

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

By balance brought down,	$1,153 68	

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

William A. Spooner, labor,	$61 99	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d., horse hire,	9 00	
David M. Gifford, horse hire,	5 00	
		75 99
By balance to new account,		131 70
		$207 69

CREDITS.

By Balance brought forward,	$173 69	
By Amount received of Charles Grinnell, for sale of lots,	34 00	
		$207 69
By balance brought down,	131 70	

CITY DEBT.

Amount paid interest and principal on loans,	$12,128 92

CREDITS.

By Balance brought forward,	$104 77	
By Annual Appropriation,	12,000 00	
By Balance to new account,	24 15	
		$12,128 92
To balance brought down,	24 15	

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOKS, &c.

Charles Taber & Co., books,	$229 48	
Abner J. Phipps, books,	345 61	
James B. Congdon, books,	332 57	
		907 66

GAS.

James B. Congdon, gas bill,	$77 81

LIBRARIAN.

Robert C. Ingraham,	$475 00

INCIDENTALS.

George Tappan and N. Chase, rent,	$240 00	
Alfred Kempton, coal,	15 00	
Estate of M. B. Palmer, tin work,	2 16	
Caleb Maxfield, curtains,	3 50	
		260 66
		$1,721 13
Balance to new account,		523 22
		$2,244 35

CREDITS.

By Balance brought forward,	$244 35	
By Annual Appropriation,	2,000 00	
		$2,244 35
By balance brought down,	523 22	

RECAPITULATION.

Books, &c.	$907 66
Gas,	77 81
Librarian,	475 00
Incidentals,	260 66
Amount of Expenditures,	$1,721 13

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

SALARIES AND RENT.

Liberty Hall, rent,	$104 67	
Ambrose Vincent, salary,	197 80	
Nathan B. Gifford, salary,	600 00	
Reuben Howland, salary,	600 00	
		1,502 47

LIQUORS, &c.

J. D. & M. Williams, liquors,	$1,808 53	
J. M. Barnard & Co., liquors,	1,921 91	
Towle & Seavy, liquors,	878 28	
Weeks & Potter, liquors,	2,356 45	
William G. Parker, cider,	15 75	
John Bramson & Co., liquors,	234 45	
New Bedford and Taunton Branch Railroad Co., freight,	138 08	
Fairhaven Branch Railroad Co., freight,	11 26	
		7,364 71

INCIDENTALS.

Ambrose Vincent, sundry bills,	$47 38	
Lewis Douglass, cleaning store,	7 00	
E. Paige & Co., demijohns,	81 49	
Charles H. Kingsford, book,	12 00	
Reuben Howland, sundry bills,	424 83	
New Bedford Institution for Savings, interest,	62 50	
Liberty Hall Building, shed,	20 50	
Wood, Brightman & Co., fitting stove and pipe,	5 21	
New Bedford Gas Company, gas,	8 15	
Levi L. Crane, coal,	26 63	
Ashley, Hammond & Co., lumber and labor,	79 70	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures,	30 19	
Caleb Maxfield, chairs and desk,	9 27	
Sullings & Kingman, stove and pipe,	25 38	
Lewis Holmes, charcoal,	7 80	
		848 03
		$9,715 21
Balance to new account,		3,629 36
		$13,344 57

CREDITS.

By Balance brought forward,	$2,728 41	
By Amount received from Agent, for sales,	10,616 16	
		$13,344 57
By balance brought down,	$3,629 36	

RECAPITULAION.

Salaries and Rent,	$1,502 47
Liquors, &c.,	7,364 71
Incidentals,	848 03
Amount of Expenditures,	9,715 21

MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS.

LABOR AND TEAM WORK.

Rodolphus Ashley, rolls labor,	$8,567 78	
John A. Underwood, labor,	75 97	
John F. Underwood, carting,	164 70	
Jerry Monson, labor,	2 38	
Charles Hood, labor,	5 00	
William Jordon, labor,	4 00	
John Sullivan, labor,	4 12	
Timothy L. Blanchard, labor,	6 25	
Martin Pierce, labor and carting,	244 62	
Perry Brownell, labor,	725 14	
Repairs of Highways, teaming and labor,	2,245 95	
Stephen Bates, carting,	9 32	
Delano & Pierce, labor and carting,	262 06	
John F. Vinal, carting,	28 55	
Moulton & Leavitt, carting,	79 33	
Frederick A. Hathaway, carting,	6 85	
Chace & Gifford, carting,	1 00	
B. F. Corson, carting,	74	
Squire Gifford, carting,	1 50	
		12,435 26

STOCK, TOOLS, &c.

John Bryant, paying men,	$52 00
Allen Lucas, bricks and cement,	6,274 98
John A. Underwood, block and fall,	8 75
Booth & Hathaway, lumber and labor,	232 28
New Bedford Gas Light Company, gas,	9 00
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	174 37
Jacob Parker, powder,	68 80
Charles M. Cranston, counting brick,	14 80
William Bates, 2d., sand,	189 19
Anthony Hathaway, sewer stones	122 10
	7,146 27

Amount brought forward,	$7,146 27	$12, 435 26
Sullings & Kingman, tools and nails,	$107 22	
George H. Dunbar, assessing,	155 00	
Otis Irish, oil, and lighting lanterns,	32 41	
William Wilcox, lumber,	12 11	
Eben Sampson, tools,	3 56	
Pierce & Keen, arch boards,	4 34	
William Gifford, 2d., lumber and labor,	19 08	
Benjamin Brown, birches,	3 00	
G. T. Sawyer, sand,	2 40	
Squire Gifford, birches,	1 50	
Thomas Sanford, glazing,	5 85	
Bryant, Gooding & Co., scuttle frames,	192 15	
John A. Underwood, pipe,	18 71	
Dean & Sawyer, iron work,	90 25	
George D. Swift, iron work,	35 10	
Joseph Clark, repairing pump,	2 09	
New Bedford Cordage Company, cordage,	10 26	
Nathan Lewis, blasting tubes,	6 14	
B. D. Hathaway, iron work,	94 59	
Simeon Brown, iron work,	30 64	
Wood, Brightman & Co., blasting tubes,	10 85	
Lighting Streets, oil,	17 05	
Doty & Cole, pick handles,	16 31	
Silas Cook, counting brick,	19 20	
Charles F. Tripp, stones,	33 75	
John Taylor, flagging,	6 73	
B. D. Hathaway, picks and handles,	43 89	
William Tallman, Jr., tools, &c.	21 09	
William C. Howland, pipe,	5 75	
Lemuel Gammons, covering stones,	289 80	
Lineas Wood, glazing,	1 88	
Joseph Allen, Jr. & Co., flagging,	15 37	
Samuel S Paine, cement,	11 50	
Charles M. Pierce, use of derrick,	9 00	
Martin Pierce, sand,	3 00	
C. Taber & Co., sundry articles,	5 12	
		8,482 96
		$20,918 22
Balance of old account,		5,528 74
		$26,446 96

CREDITS.

By Amount received from abuttors on Kempton Street Sewer,	$1,531 05
By Amount received from abuttors on Spring Street Sewer,	1,811 42
By Amount received from abuttors on School Street Sewer,	2,335 35
By Loan New Bedford Institution for Savings,	8,800 00
By Loan from other persons,	3,200 00
By Amount received from abuttors on William Street Sewer,	1,258 80
	18,936 62

Amount brought forward,	$18,936 62	
By Amount received from abuttors on Maxfield Street Sewer,	1,476 11	
By Amount received from abuttors on continuation of Union Street Sewer,	447 60	
By Amount received from abuttors on Mill and North Street Sewer,	737 88	
By Amount received from Pierce & Keen, error in bill,	2 17	
By Amount received from sundry persons for stones,	13 50	
By Balance charged in new account,	4,833 08	
		26,446 96
To Balance brought down,	$4,833 08	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and team work,	$12,435 26
Stock, Tools, &c,	8,482 96
Amount of Expenditures,	$20,918 22

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

SALARIES.

Rodney French, Mayor,	$600 00	
Charles F. Willcox, Treasurer,	791 85	
Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk,	554 39	
Oliver Prescott, Police Judge,	1,000 00	
Isaac M. Richardson, Clerk of Common Council,	150 00	
Rodolphus Ashley, Superintendent of Streets,	675 00	
Charles D. Burt, City Marshal,	750 00	
Francis W. Hatch, Assistant Marshal,	506 25	
Nathaniel Corey, Assistant Marshal,	450 00	
John Valentine, Jr., Assistant Marshal,	450 00	
Charles W. Underwood, Assistant Marshal,	450 00	
Daniel Ripley, Assistant Marshal,	450 00	
Charles E. Hall, Assistant Marshal,	450 00	
Thomas D. Robinson, City Solicitor,	225 00	
Francis L. Porter, Clerk of Police Court,	400 00	
Robert A. Dillingham, City Messenger,	256 75	
Charles Grinnell, Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	75 00	
Samuel Studley, Clerk of Market,	131 25	
Henry O. Remington, Superintendent of Street Lamps,	150 00	
Nathaniel Corey, Sealer of Coal Baskets,	18 75	
William H. Manchester, Ringing City Bell,	93 75	
J. George W. Pope, Boarding Officer,	52 85	
Ezrs S. Wilcox, Clerk of Police Court,	17 53	
Frederick Bryant, Treasurer,	123 11	
Luther G. Hewins, City Clerk,	10 27	
Committee on Truants,	100 00	
J. F. Dearborn, City Solicitor,	90 00	
		9,021 75

Amount brought forward,		$9,021 75

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Edmund Anthony,	$914 97	
Benjamin Lindsey,	284 97	
		1,199 94

ELECTIONS.

Wardens,	$60 00	
Ward Clerks,	75 00	
Ward Inspectors,	78 00	
Envelope Distributors,	16 00	
Ward Rooms,	177 50	
George H. Dunbar, preparing voters list,	75 00	
C. H. Walker, carting voters lists,	2 50	
Jacob Waggoner, posting notices,	18 50	
		502 50

ASSESSORS.

Assessors Salary,	$1,500 00	
Isaac Case, horse and carriage for Assessors,	10 00	
John Holmes, taking care of Assessors Room,	22 25	
Sherman & Stanton, horse and carriage for Assessors,	10 00	
William Howe, Assessors' Books,	54 74	
		1,596 99

CITY COMMON.

William Swift, trees and setting,	$115 25	
Elias Knowles, labor,	49 50	
Curtis Gammons, paving stones,	31 10	
Simeon F. King, labor,	48 70	
Timothy Blanchard, labor,	20 50	
Tillinghast Head, labor,	1 50	
Ezra Hathaway, labor,	36 15	
Michael Milan, labor,	28 12	
Joseph Fields, whitewashing,	4 00	
Henry Brown, whitewashing,	20 15	
Rodolphus Ashley, pay roll,	828 03	
George W. Estes, pails, &c.	1 53	
Booth & Hathaway, carting,	74	
Alexander Gomley, carting,	1 00	
Gideon Tripp, paving stones,	20 46	
Ashley, Hammond & Co., labor,	20 25	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	6 63	
David E. Chase, painting,	28 74	
Lee & Teachout, iron work,	14 07	
Horatio A. Kempton, lumber,	49 66	
		1,326 08
		$13,647 26

Amount brought forward,		$13,647 26

CITY STABLE.

Martin Wheeler, moving stable,	$47 00	
David M. Gifford, stable and land,	2,600 00	
William Bates, 2d., lumber and labor,	1,474 53	
John A. Underwood, labor,	30 62	
Allen Lucas, brick, lime, &c.	52 94	
John F. Underwood, carting,	5 50	
Booth & Hathaway, laths,	6 35	
Samuel S. Paine, lime, &c.	11 94	
B. F. Corson, carting,	1 50	
Johnston & Eaton, lightning rods,	33 20	
Thomas Sanford & Co., painting,	166 03	
Delano & Pierce, labor and cement pipe,	32 45	
Nathan Lewis, sundry articles,	3 60	
Sullings & Kingman, nails, &c.	23 14	
Bryant, Gooding & Co., stone and labor,	8 45	
		4,497 25

POLICE COURT.

Benjamin Coombs, special Justice,	$36 58	
Thomas Collins, taking care of Court Room,	52 00	
Charles Taber, stationery,	14 97	
		103 55

GAS, AND GAS FIXTURES.

New Bedford Gas Light Company, gas,	$341 43	
Delany & White, altering gas fixtures,	64 52	
Wood, Brightman & Co., fitting gas,	87	
		406 82

FOURTH OF JULY.

Holder & Cutter, fire works,	$552 85
Tillinghast Head, firing salute,	34 50
Eliphalet Daggett, ringing bell,	2 00
John C. Hervey, ringing bell,	2 00
William H. Manchester, ringing bell,	4 50
A. W. Munroe, ringing bell,	2 00
Stephen Y. Denham, ringing bell,	2 00
C. Dantsizen, ringing bell,	2 00
John A. Ruggles, ringing bell,	2 00
Samuel E. Gabriel, ringing bell,	2 00
Martin Pierce, team,	8 00
Chace & Gifford, team,	8 00
H. N. Kimball, team,	8 00
Henry Spooner, team,	8 00
Squire Gifford, teams,	16 00
Alanson Gammons, team,	8 25
William H. Coffin, team,	6 00
Hiram Wentworth, teams,	20 00
	688 10

Amount brought forward,	$688 10	$18,654 88
Thomas Peirce, team,	8 00	
Moulton & Leavitt, team,	8 00	
Alfred Weaver, team,	5 00	
Joseph Cundell, teams,	24 00	
William H. Sherman & Co., teams,	16 00	
G. T. Sawyer, team,	8 00	
A. K. P. Sawin, teams,	20 00	
Giles A. Ennis, teams,	24 00	
B. F. Corson, teams,	16 50	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d., teams,	36 00	
James Thomas, teams,	34 00	
John C. Hervey, watering streets,	14 00	
Lewis Boutell, board for Band,	57 00	
New Bedford and Taunton Branch Railroad Co., tickets,	41 00	
Thomas H. Pierce, labor,	32 00	
Silas Cook, labor,	9 00	
Hatch, Gray & Co., saddles, &c.	16 50	
New Bedford Brass Band, services,	180 00	
Benjamin B. Covell, painting,	5 33	
Newton Brass Band, services,	216 00	
Jacob Parker, powder,	31 75	
Wilcox & Co., lumber and labor,	194 66	
Nathan Lewis, sundry expenses,	8 88	
John M. Hathaway, horses,	8 50	
Sanford S. Horton, sundry bills for dinner,	763 50	
R. W. Raymond, sundries,	2 95	
Joshua P. Dunbar, music,	20 00	
		2,488 67

SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.

N. Cutter, Board, &c.,	$82 28	
State Lunatic Hospital, board, &c.,	827 39	
		909 67

INCIDENTALS.

Jireh H. Furgerson, expenses of committee,	$49 24	
Samuel Bliss, returning deaths, &c.	19 21	
Richard Davenport, sundries,	2 29	
Charles D. Burt, paid special watchmen and police,	236 00	
Hatch, Gray & Co., Gardner Dean,	50 00	
William Howe, stationery,	8 50	
George A. Bourne, rent of Armory,	350 00	
William Wilcox, lumber,	8 08	
Frederick Bryant, sundries,	37	
Luther G. Hewins, postage, &c.	13 93	
Nathaniel Shepherd, repairing clock,	50	
James Fales, Jr., salary and repairing City Clock,	46 62	
James Harper, services attending on Lyceum,	32 50	
William O. Haskell, settees,	348 00	
Timothy G. Coffin, services,	80 00	
New Bedford Institution for Savings, note and interest,	2,061 67	
	3,306 91	
		22,053 22

Amount brought forward,	$3,306 91	$22,052 22
Taber & Co., repairing stove in office,	2 73	
Charles D. Burt, pay roll of Police Officers,	360 00	
Hanson Blake, cleaning,	13 35	
John M. Foster, alteration in hall,	272 20	
Levi L. Crane, coal,	137 12	
John A. Underwood, labor Washingtonian Hall and special police,	68 82	
New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Co., freight,	13 35	
Samuel N. Haskins, abatement on taxes,	3 03	
Charles D. Burt, expenses paid at sundry times,	77 95	
Barjona D. Tripp, removing snow,	16 44	
C. K. Turner & Co., cleaning out vaults,	201 00	
Jonathan Reynolds, trees,	37 50	
Booth & Hathaway, labor, old market,	12 57	
Charles F. Willcox, expenses to Boston,	3 57	
Elliot & Pitman, professional services,	235 59	
Doty & Cole, pole,	1 50	
Lyman Bartlett, for Lewis Temple,	5 00	
Sanford S. Horton, postage, stationery, &c.	80 01	
Dennis Taylor, whitewashing,	8 72	
Liberty Hall Association, rent,	38 00	
C. G. King, surveying instruments,	222 50	
Henry Brown, whitewashing,	10 50	
Gorham Taylor, halyards,	1 00	
R. Ashley, pay roll Charles street stable Sewer,	99 36	
Alonzo Hunt, cutting down Pope street,	30 00	
Pierce & Potter, use of lanterns,	1 36	
Amos C. Baker, bell rope, Liberty Hall,	1 70	
William Maxfield, painting	13 00	
Jacob Parker, powder,	6 52	
William White, shoveling snow,	1 00	
Merchants Bank, interest on loan,	105 00	
Sihon Packard, board, &c.,	128 00	
Marine Bank, temporary loan,	60,975 56	
Merchants Bank,	9,966 67	
Lincoln F. Brigham, for Lewis Temple,	1,700 00	
John C. Hervey, watering streets,	7 00	
M. B. Palmer's Estate, repairing stoves,	7 00	
I. Gwinn and A. Harris, labor,	35 50	
Richmond & Almy, repairing stoves,	46 40	
Alice Hart, making carpets,	44 00	
Alfred Weaver, spreading lime,	6 70	
Peter Fales, painting City Council Rooms,	315 89	
R. P. Harwood, labor,	9 00	
Edward H. Wing, labor,	19 48	
Lewis Douglass, cleaning,	59 87	
Margaret Ross, cleaning,	38 75	
Ellen S. Douglass, cleaning,	38 75	
Nye & Phillips, repairing flags,	1 50	
William Armstead, cleaning,	56 00	
Julia Dorster, labor,	4 00	
Caleb Maxfield, chairs, desk, &c.	124 74	
William C. Howland, flagging cellar,	58 88	
Benjamin Rodman, ice,	3 00	
Thomas Sanford, glazing,	8 00	
Doty & Cole, repairs,	11 57	
	79,053 56	

Amount brought forward,	$79,053 56	$22,053 22
S. R. Townsend, county tax,	12,915 50	
Isaac Gwinn, labor,	72 02	
Chapman & Burt, cotton cloth,	16 66	
Thomas Sanford & Co., painting City Hall,	283 55	
Sears, Robinson & Co., lumber and labor,	40 23	
Little & Allen, carpets,	477 28	
John M. Cornell, removing dead from old burial ground,	3 00	
Samuel Bliss, labor, removing dead from old burial ground,	39 38	
Abraham Peckham, removing dead from old burial ground,	9 51	
R. Ashley, pay roll, removing dead from old burial ground,	55 94	
Dennis Sullivan, removing dead from old burial ground,	75	
James Donnell, removing dead from old burial ground,	1 87	
James Lanagan, removing dead from old burial ground,	62	
Moses Fitzgerald, removing dead from old burial ground,	1 25	
Nathaniel H. Nye, weighing coal,	21 08	
Ezra W. Lee, labor in City Hall cellar,	85 63	
Thomas Place, finding J. Bantum,	25 00	
William G. Wing & Co., tin boxes,	14 50	
Jacob Loud, State Tax,	6,945 00	
Delano & Pierce, whitewashing,	47 16	
Nathan Lewis, pails, coal hod, &c.	11 42	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	28 83	
Allen & Bliss, brooms, brushes, &c.	9 38	
Charles Taber & Co., books, stationery, &c.	195 13	
Bryant, Gooding & Co., labor,	4 35	
William Ormsby, whitewashing,	3 00	
Dean & Sawyer, window hoister,	95	
Tristram Nye, putting down carpet,	2 50	
Charles D. Burt, horse, carriage, &c.	43 33	
William F. Durfee, surveying,	97 00	
Howland & Palmer, hardware,	1 87	
Gifford & Topham, door plates,	7 60	
John M. Hathaway, horse and carriage,	5 75	
A. D. Richmond & Co., locks, &c.	9 26	
George Tappan, spittoons, &c.	8 87	
Ashley, Hammond & Co., lumber and labor,	31 32	
Gamaliel Taber, returning deaths,	18 12	
Gamaliel Taber, removing dead from old burial ground,	32 25	
Otis Irish, oil,	50	
J. & T. Durfee, repairing door,	3 63	
Job Sisson, Jr., iron work,	19 38	
Pierce & Keen, boxing trees,	10 66	
Joseph Allen, Jr. & Co., flagging,	1 73	
William Tallman, Jr., coal hod,	1 00	
Perry Brownell, drain from market,	41 00	
William A. Spooner, returning deaths,	62	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	6 44	
Execution of Town of Truro,	7 29	
Marine Bank, interest,	266 00	
New Bedford Guards, bounty money,	380 50	
Samuel S. Paine, lime,	9 41	
Lewis Holmes, charcoal,	49 79	
Sanford S. Horton, registrar,	149 00	
Charles M. Pierce, carting,	4 00	
Henry N. Andrews, carting,	24 17	
David M. Gifford, horse and carriage,	16 50	
	101,612 04	

Amount brought forward,	$101,612 04	$22,053 22
Samuel S. Bliss, horse and carriage,	6 00	
Joseph Clarke, blocks, &c.	14 67	
H. N. Kimball, carting,	1 25	
Benjamin G. Wilson, returning deaths,	10 32	
New Bedford Cordage Company, manilla,	3 06	
Nathaniel Sherman, damage on harness,	10 00	
Hatch, Gray & Co., express,	2 87	
Thomas D. Robinson, expenses,	31 61	
William Duffy, services,	28 50	
Horatio A. Kempton, lumber,	9 23	
D. S. Robinson, labor,	5 25	
Charles Chadwick, labor,	75	
James Beetle, sundries,	28 25	
Gray, Packard & Co., horse and carriage,	27 00	
S. R. Townsend, interest,	31 00	
		101,821 80
Transfer to Fire Department,	$13,500 00	
Transfer to Repairs of Highways,	3,500 00	
Transfer to Support of the Poor,	3,000 00	
		20,000 00
Taxes remitted for 1850,	7 50	
" " " 1851,	34 50	
" " " 1852,	87 08	
" " " 1853,	123 24	
" " " 1854,	2,481 88	
		2,734 20
Abatement under the three per cent,	3,779 44	
Abatement under the two per cent,	406 10	
		4,185 54
By balance to new account,		1,233 39
		$152,028 15

CREDITS.

By Balance,	6,187 30
By amount received, remittance of five taxes,	9 00
By amount received of Obed Chase, land rent,	300 00
By amount received of James Harper, for lighting and warming hall,	102 48
By amount received of Samuel Studley, rent of stalls in market,	416 00
By amount received of George A. Bourne, for use of hall for Lyceum,	190 00
By amount received from Commonwealth, rent of Armory,	225 34
By amount received of Luther G. Hewins, for licences, &c.	48 00
By amount received for hospital patients,	121 44
By amount received of Otis Irish, land rent,	50 00
By amount received of E. S. Wilcox, clerk of Police Court,	12 75
By amount received on temporary loan, Marine Bank,	63,500 00
By amount received of F. L. Porter, clerk of Police Court,	1,220 35
By Annual Appropriation,	22,639 50
By appropriation for State tax,	6,945 00
By appropriation for County tax,	12,915 50
	114,882 66

Amount brought forward,	$114,882 66	
By appropriation for salaries,	11,000 00	
By appropriation for Common,	1,000 00	
By amount received of Sanford S. Horton, use of hall, licences, &c.	752 93	
By amount received of Booth & Hathaway, sundries,	17 66	
By amount received of Commonwealth, bounty money,	740 50	
By amount received of Joseph Brownell, temporary loan,	1,500 00	
By amount received of Charles D. Burt, fees and Police Court,	740 68	
By amount received of Thomas P. Terry, land rent,	6 00	
By overlay of taxes for 1854,	8,994 93	
School Books,	183 63	
Samuel R. Townsend, temporary loan,	2,000 00	
Assessments of persons,	134 60	
Amount received from sundry rolls, amount returned,	68 57	
New Bedford Gas Company, discount on bill,	5 99	
Temporary loan at Merchants Bank,	10,000 00	
		$152,028 15
By balance brought down,	$1,233 39	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries,	$9,021 75
Printing and advertising,	1,199 94
Elections,	502 50
Assessors,	1,596 99
City Common,	1,326 08
Police Court,	103 55
Gas and gas fixtures,	406 82
Fourth of July,	2,488 67
Support of the Insane,	909 67
Amount paid on account of temporary loan,	2,000 00
County tax,	12,915 50
State tax,	6,945 00
Incidentals,	9,961 30
City stable,	4,497 25
Amount of expenditures,	$53,875 02

DEBIT BALANCES, MARCH 1, 1855.

Collector of Taxes 1842,	$3 00
" " " 1844,	25 74
" " " 1845,	34 40
" " " 1846,	62 41
" " " 1847,	73 35
" " " 1848,	219 99
" " " 1849,	14 14
City and County " 1850,	121 88
City and County " 1851,	322 05
City and County " 1852,	726 52
City, County and State tax 1853,	1,463 14
Collector of Taxes 1854,	5,715 90
Rural Cemetery,	5,061 70
City Debt,	24 15
Main Drains and Common Sewers,	4,833 08
City Treasurer,	2,435 71
	$21,137 16

CREDIT BALANCES, MARCH 1, 1855.

Alien Passengers,	$48 00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	1,153 68
Pine Grove Cemetery,	131 70
Free Public Library,	523 22
City Watch,	327 08
Lighting the Streets,	955 48
Repairs of Highways,	96 83
Support of Public Schools,	9,157 91
Support of the Poor,	3,370 85
Fire Department,	509 66
City Liquor Agency,	3,629 36
Incidental Expenses,	1,233 39
	$21,137 16

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

The Sub-Committee, to whom was referred the duty of taking an inventory of the City Property, ask leave to make the following Report:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., &c.

City Hall and Lot containing 102 rods of Land,	$72,000 00	
Old Town Hall and about 30 rods of Land,	10,000 00	
Lot of Land on William Street, 72 15-100 rods,	10,887 00	
Lot of Land at Clark's Point, 2 acres,	200 00	
Powder Magazine and Lot,	681 00	
South Pound and Lot, 20 rods,	500 00	
Lot of Land on Dartmouth Road, 12 rods,	120 00	
Lot of Land on Willis Street, 12 rods,	600 00	
City Lot on Purchase Street, (Common)	48,152 00	
Lot of Land at Cove, 3 acres,	350 00	
City Stable and Lot, containing 40 rods of Land,	5,600 00	
195 Iron Lantern Posts and Lanterns,	3,742 00	
		152,832 00
Rural Cemetery,	3,400 00	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	400 00	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	2,000 00	
		5,800 00
Standard Weights and Measures,	350 00	
Surveying Instruments,	350 00	
Public Library, eight thousand volumes,	5,900 00	
		6,600 00
		165,232 00

Amount brought forward,		$165,232 00

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

School House and 30 rods of Land at Perry's Neck,	$1,000 00	
School House and 20 96-100 rods Land on Griffin Street,	932 00	
School House and 80 rods Land at Acushnet Village,	1,300 00	
Hill Street School House and 41½ rods Land,	2,630 00	
High School House and 120 rods Land,	17,667 00	
Grove School House and 109 rods Land, on South Water Street,	4,250 00	
School House and 39 rods Land on Sixth Street,	3,882 00	
Two School Houses and 44 rods Land on Bush Street,	8,400 00	
School House and 31 rods Land on Maxfield Street,	3,850 00	
School House and Lot, North District,	1,029 00	
School House and Lot at Haskins' Corner,	350 00	
School House and Lot at Clark's Point,	784 00	
Cannonville School House and 44 rods Land,	1,500 00	
School House and 20 rods Land on William Street,	7,350 00	
School House on Market Square,	300 00	
School House and 123 84-100 rods Land on Parker Street,	13,000 00	
Two School Houses and 55¾ rods Land corner of Charles and Foster Streets,	8,000 00	
School House Lot, containing 34¼ rods Land corner of Cedar and Maxfield Streets,	805 33	
School House Lot, containing 84 rods at Belville,	200 00	
Maps, Globes and Philosophical Apparatus,	1,250 00	
School Library, 2,500 volumes,	400 00	
		78,879 33

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New Alms House and out buildings,	$23,000 00	
Old Alms House and barn,	1,000 00	
Small Pox Hospital,	100 00	
Farm containing about 76 acres,	12,500 00	
Live Stock,	1,500 00	
Household Furniture,	1,675 00	
Hay and Grain on hand,	300 00	
Oakum, Oakum Stock and Salt,	37 00	
Farming Utensils, Wagons, &c.	750 00	
Light Wagons,	200 00	
		41,062 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine House and 3 rods Land on Middle Street,	$1,455 00	
Engine House and 4 rods Land on Foster Street,	825 00	
Engine and Watch House, with 14¾ rods Land on Purchase Street,	8,500 00	
Engine House and 4 rods Land on North Second Street,	1,150 00	
Engine House and 4 rods Land on Third Street,	750 00	
Engine House and 4 rods Land on Fourth Street,	1,325 00	
Engine House and 13 rods Land on Purchase Street,	1,062 50	
Engine House at Acushnet Village,	397 00	
	15,464 50	
		285,173 33

Amount brought forward,	$15,464 50	$285,173 33
Engine No. 1,	$600 00	
" " 2,	600 00	
" " 3,	1,000 00	
" " 5,	1,000 00	
" " 6,	2,308 00	
" " 7,	1,000 00	
" " 9,	1,000 00	
" " 10,	1,000 00	
" " 11,	1,000 00	
Hooks, Ladders and Carriage,	300 00	
		9,808 50

TOOLS, &c., BELONGING TO THE HIGHWAYS.

Five horses, carts and harnesses,	$1,500 00	
One horse, cart and harness,	100 00	
One pair horses, waggon gear and harnesses,	425 00	
One gear and cart,	88 00	
Seventy-five shovels, at 37½ cents each,	28 02	
Fifty-five picks,	55 00	
Thirty-seven iron bars,	55 50	
Blasting tools,	150 00	
Fourteen sledges,	21 00	
Two scrapers,	8 00	
Four plows,	40 00	
Ten chains,	10 00	
Seven iron rakes,	3 50	
Ten pails,	2 50	
Four tool houses,	40 00	
Six hoes,	2 00	
Tubs and falls,	30 00	
Three leading harnesses,	25 00	
		2,583 52
		$312,679 85

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HATTIL KELLEY, Sub-Committee,

New Bedford, 3d mo. 26th, 1855.

CITY DEBT.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	ORIGINAL AMOUNT.	TIMES.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL PAYMENT.	BALANCE DUE.
1836.						
5 mo. 16.	Provident Institution for Savings, Boston,	10,000 00	20 yrs.	5 per cent.	500 00	1,000 00
7 mo. 1.	" " " " "	6,000 00	20 yrs.	5 per cent.	300 00	900 00
1839.						
5 mo. 3.	Savings Institution, New Bedford.	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	500 00	2,500 00
5 mo. 3.	Pacific Insurance Company,	6,500 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	325 00	1,625 00
5 mo. 29.	Savings Institution, New Bedford.	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	500 00	2,500 00
1852.						
8 mo. 4.	" " " "	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	500 00	9,000 00
11 mo. 29.	" " " "	7,870 50	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	393 52	7,083 46
1853.						
6 mo. 14.	" " " "	20,000 00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	1,000 00	19,000 00
7 mo. 6.	" " " "	12,000 00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	600 00	11,400 00
7 mo. 30.	" " " "	5,000 00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	250 00	4,750 00
10 mo. 14.	" " " "	13,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	650 00	12,350 00
10 mo. 14.	" " " "	2,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	100 00	1,900 00
11 mo. 2.	" " " "	20,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	1,000 00	1,900 00
1854.						
6 mo. 14.	" " " "	5,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	250 00	5,000 00
7 mo. 19.	" " " "	5,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	250 00	5,000 00
12 mo. 25.	Joseph Wilcox,	1,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	50 00	1,000 00
9 mo. 30.	Thomas P. Terry,	1,200 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	120 00	1,200 00
9 mo. 30.	Levi Hawes,	1,200 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	60 00	1,200 00
1855.						
1 mo. 9.	Joseph Wilcox,	1,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	50 00	1,000 00
1 mo. 23.	George A. Bourne,	1,000 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	100 00	1,000 00
2 mo. 17.	Weston Jenney,	2,000 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	200 00	2,000 00
2 mo. 20.	Thaddeus M. Perry,	1,000 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	100 00	1,000 00
2 mo. 21.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	3,800 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	190 00	3,800 00
2 mo. 23.	Benjamin C. Luther, Fall River.	1,400 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	140 00	1,400 00

*Interest payable semi-annually.

Balance of Permanent Loan, - - - - $116,608.46

	Balance of Permanent Loan, as above,	$116,608.46
1855. 8 mo. 4.	Savings Institution, New Bedford, 12 months,	2,500.00
12 mo. 21.	Joseph Brownell, New Bedford, 6 months,	1,500.00
1856. 1 mo. 9.	Marine Bank, New Bedford, 4 months,	5,000.00
1 mo. 16.	" " " 4 months,	8,500.00
2 mo. 24.	Samuel R. Townsend, Taunton, 3 months,	2,000.00
	Total amount of City Debt,	$136,108.46

In Common Council, March 31, 1856.

Accepted and sent up for concurrence.

I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen, March 31, 1856.

Accepted in concurrence

SANFORD S. HORTON, City Clerk.

1855---City Document---No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford.

The Board of Engineers in accordance with the requirements of the City Ordinances, herewith present the following Report relative to the present condition of the Fire Department, its expenditures for the past year. Also their estimate of the amount necessary to meet its present liabilities, and the probable outlay required for the ensuing year, viz:

For pay of Firemen to 5th mo. 1, 1854,	6,024 72
For repairs of Engines, Engine Houses and purchase of leading hose,	4,375 40
For construction and repairs of Reservoirs,	6,966 29
For new Engine House on Purchase street,	3,843 51
For new Engine and Hose Reel for Company No. 6,	2,308 50
For incidentals,	1,345 54
For balance to credit of the Department 3d mo. 1, 1855,	509 66
	$25,373 62

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Department 3d mo. 1, 1854,	1,365 57
Received of Frederick Bryant, the amount uncalled for, due the several companies from May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1853,	475 18
Received of J. B. Ashley,	3 62
Received of Gibbs Taber, for stone,	29 25
Annual Appropriation,	10,000 00
Transfer from incidental expense account,	13,500 00
	$25,373 62

It will be seen that the expenditures have exceeded the estimate of our predecessors considerably, which additional outlay was caused by additions being made to the Department, which were considered highly necessary for the safety and welfare of the City. The amount expended for the construction and repair of Reservoirs, has greatly exceeded the estimate of the former Board, there having been three large Reservoirs added the past year; one on corner of William and Second streets, one on Pleasant near Maxfield street, and one on corner of Linden and County streets, and have had the Reservoir on Purchase Street, south of William, repaired, making forty Reservoirs throughout the City, all of which are in excellent condition.

There has been one new Engine, (which was orderer by the former Board) placed in the Department, in the house formerly occupied by No. 6, and that Engine has been repaired, and is now a reliable Engine in case of emergency. With the addition made, there are now nine good and efficient Engines.

A new Engine House has been erected on Purchase street, just north of Maxfield, for Engine No. 3, formerly located on Second street, and a large cistern constructed underneath the building capable of furnishing a good supply of water in case of fire in that locality. The several Engine Houses are in good repair, and now present a neat and cleanly appearance.

There has been twenty-one hundred feet of new leading hose, and thirty feet of suction, purchased during the year, seven hundred and fifty feet of the leading hose being for Engine No. 6, and the remainder to replace the old leading hose on the several Engines, that was considered unfit for further use.

The Hook and Ladder carriage being considered un-

fit for service by our predecessors, a new carriage was ordered by them, which will probably be ready for use during the month of May.

The number of Engines being very limited, considering the amount of proporty liable to fire, we deemed it necessary to procure another Engine, to be placed in the building now occupied by No. 5, and to have that Engine located at Jesseville; and on recommendation to the City Council, it was ordered to contract for a first class Fire Engine and Hose Reel, which order has been carried into effect.

The Department has been called out forty-five times, of which eleven have been for false alarms. The amount of property destroyed as near as can be ascertained, is $80,735. The amount of insurance on ditto, $49,300. There have been seven houses, seven shops, barns, &c., one building for public exhibitions, and one lumber yard destroyed.

The several companies have been well filled, and good order and harmony have prevailed throughout the year. The Department now consists of four hundred and eighty-three men, attached to nine Engines, and one Hook and Ladder carriage.

The estimate of the expenses of the Department for the ensuing year, are

For pay of Firemen to 5th mo. 1, 1855,	6,967 00
For new Engine and hose reel now contracted for,	2,000 00
For Hook and Ladder carriage and apparatus contracted for,	1,200 00
For new Hose,	1,000 00
For construction of Reservoirs,	4,000 00
For outstanding bills,	400 00
For incidentals,	1,700 00
	$17,267 00

Should the foregoing recommendation meet the approval of the City Council, there will be required for

the service of the Department an appropriation of sixteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars, and thirty-four cents, exclusive of the balance on hand.

We are desirous of returning our thanks to the entire Department for their promptness on an alarm of fire, and for their gentlemanly deportment and efficient co-operation in the discharge of every duty.

Per order of the Board,

JOSHUA B. ASHLEY,

Chief Engineer.

New Bedford, March 23d, 1855.

In Board of Aldermen, March 31, 1855.

Accepted and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, City Clerk.

In Common Council, March 31, 1855.

Concurred.

I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

1855---City Document---No. 5.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1855.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford.

GENTLEMEN:

The Overseers of the Poor for the year ending February 28th, 1855, respectfully present the following Report:

The amount expended during the year

For Support of the Poor, is	$14,633 21
For Scavenger Carts,	226 29
	$14,859 50

The items of expenditure for Support of Poor, are as follows:

OUT OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

For Fuel,	$3,019 12
Provisions,	1,579 60
Allowances for sick, infirm and aged,	350 00
Board of sick persons,	37 18
Cholera expenses,	12 00
Shoes,	3 75
Physicians' Bills,	252 55
Medicines,	72 35
Funeral expenses,	248 50
	5,575 05

AT THE ALMS HOUSE.

For Flour and Grain,	$1,618 57	
Beef and Pork,	535 72	
Other Provisions and Groceries,	1,178 15	
Dry Goods, Clothing, Bedding, &c.	454 58	
Shoes, Hats and Leather,	227 85	
Fuel,	969 03	
Furniture and Crockery,	64 51	
Tobacco and Snuff,	45 76	
Oil,	51 06	
Hardware and Farming Tools,	128 07	
Medicines,	91 17	
Physicians' Bills,	408 75	
Chaplain, (one quarter)	15 00	
Coffins,	9 50	
Repairs and Improvements,	604 72	
Repairs of Carts,	63 73	
Harnesses and repairs of ditto,	33 00	
Blacksmithing,	166 79	
Farm Stock,	130 38	
Stock for Oakum,	39 75	
Seed, (Potatoes and Grass)	49 89	
Labor on Farm,	520 00	
Nurses' and Cook's Wages,	635 58	
Superintendent's Salary,	500 00	
Miscellaneous,	214 38	
		8,755 93

INCIDENTAL.

For Removing the Poor to State Alms House,	167 50	
Travelling Expenses, &c.	27 61	
Horse Hire,	36 75	
Repairs of Office Stove and Pipe,	7 44	
Care of Office,	60 00	
Stationery,	2 93	
		302 23

The receipts are as follows:

Balance of Account,	$39 10	
Appropriation,	11,000 00	
State Pauper Account of 1853,	1,222 56	
State Pauper Account of 1854,	909 33	
From other towns, and for board of Hospital Patients,	1,498 07	
Additional Appropriations,	3,000 00	
Sales from Alms House,	421 51	
Rent of Miss B. Thrasher's House,	35 87	
From Estates of persons deceased,	70 16	
Board of the Teacher of the Alms House School,	33 75	
		18,230 35
Balance remaining on hand March 1st, 1855,		3,370 85

No. in Alms House			March 1, 1854,	145.	Admitted in	March,	21.	Discharged,	43
"	"	"	April 1, "	123.	"	April,	24.	"	44
"	"	"	May 1, "	100.	"	May,	35.	"	77
"	"	"	June 1, "	58.	"	June,	13.	"	19
"	"	"	July 1, "	52.	"	July,	15.	"	15
"	"	"	Aug. 1, "	52.	"	Aug.	23.	"	14
"	"	"	Sept. 1, "	61.	"	Sept.	10.	"	8
"	"	"	Oct. 1, "	63.	"	Oct.	9.	"	9
"	"	"	Nov. 1, "	63.	"	Nov.	11.	"	14
"	"	"	Dec. 1, "	60.	"	Dec.	8.	"	4
"	"	"	Jan. 1, 1855,	64.	"	Jan.	12.	"	8
"	"	"	Feb. 1, "	68.	"	Feb.	13.	"	4
"	"	"	March 1, "	79.					

The above table shows the number of admissions during the year to have been 194

The Whole number relieved in Alms House during the year, 339

The average monthly number in Alms House, 76

The number of deaths (included among discharged) 13

Of those admitted, 78 were on account of sickness; 71 on account of destitution; 23 by sentence for intemperance; 22 by sentence for truancy. The inmates remained in the Alms House 3,799 weeks.

Owing to the backwardness of the season, which prevented entirely the planting of some wet land, the produce of the Farm has been somewhat less than in the previous year. But much labor has been expended in laying walls and clearing lands, and labor to the amount of four hundred dollars has been expended upon the grounds in front of the Alms House.

The following statement furnished by Mr. Briggs, the Superintendent, shows the principal products of the Farm and their value.

FARM PRODUCE.

Corn,	160 bushels.	Carrots,	37 bushels.
Potatoes,	178 "	Pork,	3,394 pounds.
Oats,	160 "	Beef,	4,903 "
Onions,	67 "	Veal,	503 "
Beets,	48 "	Milk,	12,723 quarts.
Turnips,	46 "		

Total value of produce, $1,995 83. Value of produce sold, $246 64.

Value of Beef on hand March 1, 1855,	$48 00
Value of Pork on hand March 1, 1855,	57 00
Value of Hams on hand March 1, 1855,	51 10
Value of Dried Beef on hand March 1, 1855,	10 80
	$413 54

Value of produce consumed by the family, $1,582 29.

Oakum on hand March 1, 1854,	393 pounds
Oakum manufactured during the year,	916 "
Oakum sold during the year,	949 "
Oakum unsold and on hand March 1, 1855,	360 "
Oakum stock on hand March 1, 1855,	130 "

Of those who have been at the Workhouse under sentence for intemperance, many have performed considerable labor upon the Farm, after having recovered from the effects of dissipation, and the Board have allowed their families an equivalent for their labor. These persons have generally declared they were happier at the Workhouse, than while in the midst of temptation in town, and it is certain that the comfort of their families was quite as much promoted as their own. Would not such management of the habitually intemperate, be better than the ordinary mode of confining them for short periods in the House of Correction?

The boys who have been sentenced to the Workhouse for Truancy, have been kept steadily at school within the establishment, and have made respectable improvement, we believe, in their studies. Yet, it is evident that the Workhouse is not a suitable place for them. We hope that ere long, another institution may be provided for them, and other children dependent upon the City. As every child has a natural right to an education, it would appear to be the duty of the community to provide the means. Not only school-houses and school-books, but food, clothing and shelter, for such as require them. While at the Workhouse, these boys have been wholly supported, and in a majority of instances their support was a needed relief to their parents, many of whom, however, had no legal right of relief in this City. Of the fourteen boys now there, a large majority have no legal right of relief in this State, and only three have it in this City. Should a school, as has been contemplated, be established for them, some modification of the act in relation to the matter, would be necessary, to enable the

City to obtain from the proper sources remuneration for their support.

The religious services at the Alms House, since the first quarter of the year, have been very acceptably conducted by some of the Clergymen, and by laymen of various churches, without compensation. By one of the laymen, a Sabbath School has been kept during the year. The Board consider the community under obligations to these gentlemen for their zealous performance of these services.

Out of the Alms House, three hundred and thirty families have been aided during the year. They comprised twelve hundred and seventy-six individuals. Of these, three hundred and twenty-five were legally chargeable to this City, three hundred and thirty-nine to other towns, and the remainder, six hundred and twelve, had no legal right of relief in this State. For the relief of this last class, the State have erected an Alms House at Bridgewater, and it is not imperative upon the City to do more than supply their immediate wants; sending them for future supply to the State Institution. Acting under advice, that they had hardly authority to do more than this, the Overseers of the Poor, in the beginning of the cold season, declined furnishing further aid to such as were entitled to this State relief. Some applicants availed themselves of the relief so provided, but a much larger number did not. They made their necessities known to the benevolent, who took measures for their relief.

In consequence of their efforts the City Council passed an Order, appropriating one thousand dollars for the relief of the Poor in the City, the same to be charged to the Incidental Expense account, and expended under the direction of the Overseers of the

Poor. This has been done in the usual manner, by the distribution of food and fuel in the community, endeavoring to avoid that idle and dissolute class of population who float about from place to place, not where they can obtain the *most work*, but where they can get along with the *least*.

Per order of the Board,

WILLIAM A. GORDON, Sec'y.

New Bedford, March 31st, 1855.

In Board of Aldermen, March 31, 1855.

Accepted and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, City Clerk.

In Common Council, March 31, 1855.

Concurred. I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

1855---City Document---No. 6.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Presented to the City Council, March 31, 1855.

New-Bedford:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1855.

REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:

IN accordance with the Ordinance for the establishment of the Free Public Library, the Trustees of that Institution, respectfully lay before you their Third Annual Report.

To the two former Reports of the Board, the members of the City Government are respectfully referred, for such details of its history and progress as will enable them to judge of its character, and of its value and position as one of the established instrumentalities of our municipal arrangements for the promotion of the well being of the people.

The legislative and municipal action which gave a legal position to this interesting and valuable institution; the activity and liberality which so prominently distinguished the movement by which the valuable property of the Old Social Library became the founda-

tion of the new establishment; the measures taken by the first Board of Trustees, to place the Library upon a broad and reliable foundation; the rules and regulations instituted by them, and which have with the sanction of the City government, continued to guide the action of all concerned with the Library; the encouraging circumstances of our first years' experience, and the details of our financial operations and estimates which have resulted in a generous and adequate provision for its support,—all these facts and circumstances are to be found in the previous reports, which it has been the duty and the privilege of this Board to place before the members of the City Government.

In the last Annual Report, the Trustees thus concisely and comprehensively set forth their views and opinions in relation to the Institution under their charge:

"We have by the experience of a period long enough to confirm every anticipation and dispel every doubt, demonstrated the practicability and the utility of a Free Public Library.

"To repeat the words of the former Board—'Our Library has become one of the institutions of the city.'

"It has become a valuable, and will soon be generally considered as an indispensable auxiliary in the great work of popular education.

"It has become incorporated, both in idea and in fact, into the catalogue of subjects demanding the fostering care and annual support of the municipal government.

"Its claims for such attention and support, are founded upon principles which lie at the foundation of our republican institutions.

"To train and enlighten the public mind is a work

to which a liberal portion of the public wealth must be devoted; and as being in harmony with this idea, and as the cap-stone of our beautiful system of public education, the Public Library has claims upon all whose aim is the promotion of the general welfare.

"Such was the theory when the work was begun by the State and completed by the City—such is now the *fact*, demonstrated by our experience, and placed beyond the reach of doubt or cavil.

"Upon the minds of the Trustees, the result to which we have arrived, after the operations of the year, have produced the most undoubting conviction that the Free Public Library is an instrumentality from which our community are deriving great and enduring advantages.

"We would give our most unqualified sanction to the principle upon which it is established and sustained.

"We hereby bear testimony to the practicability of the plan of its operation.

"We would with the earnestness of a strong desire and a most thorough conviction, lay before you the claims of the institution to your continued attention and liberal support.

"Its reputable and profitable support demands but a small pecuniary outlay; and it is confidently believed that from no portion of our annual appropriations of an equal amount will the people derive more satisfactory and enduring advantages.

"The establishment of a Free Public Library, by the municipal authorities of New Bedford—the pioneer undertaking of the Commonwealth—has conferred an honorable distinction upon our beloved city; a distinction which it is hoped and believed we shall con-

tinue to deserve, by giving it an enlightened and liberal support."

After the experience of another year, the foregoing statements, which we have taken from the reports of our immediate predecessors in office, continue to be, in their fullest extent, applicable to the Free Public Library.

We have incorporated them into our report, and now respectfully present them to you, as a plain and reliable statement of facts, and as embracing the views and opinions of those who have, during the past year, been by you placed in charge of the institution.

Nothing has occurred, since this important trust has been committed to our hands, to lead us to doubt the wisdom of the principle upon which it is founded, or weaken our confidence in the practicability of the plan of its operations. Our confidence in both remains unimpaired. In its principles, it is in harmony with the great facts which lie at the foundation of the people's progress and prosperity; and the almost unhoped for, and certainly unlooked for success which has attended its operations, from the opening of its doors to the present moment, has given to the principle the support of experience, and caused it to stand firm in the position in which it has been placed by the wise liberality of the City Council.

The Library statistics fully sustain the opinions we have advanced.

Twenty-one thousand and forty-one books were taken from the Library during the year ending March 4th.

The number of new cards issued during the year is *eight hundred and ten.*

The whole number of cards issued, is *three thousand one hundred and eighty-three.*

The number of books out, *eleven hundred.*

A recent examination of the Library has disclosed the gratifying fact, that at the time it was made, but *sixty volumes* were missing of the large number which has been placed upon its shelves. This favorable result was unexpected by the Trustees. They had feared, that the constant and almost unrestricted access allowed to the books; the universality of the right of "taking" allowed by the regulations, and the large number of persons who, at certains times are found crowded into our limited apartments, waiting their turn to be served by the Librarian, would have led to a much greater loss than was shown by the examination.

Taking into view all the circumstances of the case, such a result, after more than two years' operations, must be, it is believed, looked upon by you, as it has been by us, as exhibiting an aspect of security connected with this part of the public property satisfactory to its guardians, and creditable to the people. It shows that we have not been mistaken in the belief, that they could safely be entrusted with the custody of their own property. It gives unquestionable evidence of the fact, that the two fundamental rules set forth by a former Board, as those upon which the Library could alone securely rest—USE CAREFULLY, RETURN PROMPTLY—have been heeded and observed. We would earnestly express the hope that in this respect the future may be as the past. While we are thus encouraged by the past, we cannot but feel solicitous for the future; and under the influence of this deep solicitude, we would, with a clear conviction of their vital character, renew the caution and admonitions of our predecessors. We feel it to be our duty again to

impress upon the minds of all the takers of books from the Library, the important fact, that "THE RULES MUST BE OBSERVED, OR DISORDER, DECAY AND DISSOLUTION WILL SOON ATTEND UPON THIS ENLIGHTENED AND PRAISEWORTHY EFFORT TO OPEN TO THE PEOPLE THE AVENUES TO A MORE EXTENSIVE AND GENIAL CULTURE."

The past history and present position of the Library warrant the conclusion that its prosperity will continue to be an object of interest and attention to the City Government. It is therefore the duty of those who are from time to time entrusted with its management, to make such suggestions and recommendations to the authorities as may aid them in their efforts so to order their action in relation to it, that the object of its establishment may be most effectually attained.

To the argument by which the policy and legality of the appropriation last year made for its support was sustained, we have nothing to add. To our minds it is satisfactory and conclusive. That it was so viewed by the Council is evident from the fact that the appropriation recommended was cheerfully and unanimously made.

We would renew the recommendation. The sum of two thousand dollars, voted by the government and which has been expended by the Trustees, has met the demands made upon us for its security and management, and allowed a small but satisfactory outlay for its maintenance and increase. It is believed that all desirable economy has been observed by the Trustees in arranging for the necessary expenses of the Library, and that the selection of books has been governed by a single eye to the interest of those for whose benefit they have been purchased. While care has been taken that no publication injurious to the public morals should find a place upon our shelves, we have endeav-

ored to divest ourselves, in our efforts to place before our fellow-citizens the means of "a more extensive and genial culture," of all narrow and sectarian partialities. In this respect, we are gratified to be able to state that no difference of opinion has for a single moment interrupted the harmony and unanimity of our proceedings. Every member of the Board has kept constantly in view the fact, that he had been called upon to discharge an important public duty, and that within the limits of that comprehensive circle wherein are found the wise and good of all classes, ranks, parties and sects, he was to know nothing in the performance of that duty, but the benefit and improvement of all. The publications upon our tables, as well as the books we have been enabled to place upon our shelves, will, it is believed, afford ample evidence of the controlling presence of this all important principle of action.

A large number of books purchased by the Trustees the past year, have been recent publications. So numerous has been the issue of new books, that a careful selection of such of them as seems to demand a place upon our shelves, has necessarily absorbed a large proportion of the limited amount of means at our disposal. And this must, it is supposed, continue to be the case. The public claim the right to demand of the managers of the Library access to the new publications as they issue from the press. This demand is reasonable and proper, and within reasonable limits, should be met promptly and liberally. The Trustees have, as they hope and believe, come up to the public expectation in this particular. All the new and desirable books they have not been able to obtain; but many and perhaps a majority of such as have a claim to a position in our collection have been purchased,

and while this demand, made by the public and recognized by the managers, has been met to an extent which has satisfied both the public want and the judgment of the Board, a margin has been left for the addition to our limited store of those older publications which make up the true wealth of every extensive Library. Every year it is to be hoped that some progress may be made in this direction. The fact should never be lost sight of, that our collection, valuable and extensive as it is, is yet very incomplete in many of the most important departments of human learning. A small amount of the appropriation annually made for the Library, devoted to the purchase of the standard books of the language not yet upon our shelves, will gradually supply this deficiency, and thus give to our inhabitants access to the rich treasures of wisdom and knowledge which have been left to us as a legacy by the "mighty dead," while they enjoy and improve the opportunities afforded them for holding intercourse with the living mind of the world.

While the Board would express themselves satisfied with the appropriation which was last year voted to the "support, maintenance and increase" of the Public Library, and believe that the sum of two thonsand dollars for the next year will be sufficient to sustain it in a creditable and useful position, they feel bound to call the attention of the City government to the fact that more extensive and securer apartments are demanded for its accommodation.

The rooms now occupied by the Library are limited and unsafe. The public need better accommodations, and the books a safer depository. Our rooms are often too crowded for safety, comfort or convenience. Our books, now a large and valuable collection, are

every moment exposed to destruction. We feel bound to state these facts without circumlocution or qualification.

The public good in its highest and most comprehensive meaning, demands, in our opinion, a depository for the Public Library, more extensive and more secure. The value of the books it contains, and the position it now occupies in the public mind, claim for it the means of a safer and more advantageous arrangement for its keeping and its use. In what way shall these objects so desirable, may we not say indispensable, be obtained? How shall this great and imminent public want be met?

Could we hope that success would attend upon our appeals, we would point to Worcester, to Boston, to Danvers, to New York, to Philadelphia, and many other places where wealth has been ennobled by a devotion of a portion of its abundance to the erection of magnificent edifices for this purpose, and call upon those who are among us, or are of us, the men and the women who have been nourished within our borders, and who have here or elsewhere been made rich by an activity and enterprise having this city for its centre, to come forward, emulative of this noble example, and give to us a building for our Library which would not suffer from a comparison with those, which, in the places we have named have been devoted, by a princely liberality, to the cause of knowledge and virtue.

And why should we doubt of success? Are we mistaken in the belief that there are men and women among us, who, with the possession of large means are also blessed with large hearts? It were a libel upon the fair fame of our city to suppose, that there is not among our people of wealth, a fair share of that

public spirit and benevolent activity which have prompted to the acts which have given a proud and honored prominence to the name of Bates and Peabody, Salisbury and Astor.

It is true, that thus far in our history, there have been but few examples of the presence of that feeling which has prompted to those acts of princely liberality to which we have alluded.

As yet, but few monuments of this kind tell the story of such an enlightened devotedness to the general welfare.

Not that our citizens have been wanting when a call has been made upon them in the name of divine charity, for the relief of the destitute and neglected. The demands of benevolence have always been met, and a large and generous bounty has ever characterized the acts of our people, when a tale of suffering has reached their ears.

Princely have been our expenditures for the education of our youth, and the appropriations for this noble purpose have been as cheerfully accorded as they have been ample in amount.

The same generous and enlightened spirit, roused into activity in behalf of the institution whose interests are so intimately connected with the well-being of our people and the fair fame of our city, would, we are assured, secure for it the advantages of a safe, commodious and tasteful building.

The public spirit and well directed benevolence which shall rear a convenient and ornamental structure for our Free Public Library, will secure for the name of him who shall be the honored instrument in the accomplishment of such an undertaking, an enviable and enduring reputation.

The work belongs to one or more of the wealthy, enlightened and benevolent inhabitants of our city. Are we mistaken in supposing that there are those among us, who, desirous of devoting a portion of the wealth which Providence has bestowed upon them, to the public good, and prompted by a laudable ambition to give such a direction to their munificence as will secure to them the gratitude of their fellow-citizens and the regard of posterity, will erect a monument so noble in its purpose, so elevating in its results? No doubtful or limited benefit would attend upon the consummation of such an undertaking. Without restriction or qualification will be accorded to him the title of PUBLIC BENEFACTOR, who shall thus generously and benevolently allow his name to designate the structure which shall be reared for the purpose of our FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

But we are digressing. We have allowed the hopes and anticipations of personal feeling to lead us away from a legitimate discharge of our duty as stewards of a public trust. As Trustees of the Public Library, it is not for us, in our communications to the body from which we derive our official existence and authority, to depart from the limited range of remark and recommendation to which such a position should confine us.

Returning then to the subject of a more safe and convenient depository for our books, and to such a restricted view of it as properly belongs to the relation we bear to your body and to the public, we would earnestly press upon the consideration of the municipal government such a course in relation to it, as will secure the important objects we have named—increased accommodation and greater safety.

The Board have not been unmindful of their own

duties in this respect. They have had constantly pressing upon them the inconvenience and danger of our existing arrangements. Under such circumstances they have felt bound to give attention to the subject and take such action in relation to it as their official responsibility appeared to demand.

Not regarding the erection of a new building as at present an attainable object, they have been led to the examination of the City Hall with a view to the accommodation of the Library in the lower story of that safe, central, and beautiful building.

The action taken by the Board upon the subject has already been communicated to the City Council, and is now before your body awaiting its determination.

It may not be improper, in view of the present position of the subject before the Council, and as constituting a part of the proceedings of the Board, to place before you that part of our records which embrace the report of a committee to whom it was referred.

It was in the month of June last, that a committee which had been charged with the subject made in relation to it the following report.

"The committee to whom was referred the subject of safe and more convenient rooms for the accommodation of the Free Public Library, have given some attention to the subject, and would now beg leave respectfully to report.

"It has always been supposed by the Trustees, that the room now occupied by the Library, would afford us but temporary accommodations. We have from the beginning, looked forward to the time when the City government would take measures for providing a permanent and secure place for the Library, and more convenient and accessible accommodations for the large

and increasing number of citizens who visit it for books and for the purpose of study and recreation.

"The rooms now occupied by the Library were the best that could be procured at the time we commenced our operations. But there are many and very important objections to them; and the Committee are clear in the conviction that it was the duty of the Board, without further delay, to institute proceedings having in view a removal to a *permanent*, *safe* and *convenient* location.

1.—"The rooms are too small for the accommodation of the Library. But few more books can be conveniently arranged upon our shelves. The accommodations for those who visit the Library to read or study, are very limited. It is desirable that a Reading Room should be provided, separate from the depository for the books. At times the room is very much crowded, and much inconvenience is the result, particularly to the females.

2.—"The building is unsafe. As a proof of this, we need only to mention the fact, that the rate of insurance now paid by the City, upon the property in the Library, is three per cent. per annum, the highest rate of premium, it is believed, charged upon any kind of risk. It is getting more and more unsafe. At this time there is not, perhaps, a more exposed situation in our City. An application is now before the Mayor and Aldermen, for leave to establish and maintain a steam engine in a building in close proximity with that which contains the Library.*

"Notwithstanding our property is partially insured, the fact that our large and valuable Library is constantly liable to be destroyed by fire, is a source of deep and continued anxiety. There are many books in our col-

*Since granted.

lection which money cannot obtain; and the sum insured could not restore to us a Library any thing like so valuable. But a short time after we had taken possession of our rooms, the building containing them took fire, and a few moments delay in its discovery would have resulted in the entire destruction of the Library. The committee are deeply impressed with the magnitude of this danger, and they would endeavor to impress upon the minds of the Trustees the importance of taking immediate measures to relieve this valuable property from the hazard to which it is exposed.

"The committee have understood that the attention of the municipal authorities has already been directed to the subject.

"The danger to which our property is exposed, the inadequate accommodations the present rooms afford, and a conviction that an arrangement could be made by which a remedy would be provided for both these evils, and, at the same time, a saving made to the city treasury, have led to the examination of this subject on the part of the City government.

"It is believed by your committee, that all this can be done.

"It has been proposed to devote that part of the basement story of the City Hall, now used for a market, to the purpose of a Free Public Library, and the School Library.

"The rooms have been examined by the committee who unite in the opinion that they are well calculated for the purpose.

"Ample arrangements could be made, within the space occupied by the market-stalls, for the safe and convenient accommodation of the books now in the Library, and for any desirable increase for several years

to come, while the visitors, either for books or for study, could be much better provided for than is at present possible.

"The committee do not feel at liberty to go beyond this simple statement. It does not belong to them to enter into an examination of that policy, which has hitherto led the municipal authorities in all our large towns and cities to provide accommodation for the venders of meats and vegetables.

"It may not, however, be improper for them to remark, that the policy is now less generally pursued than formerly, and that many of our large cities are seriously debating the question of an entire change.

"It is becoming pretty well understood that there is no imperative obligation resting upon the public authorities to provide places of business for the dealers in 'beef and greens.' The question is asked, 'why not flour as well as meat—tea, coffee and sugar, as well as turnips, cabbages and spinage?' A change in this respect is not a matter of speculation alone.

"It is rapidly taking place without the action of authority. Meat shops are multiplying in all our large cities, and within the limits of our own, there are, at this time, more than twenty stores occupied by the dealers in the articles heretofore found almost exclusively at the public market.

"Should an investigation of this subject satisfy our City government, that it is neither necessary or expedient for the public to provide places of business for one class of traders more than another, and that the traders in beef and beans, veal and vegetables, can, without inconvenience to the public, be allowed to make their own business arrangements, the spacious basement of the City Hall, now, for the most part devoted to

the market could be fitted up for the purposes of the City. No better accommodations for the Library could be found or desired. It would be safe and central. The books would be secure and accessible. Economy and convenience would both be promoted by the change."

The statements and recommendations of the report are respectfully commended to your favorable notice. Should the suggestions therein contained, lead the City Council to take further action upon the subject, it will become the duty of the Board, to the extent of their ability, to aid in any effort that may be made, to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

We give, with great pleasure, the list of those friends of the Library and of Literature, who have, during the past year, been thoughtful of our claims to their attention and regard.

We have received books and other publications from the following:

Asa R. Nye, Esq., Mrs. Eliza G. Wood, Hon. J. H. W. Page, Secretary of the State of New York, Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, A. J. Phipps, Esq., Trustees of the Public Library, Boston, Mrs. H. G. O. Colby, Smithsonian Institute, Charles Mason, Esq., Charles Russell, Trustees of the Theological Seminary, Andover, D. C. Brown, Esq., Trustees of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbridge, George M. Bunker, Esq., William Logan Rodman, Esq.

We desire in this public manner to acknowledge the receipt from the celebrated engravers, Messrs. Topham, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., of New York, a beautiful engraving of the City Seal, and a heading for the correspondence of the Trustees. This exquisite specimen of Art, so useful and ornamental, is highly regarded by

us, not only for the skill with which it is wrought, but for the liberality which bestowed it upon the Free Public Library.

The whole number of volumes now in the Library, is about eight thousand.

Of this number there have been added during the past year about one thousand.

The small balance which will appear to the credit of the Library, on the books of the City Treasurer, has been anticipated by expenditures, the bills of which have not yet been presented.

All of which is respectfully presented.

RODNEY FRENCH,
Mayor of the City, and, ex-officio,
Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

ABNER J. PHIPPS, SEC'y.

1855---City Document---No. 7.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD,

FOR THE YEAR

1854-55.

New-Bedford:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1855.

REPORT.

The School Committee of the City of New Bedford, for the municipal year, now drawing to a close, in compliance with statute regulation, respectfully submit their Report of the transactions of the Board, and the condition of the Department under their charge during their connection therewith.

Duly impressed with the importance and value of the interests confided to them, and solicitous that those interests should suffer no detriment at their hands, either through neglect or mistaken judgment, but that their administration might compare favorably in its fruits with any that have preceded it, the Committee entered upon the onerous duties of their trust with sincere interest, and have pursued them with constancy and patience. None can judge so well as they of the general results of their labors. They may have failed in securing many of the objects of their wishes, and it would be unreasonable to expect otherwise. They may not be able to point to any extraordinary achievement in any particular direction, upon which they would rest their claims of success; nor, indeed, would they esteem that altogether the best ambition. Their aim has been rather the infusion of increased life, energy and efficiency throughout the whole department.

They have not striven for the promotion of *specialties* in particular schools, or grades of schools, but have rather sought to improve and elevate the whole establishment by the exercise of beneficial influences permeating through all its ramifications. No part of the system has been cared for, consciously, at the expense of another; and it is confidently believed that the time and attention, which they have bestowed, has not been altogether misapplied and unprofitable. Many evils in different parts of the extended system have been modified, if not entirely removed; leaving only to those, who are to follow, the task of sustaining the impetus already given in the right direction.

The machinery has generally worked smoothly in its details; and in the character of the general sentiment of all connected with the promotion of this great interest—teachers as well as members of the Committee,—may be traced the working of good influences, which are none the less effective and fruitful, because unseen and silent in their operations. The relations between the Committee and teachers have been harmonious and satisfactory. Both have seemed to realize that there is nothing antagonistic in their relative position; that their object is the same, and that their labors should be in the same path. And, as the natural result of a consciousness of this unity of interest, the teachers have uniformly been pleased to receive any suggestions from the Committee, and have cheerfully complied with them.

The Committee are gratified in being able to say that the schools, as a whole, have been creditably sustained, and will compare not unfavorably with those of the same grade elsewhere. There may be cases in which, through causes beyond the con-

trol of the Committee, schools have not appeared to as good advantage as at some former period; but these instances are rare, and in most of them the deterioration does not involve the discredit of the teachers. Examinations have been made, from time to time during the year, of all the schools, varying in extent and thoroughness, but always sufficient to enable the Committee to arrive at a decided opinion in regard to the condition of the schools. It has been the almost invariable practice of this Board to conduct the examination themselves, instead of passively listening to exercises conducted by the teachers. This mode of examination certainly affords the surer test of the pupils' attainments; especially of their understanding of the principles of the branch of study, in which the examination is made.

The scale of salaries paid to teachers was moderately raised by the Committee at the beginning of the year. The whole amount paid this year in salaries exceeds that of the year previous by about 15 per cent. the difference being about $3.000.

The selection of teachers has been a subject upon which the Committee have exercised much care. This is obviously the most important duty, which they are called upon to discharge, and one to which too much attention cannot be devoted. None will deny this; and yet it is believed that very many, who admit the truth of the proposition, fail of being impressed with its full meaning; that it is to very many a mere truism, which seems hardly worth the pains of illustration. It is only when it is remembered that the teacher's duties are not confined to instruction in the text books, nor his influence limited by school hours, and to the individuals for the time under his charge; when it is

considered that the school is the nursery of the State, and that the teacher acts almost directly upon the well being of general society, that the grave responsibility of his office becomes manifest.

"Education," said Plato, "makes the man and the citizen, and the school either spoils or ennobles the nation." The lapse of upwards of two thousand years has in no degree impaired the wisdom of this apothegm of the pagan philosopher. It is as true now, as when it was uttered; and perhaps as applicable even to our common schools as to the Academy of Athens.

The labors of a teacher in every grade of school, and especially in the lower grades, are bestowed upon impressible and ductile material. His pupils are more ready to learn from observation, example and oral instruction than from their text books; their intuitions are wonderfully quick, and their minds and hearts receive impressions without effort or consciousness, which with years are to harden into the unchangeable character of the man. If the impressions made by teaching and example in their tender years are good; if the desires of their nature and the sentiments of their hearts are directed to what is true and elevated, so that all their impulses are generous and noble, and this spirit is fostered and confirmed during their school years, all injustice and baseness and meanness will be as foreign to their manhood, as though temptation never visited them. Intellectual capacity and literary attainments, together with power and skill in using them, are, of course, absolutely essential elements of a good teacher, and are not in the slightest degree underrated; but, to make these qualities serviceable to society, character must underlie them. The statute of the Commonwealth requires this; and not only the mere possession

of moral attributes as inactive, slumbering principles, but that they should be an active, vivifying agency. With reference to our system of public education, there is especial propriety in this requirement. When it is remembered to how considerable a proportion of the pupils of our public schools the blessing of happy and refined home influences is denied, and to whom the training of the schools is all they can ever have; the early age at which children are sent to the public schools, and the large proportion of time each day during many years they are under the teacher's guidance, the importance of other instruction than that relating to their text books becomes obvious.

It should be the desire and object of those connected with the school department to send out into the world boys and girls, who may be not only able to pass a good examination in all the branches of a common English education, but who have become familiarized with sound and healthy views of life; who have been instructed and interested in the duties of the several relations of life, and who have been educated to know the true and right by intuition, and to choose it without effort; boys with healthy, manly souls in them, and girls, whose tastes and sentiments shall be pure and lofty and womanly. The end and aim of all education is to make men and women fit and competent to discharge the duties of a refined humanity in their various vocations in life; and this object never can be attained by simple instruction in Arithmetic and its kindred branches, however diligently they may be studied.

The Committee wish not to be misapprehended. They are not to be understood as depreciating the necessity of diligent application to intellectual study,

but as insisting upon the cultivation of the moral nature, as the sole condition upon which knowledge is valuable to society, or even to its possessor. The teacher, who conceives that he is discharging the whole duty of his station in requiring perfect recitations of the appointed tasks, does little credit to his profession. Much more is necessary, than ability, and the faculty of imparting intellectual instruction. He must be circumspect in his conduct, and exceedingly careful in his conversation. He must endeavor to render himself to his pupils a model of honesty, moderation, justice and self-denial, as well as to impress them with his ability and intellectual attainments. Indeed, when viewed intelligently, there is no occupation in life, in which a well balanced character is more essential to success, than in that of teacher of youth. It is said that the profession of the teacher is emerging from its hitherto unmerited obscurity, and is rising to its proper place in public estimation; and it is a happy event in the history of society. It is indicative of the progress of liberal sentiment; for the profession of teacher, as every other, will rise or fall in respectability and dignity in precise correspondence with the popular requirement. If a community is satisfied with, and encourages quacks and pettifoggers, all men, who have a just sense of the true dignity of their professions, and will neither degrade them, nor debase themselves, must of necessity retire, or be crowded out. And this is as true of the teacher's profession as of every other.

Much inconvenience is experienced by the Committee from having no room appropriated by the City Government to their exclusive use. They occupy the Council Chamber for their meetings, when the meetings of the two bodies do not fall on the same eve-

nings, which is very frequently the case. In that event, the School Committee are obliged either to postpone their meeting to such time as they can find the chamber vacant, or descend into contracted and uncomfortable quarters in the basement of the building. But beyond this reason, which touches only the comfort and dignity of the Board, there is another reason why the Committee should be provided with an apartment of their own. It is exceedingly important to the community, as well as to the Committee, that there should be some repository for the books and papers of the Committee, which would accumulate every year, if any place of deposit were provided, which are now scattered and lost. Much embarrassment has been felt in preparing this Report for this very reason, that the reports of sub-committees, made at various times during the year, and from which valuable matter might be extracted, are not to be found. There should be some place for the meetings of the Committee and for such deposit, to which the Board might have constant access. The School Committee is the only branch of the City Government not provided for in this respect.

In the pages next following are enumerated all the schools of the City, together with the names of the teachers, and the per centage and average of attendance. Such changes, as have been very recently made, will be noticed in what may be said hereafter upon the particular schools affected.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Male Department.	av. att.	per cent.
John F. Emerson, *Principal.*	44	.95
Guilford S. Newcomb, *Assistant.*		
Female Department.		
Emma M. Converse, *Principal.*	55	.92
Eliza A. Tobey, *Assistant.*		
Elizabeth C. Babcock, *Assistant.*		

PARKER STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Ebenezer Hervey, *Principal.*	105	.95
Harriet P. Cushman, *Assistant.*		
Abby S. Tobey, *Assistant.*		
Cordelia A. Morton, *Assistant.*		

CHARLES STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Abbie M. Nelson, *Principal.*	98	.90
Louisa E. Colburn, *First Assistant.*		
Mary E Cranston, *Second Assistant.*		

MIDDLE STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

James S. Barrell, *Principal.*	105	.79
Mary A. Underwood, *First Assistant.*		
Margaret T. Barker, *Second Assistant.*		
Abbie A. K. Howard, *Third Assistant.*		

BUSH STREET BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Sylvander Hutchinson, *Principal.*	107	.93
Julia A. M. Clark, *First Assistant.*		
Phœbe R. Cathell, *Second Assistant.*		

BUSH STREET GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Hannah B. Robinson, *Principal.*	85	.93
Amanda Hinckley, *First Assistant.*		
Mary E. Smith, *Second Assistant.*		

GROVE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Ivory S. Cornish, *Principal.*	81	.93
Ann M. Bonney, *Assistant.*		

ACUSHNET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

William A. Chamberlin, *Principal.*	38	.86

MIXED SCHOOL.

Nehemiah Lincoln, Jr., *Principal.*	54	.91
Mary C. Slocum, *Assistant.*		

PARKER STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.

	av. att.	per cent.
Annie R. Commerford, *Principal.*	58	.88
Sylvia A. Chace, *Assistant.*		

KEMPTON STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.

Elizabeth Howland, *Principal.*	104	.86
Betsey T. Wing, *First Assistant.*		
Sarah M. Simmons, *Second Assistant.*		

MAXFIELD STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.

Eliza J. D. Shepherd, *Principal.*	81	.84
Anna M. Harlow, *First Assistant.*		
Emeline H. Richardson, *Second Assistant.*		

CHARLES STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.

Clara D. Cory, *Principal.*	63	.87
Eliza C. Lewis, *Assistant.*		

WILLIAM STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.

Mary E. Savery, *Principal.*	86	.86
Mary H. Crowell, *First Assistant.*		
Susan E. Brown, *Second Assistant.*		

BUSH STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.

Mary T. Congdon, *Principal.*	68	.87
Mary E. Allen, *Assistant.*		

SIXTH STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.

Sarah D. Ottiwell. *Principal.*	106	.91
E. Emily Cushman, *First Assistant.*		
Charlotte Carr, *Second Assistant.*		

HILL INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.

Helen M. Gordon, *Principal.*	73	.89
Jane M. Gardner, *Assistant.*		

GROVE PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.

Caroline E. Bonney, *Principal.*	95	.84
Harriet N. Allen, *First Assistant.*		
Mary J. Chase, *Second Assistant.*		

ACUSHNET PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.

Hannah S. Payson, *Principal.*	30	.81

HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Susan T. Shearman, *Principal.*	50	.83
Eleanor Commerford, *Assistant.*		

PARKER STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.

	av. att.	per cent.
Anna R. Thornton, *Principal.*	67	.79
Abby F. Bryant, *Assistant.*		

MAXFIELD STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Mary B. White, *Principal.*	102	.79
Amanda J. Clark, *First Assistant.*		
Joanna P. Nash, *Second Assistant.*		

CHARLES STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Jane M. Cook, *Principal.*	113	.76
Lucinda C. Perry, *First Assistant.*		
Susan M. Tompkins, *Second Assistant.*		

WILLIAM STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Sarah H. Hewins, *Principal.*	100	.79
Clarissa S. Staples, *First Assistant.*		
Caroline S. Randall, *Second Assistant.*		

BUSH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Anna M. Bailey, *Principal.*	93	.88
Lucy A. Manchester, *First Assistant.*		
Mary A. Sandford, *Second Assistant.*		

SIXTH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Harriet N. Covell, *Principal.*	90	.85
Susan R. Nichols, *First Assistant.*		
Sophia E. Haffords, *Second Assistant.*		

GRIFFIN STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Mary R. Howe, *Principal.*	64	.84
Maria T. Lothrop, *Assistant.*		

NORTH SCHOOL.

Amantha J. Borden, *Principal.*	25	.80

PERRY'S NECK SCHOOL.

Judith S. Macomber, *Principal.*	22	.83

HASKIN'S CORNER SCHOOL.

Miranda A Williams, *Principal.*	28	.79

CANNONVILLE SCHOOL.

Dorothy P. King, *Principal.*	59	.86
Louisa F. Bryant, *Assistant.*		

CLARK'S POINT SCHOOL.

Sarah Brett, *Principal.*	10	.68

ALMS HOUSE SCHOOL.

	av. att.	per cent.
Hannah S. Macomber, *Principal.*	19	.98

EVENING ADULT SCHOOL.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Philander Bryant, *Principal.*	37
Cyrenus Haskins, *Assistant.*	

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ivory S Cornish, *Principal.*	75
Mary T. Congdon, Anna M. Bailey, Susan T. Congdon. } *Assistants.*	

To these may be added the new school just established on Cedar street. It is a Primary school, and opened soon after the beginning of the present term, under the charge of Miss Dorothy P. King.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In consequence of the want of accommodation in the Hill *Primary and Intermedial* school room for all who applied for admission, it was found necessary by the Committee to divide the school. During the summer the *Primary* school was kept in an apartment hired in the vicinity of the Hill School House, which was, however, contracted and altogether unsuited to the purpose, but the only one to be obtained. Upon the suspension of the *Hill Grammar* school in the fall, the *Intermedial* school was moved up stairs, and the *Primary* school took possession of the lower story of the building, and is now, of course, well accommodated.

The schools of this grade have been very much interrupted during the past year by the great prevalence of the Measles, Whooping Cough, Varioloid &c.

Some of them, for a time, have been almost broken up from this cause. Taking this fact into consideration, the attendance has been remarkably well sustained. It is believed that these schools, generally, are doing their appropriate work. Great progress in study is not to be expected. Constant drill is what is most required. Long continued application of mind ought not to be expected; nor should long confinement of body be tolerated, nor every expression of innocent joyousness, incident to early childhood, be harshly repressed. The maintenance of decent order and strict attention to the instruction of the teacher during short periods is all that can reasonably be desired. The Primary teacher requires for success peculiar qualifications. She must be fond of children, understand their nature, and be able to sympathize in their joys and troubles. Literary attainments will not compensate for the want of these qualities. It is by no means unfrequent, that a teacher of great acquirements utterly fails in a Primary school. When, therefore, one is found well qualified for a Primary teacher, it would seem best to give such a salary, as will make her satisfied with her position, and quiet all desire for what, from an increase of pay, is regarded as promotion.

The reports of the sub-committee on these schools represent their condition as follows, viz:

The *Hill Primary* School during the greater part of the year from the time of its separation from the *Intermedial* school, especially during the summer and fall, was much broken up by the prevalence of the Measles and Varioloid, and until the middle of the fall, the school was miserably provided for; though, as has been before stated, the Committee could do no better for it under the circumstances. The wants of

the school required two rooms, but only one apartment could be hired in the neighborhood, and even that in an unsuitable location. Since the school has occupied its present quarters, its appearance and real condition is much improved.

The *Parker Street Primary* School appears well. In this school there is much need of a class room, and the subject was recently referred to a sub-committee with instructions to report the most judicious mode of accomplishing the object. Two recitations going on at the same time, in different parts of the same room is very prejudicial to the maintenance of a good school.

The *Charles Street Primary* School still continues to be the largest Primary school in the City. During a portion of the year four teachers were employed, though the room was designed for but two, or at most three. Miss Cranston, for some time Principal, finding the labor and fatigue attending the charge of so large a school wearing upon her health, was, at her own request, appointed an Assistant in the *Charles Street Girls' Grammar* school. The attendance diminishing about that time from sickness or other cause, it was thought by the Committee, that three teachers could carry on the school; and so they have continued to do to the present time with much credit. Miss Jane M. Cook was appointed Principal in the place of Miss Cranston, transferred.

The *William Street Primary* School is well reported. The uniformity in the exercises was worthy of favorable comment. The school is under the guidance of the same teachers as last year, and for some time previous, and exhibits the advantages of such permanency.

The *Bush Street Primary* School. The number at-

tending this school had become so large, that during the summer it was thought necessary by the Committee to add another Assistant, making three in all. The appointment was conferred on Miss Mary A. Sandford. It became, unhappily, necessary, in consequence, to partition off a portion of the main room for a class room. The influence exerted in this school is believed to be good, and the exercises were very creditable.

The *Sixth Street Primary* School. In this school Miss Haffards was appointed to the place of second Assistant, made vacant by the transfer of Miss Bryant to the *Parker Street Primary* School. This school has suffered much during the year from interruptions occasioned by sickness, and is not therefore to be judged by a very severe standard.

The *Griffin Street Primary* School sustains its former good reputation. Good order is preserved, but at the same time there is an entire absence of that rigid restraint, which is so painful to observe in children. The exercises were very good. In the words of the last Annual Report, "it is a pleasant school to visit."

The *Maxfield Street Primary* School is under the same management as at the beginning of the year, and, considering the disturbance occasioned to the school during the greater part of the year by the blasting of rocks, and hammering of stone in its immediate vicinity, for a capacious public reservoir, has maintained its commendable position remarkably well.

The wants of the western section of the City required the establishment of another Primary school, and a building has just been completed by the City authorities, on the corner of Cedar and Maxfield streets, to meet that want, in which a new Primary school has been established under the charge of Miss King.

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

These schools have suffered to some extent in the same way as the Primary, in consequence of interruptions in attendance by epidemic disease. They are, as a whole, in quite as good a condition as can be expected, and in most of them much progress has been made.

In this grade of school one may reasonably expect to find more diligent application to study, more orderly demeanor, and some considerable knowledge of rudiments. It has always been observed with regret by the Committee, that pupils, encouraged by their parents, are in exceeding haste to leave these schools, and enter the Grammar schools. It is a great mistake. It is vastly better to be well prepared, than be able only just to squeeze in, and struggle along, and at the same time drag down the school below its desired standard.

The *Grove Primary and Intermedial* School is the only remaining instance in the City proper of the union of schools of different grades. It is much to be hoped, that an expedient way will show itself shortly, by which this school can be divided. At the beginning of the year, the Primary and Intermedial schools at the Hill were united, but favoring circumstances enabled the Committee to make a separation. A union is disadvantageous to both schools in an almost equal degree. The *Grove Intermedial* school is favorably reported, and within two or three years has very greatly improved. During the summer term leave of absence was granted to Miss Bonney, the Principal, in consequence of ill health, and her place was supplied by Mrs. Allen, the First Assistant, who sustained the increased burden, thus imposed upon her, very creditably.

The *Sixth Street Intermedial* School. At one period

during the year this school was reported to the Board as not quite equal to what it had been in times past. The teachers were not exactly held responsible, but for some reason the school did not appear as well as was expected. During the latter half of the year, however, it seems to have regained its former position.

The *Bush Street Intermedial* School is in a good condition. The teachers have long been connected with the school, and understand their duties. An excellent influence is exerted there.

The *William Street Intermedial* School continues to maintain its excellence.

The *Charles Street Intermedial* School appears very well. It was reported last year as having fallen off in the branch of Reading. Especial attention to this defect has probably been the consequence, and the exercises in this branch are now excellent.

The *Kempton Street Intermedial* School, notwithstanding it is presided over by one of the most judicious and capable teachers in the service, has suffered somewhat in its general character and appearance from the evil influences of a few troublesome and turbulent children, who are sustained in their insubordination by their parents, and who ought properly to be removed to such a school as the Mixed school. It has been sometimes necessary for the teachers to call upon the Committee to quiet difficulties. In spite of this serious disadvantage the school exhibits the result of good management and teaching.

The *Maxfield Street Intermedial* School. In the latter part of the year Miss Smith was transferred from the Second Assistant's place in this school to the *Bush Street Girls' Grammar* School, and Miss Richardson was appointed to her place, but being altogether inex-

perienced in teaching, could not be expected at once to make good the vacancy occasioned by Miss Smith's transfer. This school, as well as the Primary school, underneath, has been much annoyed during a great part of the year by the blasting of rocks and the hammering of stone under their windows. The violent explosions, and the monotonous clicking of the stone drill naturally wrought very much on the nerves of both teachers and pupils, and much credit is really due to both, that no request was pressed to have the school temporarily suspended. It was necessary for a long time to keep the blinds closed on the Pleasant street side of the building, and the children could not safely be allowed to play out of doors. Considering these disadvantages, the school has made very commendable progress, and exhibits a remarkable degree of good order.

The *Parker Street Intermedial* School ranks but fairly among the schools of its grade.

The *Hill Intermedial* School is a very orderly, well kept school. Improvement during the past year is very perceptible.

Sufficient importance is not ordinarily attached to these schools. It is of very great consequence, that the work, appointed to them to do, should be well done. The Committee find much pleasure in the belief that some of the best teachers in the service are at the head of some of the schools of this grade.

MIXED SCHOOL.

This school continues to fulfil the expectations and hopes of the Committee. The teachers remain unchanged, and they have continued to labor with much

fidelity. Considering the material of the school, they seem to have done quite as much as any other in the service. Mr. Lincoln, the Principal, has been in the school since its establishment, and thoroughly understands his task. He ranks with the best of the Grammar masters in his qualifications for teaching. There is no school in the City better governed than the Mixed school. The exercises of the pupils were very satisfactory.

A great improvement has been made in the appearance of the school room within the past few months. Despairing of securing the erection of a new building for this school during the year now closing, the Committee felt impelled by a strong sense of duty to improve in some measure the building now occcupied, though fearing to do very much, lest the reply should be made in answer to a future application for a new building, that so much money had been recently expended on the old building, it was hardly worth while to abandon it before realizing some benefit of the improvement. The desks removed were old, and once discarded when they were placed in this school, and there can be no excuse for having put them there, except that the establishment of the school was regarded as an experiment, and economy was an object. The general aspect of the room corresponded with the desks, and it is a matter of surprise that good teachers could be induced to stay there, and much more so, that they have been able to keep up the attendance of the school to what it has been. The school room has been painted, and thoroughly cleaned and new floored, and has entirely lost its gloomy, repellant air. The general neatness of the room, and especially the care that has been taken by the scholars to preserve the fair appear-

ance of the furniture, cannot be sufficiently commended. This unexpensive improvement has operated most favorably upon the school. The Committee still deem it their duty to repeat the recommendation of better provision for this school in some less public locality than "Market Square." A similar school for girls is much needed.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

These schools have been visited and examined from time to time during the year. At the close of the last term a minute examination was made of all of them in some branches. In the report of the sub-committee they appear as follows, viz:

The *Acushnet Grammar* School. During a large part of the year, the attendance has been rather small in consequence of prevailing sickness. The performances were generally creditable. The first class in Arithmetic was thought deserving of particular commendation. The exercises in Reading and Grammar were favorably noticed.

The *Acushnet Primary and Intermedial* School has been considerably interrupted at different times of the year, particularly the last part, from the same cause which has affected the last named school. This school has been heretofore reported as in a rather low condition. It is thought, however, that it has latterly improved. There is certainly an improvement in point of order and general appearance. When a new school is established in the neighborhood of Belville, the attendance of this school and the Grammar school will be probably so much reduced as to render it expedient to unite them.

In consequence of ill health, Miss Payson has resigned the charge of this school, and Miss Susan E. Harrington has been appointed in her place.

The *North School.* During the past six months this school has been under the charge of Miss Borden, but is now committed to Mrs. Jane C. Thompson, who has quite recently entered upon her duties. The result of the examination of the school has caused the Committee very much to regret that Miss Borden could not be induced to remain longer in charge. The general management of the school, and many of the exercises were excellent.

The *Perry's Neck* School has improved in attendance, though the number belonging to the school has somewhat diminished. The exercises of the school are reported as generally good.

The *Haskin's Corner* School is not reported quite as favorably as last year, though no reproof was implied. The exercises generally were reported to be *fair*, those in Arithmetic were reported as something below that.

The *Cannonville* School is not very favorably reported. Its condition is not thought to be equal to what it was a year ago. It is a large school, and for the past year, at least, has been an exceedingly hard school to govern. The health of the Principal has not been equal to the task, and, at her request, she has been transferred to the less arduous, but no less important station of Principal of the new Primary School on Cedar street. This school has suffered much for some time past from the attendance of a number of large boys, who have caused the teachers much trouble and vexation, and who should have been under the more rigid discipline of a man. This source of an-

noyance, however, is now removed, and it is thought, the school will revive. Miss Charlotte E. Mendall has just been appointed its Principal.

The *Point* School is exceedingly small. The average attendance throughout the year has been only *ten ;* sometimes falling below that number. It lacks life and spirit. It is well deserving the consideration of the incoming Board, whether or not it is expedient to continue the school. The expense of its maintenance is certainly disproportionate to its usefulness, as compared with all the other schools.

The *Alms House* School continues to be well conducted, and the visits of the Committee have satisfied them of its usefulness. During the past year nearly four-fifths of its members have been *truants*, sent there by order of the Police Court; and it is believed that the number might be considerably increased. The operation of the Truant Law has been salutary. Its effect upon those sent to this school has almost uniformly been reformatory. The Alms House is not exactly the place for the establishment of such a school, but it was the best arrangement that could be made for the time. It is much to be hoped that the City Government will consider favorably the propriety and expediency of establishing a *Farm School* within the limits of the City, where unruly children can be better cared for. It is a project, which has recommended itself to many of our intelligent citizens, and one which could be carried out at moderate cost.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Committee are gratified in being able to report encouragingly concerning these schools. There is room for improvement, of course, but, taking all things

into consideration, they find reasonable expectation fulfilled. Increased thoroughness in the preparatory schools will do more than anything else to advance the condition of the Grammar Schools. There should, at least, be nothing to unlearn after admission to them.

The general examination of these schools was made at the close of the winter term. In consequence of some misunderstanding among the Committee, the plan of examination adopted last year was not entirely carried out, and no tabular view of the result can be offered. But it can be considered no great loss or misfortune after all; for a report of the general condition of schools ought not to based upon the result of any one such examination as the Committee are able to make, but upon the result of constant observation throughout the year. It is for this reason, it is considered of so much importance that the schools should be frequently visited. It is very easy to see that great injustice may be done to some schools in a report, based upon the result of a single examination.

The number of Grammar Schools has been reduced within the past year. The *Hill Grammar* School was indefinitely suspended at the close of the fall term. The reason, which induced this act on the part of the Committee, was the reduced attendance. It was found that by an alteration in the lines of the districts into which the City is divided, that all the scholars attending the *Hill* School could be accommodated elsewhere. The *Middle Street* and the *Charles Street Grammar* Schools received a portion of those, who had attended the *Parker Street Grammar* School, and this last named school received those who had attended the *Hill.* A saving of expense to the City was, of course, effected by the change, but it was not done without great op-

position on the part of some of those, whose children were transferred from the *Hill*, on account of the greatly increased distance from their homes to school.

Mr. Cornish, the Principal of the *Hill* School at the time of its suspension, was transferred to the *Grove Grammar* School to fill the vacancy in the Principalship of that school, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Brown. Miss Tobey was transferred to the *Parker Street Grammar* School, which, in consequence of the accession to its numbers, required an additional Assistant.

The *Parker Street Grammar* School, in order to accommodate the scholars from the *Hill*, was materially altered in its interior arrangement. The Committee were, moreover, exceedingly glad of an opportunity of introducing, by way of experiment at least, the arrangement lately adopted in many places where the public schools are a subject of much pride, and which is confidently recommended by those most interested in and familiar with the system of public education.

The partitions, forming the class rooms, were removed, throwing the second story of the building into one large oblong square room. This was then equally divided into four rooms by means of sliding partitions; thus giving to each teacher the charge of a distinct room, instead of giving to the Principal the charge of the whole school, excepting such parts as might happen to be in the class rooms. The partitions are so arranged, that in the morning when the school assembles, and at such other times, as it is desired, the four rooms are thrown into one, and again separated without noise or delay. This change was made in the early part of the winter, and sufficient time has not elapsed to test fully the experiment. The Committee have, however, great confidence in its success.

Notwithstanding the introduction of a large number of new scholars into this school at the beginning of the winter term, its appearance and condition is very satisfactory. The large percentage of attendance, which Mr. Hervey has always been able to secure, has been inconsiderably diminished by those scholars, who formerly attended the Hill school, and whose distance is now very great from school. A much greater falling off might reasonably have been anticipated, not only in the attendance, but in the general character of the school by the transfer of the scholars from the Hill, accustomed to a different manner of teaching and government, and not altogether satisfied, moreover, with the change, which added so considerably to their daily walk. The classes in all branches appeared well. One in Geography was thought deserving of especial comment, and one in Physiology is the best in all the Grammar schools.

The *Charles Street Grammar* School is under excellent management. The teachers are capable and accomplished, and the relation between the teachers and scholars is believed to be harmonious.

The *Middle Street Grammar* School. The Committee have reason to be satisfied with what has been done in this school during the past year. The teachers have been faithful to their trust, and the Principal, especially, has exerted himself to infuse a better spirit into the school. It has always been a very large school, composed entirely of boys, and has never enjoyed a very high reputation with the present or previous Committees. The attendance has always been irregular. Truancy and moral obtuseness, generally, have characterized the school; and, as a necessary consequence, the same progress in study has not heretofore been

made as in most of the other schools. The Principal has done much to mitigate the roughness and rudeness of his pupils; enough, at least, to induce the hope that the school may, at some no very distant day, rank more than fairly. The process is necessarily a slow one, and success must be awaited patiently. The method of teaching adopted by the Principal, in some branches particularly, is much to be commended. "*Multum, non multa*" is his theory.

It is thought that the new arrangement, introduced into the *Parker Street Grammar* School, can be repeated to great advantage here. It is a sufficient task for one person to govern this large school, assembled in one room, and it is surprising that as much instruction can be imparted as results show.

The *Bush Street Boys' Grammar* School is well governed and well taught. The government is mild, but firm and judicious. The exercises throughout the year, whenever visited by the Committee, have been exceedingly good. This school, it is thought, exhibits the best class in Arithmetic in any of the Grammar schools.

The *Bush Street Girls' Grammar* School requires no extended notice. It has for many years enjoyed an enviable reputation, and never has been more deserving of it than at present.

The *Grove Grammar* School has labored under what is always for a time a disadvantage, a change of teacher. Mr. Cornish has been in the school but one term, and, though the school appears very fairly now, it will undoubtedly show great improvement in reasonable time. Some of the classes, especially in Geography, showed great want of thoroughness.

In closing their remarks upon these schools, the Committee desire to express their sense of the impor-

tance of devoting more time to *Analysis* in the teaching of Arithmetic. In those schools where this subject has received much attention, the good results were very manifest upon examination.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In consequence of the enfeebled condition of Mr. Emerson's health, the Committee, bearing in mind the long and faithful service which he had rendered to this community in the capacity of public teacher at the head of the school system, granted to him leave of absence from his station for a period of six months. During his absence Mr. Newcomb was the acting Principal of the school, and the services of Mr. William W. Warren were engaged to aid in the labor of the male department. In this latter appointment the Committee were fortunate, and the injury to the school consequent upon the absence of Mr. Emerson, was very much mitigated. Mr. Emerson returned to his duties, in improved health, at the beginning of the winter term, and it is sincerely hoped that the relaxation from care, at this time, will very much prolong his usefulness.

The school was examined quite thoroughly at the close of the fall term, and appeared very well. A considerable portion, however, of those admitted six months previously showed in the examination, that they had made too much haste in seeking admission to this school. The exercises generally were very satisfactory, and no one can question the competency of any of the teachers to impart instruction. But, notwithstanding, the school did suffer in consequence of Mr. Emerson's absence. The Committee regretted exceedingly to find that there was not that harmony and unanimity among

the teachers, which is vital to the interests of a school. They do not now undertake to apportion the blame which attaches somewhere, but simply to record the fact, that they are not satisfied with the conduct of the school during the summer and fall terms. Their experience leads them to doubt very much the policy of a double headed school. It is anomalous in practice, and false in theory; and it is recommended to the incoming Board to abolish the office of female Principal in this school. The departments are too intimately connected not to be under one head. The advocates of the present arrangement pre-suppose there will always be union of sentiment and mutual co-operation, which can by no means be relied on.

The examinations for admission were, as usual, in June and December. At the former examination forty-five were examined, and all were admitted. At the latter examination fifty-four were examined, of whom thirty-five were girls, and nineteen boys, and eleven were admitted, of whom seven were girls and four were boys. The great difference in the numbers admitted shows clearly enough that a higher standard of qualification was required at the latter, than at the former examination. It is very much to be desired, that there should not be so great fluctuation, as is indicated by these results. In December, 1853, thirty-eight applicants were examined and only three admitted; this it will be observed was followed in June by the admission of forty-five, and this again in December last by the admission of eleven out of fifty-four. The opinion still prevails, to the great damage of the interests of the High School, that the seats must be filled with something.

The exhibition at the close of the term in Decem-

ber was very creditable to the school. A few of the exercises were of such merit as to command the general favor of the audience, and of themselves were almost sufficient to give a marked character to the entertainment. The large school room was densely filled, indicating a degree of public interest, which was as encouraging to those connected with the school department, as it was agreeable and flattering to the pupils.

ADULT EVENING SCHOOL.

The establishment and maintenance of this school is creditable to the City, as an act of enlightened policy. In usefulness it is not surpassed by any school in the City. As heretofore, the school was opened about the first of October and will continue till the first of April, making a period of six months. The sessions of the male and female departments have been held on alternate evenings. The attendance of females has been larger than that of males. The average attendance in the male department has been in the near neighborhood of forty, while that in the female department has been nearly double that number. Mr. Bryant, the Principal of the male department, resigned his situation in the latter part of February, and the school, as usual towards spring, lessening in number, it was not thought necessary to supply his place. This department is now, therefore, under the management of Mr. Haskins.

The progress of those who attend these schools is slow, from the reason that they have grown to maturity without ever having exercised their minds with study of any kind, and it is only by patient resolution and hard work, that they can acquire any book knowl-

edge. Nothing but a keen desire to learn would reconcile them to the irksomeness of the task. In many instances, diligence has been singularly well rewarded. Many can now read intelligently, to whom at the beginning of the session a book was as meaningless as blank paper.

In a school of this character nothing like classification can be attempted, and for this reason a much larger number of teachers might be profitably employed. The attendance, too, is necessarily fluctuating. No difficulty has ever been experienced in maintaining order. The sessions of this school have been held in the Mixed School House, into which gas has been introduced with especial reference to its accommodation.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

There has been but a single School House added to the number during the past year, and that one has been erected on the corner of Cedar and Maxfield streets, and it is just completed. It is a wooden two story building, well finished, and conveniently arranged. A Primary school has been established in the lower story. The upper story has not been finished, and will not be until the wants of the neighborhood require another Intermedial school, which is anticipated. The lower floor is divided into two rooms of equal size, after the arrangement of the *Parker Street Grammar* school, and the Committee sincerely hope that the plan of partitioning off small, ill ventilated class rooms will find no favor with their successors.

The *Bush Street Boys' Grammar* School has been somewhat improved by the erection of a porch at the south end of the building, and changing the entrance

from the north to the south end. One of the class rooms has been considerably enlarged thereby.

The alterations in the *Parker Street* School house have been already noticed.

The south western section of the City, which has filled up, and spread very much within the last few years, is entitled to a Primary and Intermedial school in that neighborhood. They have waited patiently, and should be postponed no longer.

During the year it was voted by the Committee to establish a school at Belville in answer to an urgent petition from that district, and an appropriation was made by the City Council for the purpose of purchasing a lot and erecting a suitable building. With great difficulty, and after considerable lapse of time, a lot was obtained, which it is thought will very well answer the purpose, and a building of moderate dimensions and cost is now in course of erection, and will be soon completed.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, a lot was recently purchased on the corner of State and Franklin streets for the erection of a building designed to accommodate a Primary and an Intermedial school.

FINANCIAL.

The condition of the School Funds on March 1st, 1855, is exhibited in the following statement, viz:

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1855.

Teachers' Salaries,	$24,368.09
Fuel,	2,098.67
Committee,	592.50
Books and Stationery,	793.01
Alterations and Repairs,	3,589.07
Stoves, Pipe, &c.	833.99
Cleaning, Whitewashing, Sweeping, &c.	1,253.93
Land for New Houses,	1,349.33
Incidental,	820.12
Amount of Expenditures,	$35,698.71
Balance to new account,	9,157.71
	$44,856.62

CREDITS.

By Balance 1st of March, 1854,	$2,408.43	
" Annual Appropriation,	35,000.00	
" Am't received from Commonwealth,	821.52	
" Error in E. Lewis' Bill,	26.67	
" Permanent Loans,	6,600.00	
		$44,856.62

Whatever degree of success may have attended the labors of the Committee, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have honestly endeavored to promote the interests confided to them; and they can especially congratulate themselves, that unusual harmony has marked their councils.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee,

JOSHUA C. STONE, Chairman.

NEW BEDFORD, March 19, 1855.

At a meeting of the School Committee of the City of New Bedford, held this day, Rev. M. G. Thomas presented the following Resolution.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to their Chairman, Joshua C. Stone, Esq., for the impartial, able and very acceptable manner in which he has discharged the arduous and many duties of his office.

By a unanimous vote of the Board it was

Voted, That the above Resolution be adopted and appended to the Annual Report.

Attest: WILLIAM HOWE, Sec'y.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

FOR

1855.

WARD No. 1.—ALANSON BORDEN,
" " JAMES M. LAWTON,
" " JOHN DAVIS.

WARD No. 2.—PHILANDER BRYANT,
" " HENRY F. THOMAS,
" " WILLIAM WILCOX.

WARD No. 3.—AMASA L. GLEASON,
" " JAMES TAYLOR,
" " AZARIAH ELDRIDGE.

WARD No. 4.—JOHN WEISS,
" " JONATHAN WHEELER,
" " BENJAMIN V. STEVENSON.

WARD No. 5.—CHARLES HAFFARDS,
" " WILLIAM HOWE,
" " EDWARD P. ABBE.

WARD No. 6.—WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
" " WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
" " ALBERT G. STANTON.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

ALANSON BORDEN, Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

HIGH SCHOOL.—Borden, Gleason, Eldridge, Weiss, Crapo and Abbe.

NORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—Eldridge, Gleason, J. Taylor, Bryant and Stevenson.

SOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—W. H. Taylor, Crapo, Haffards, Weiss and Abbe.

NORTH INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.—Bryant, Stevenson, Lawton and Thomas.

SOUTH INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.—Haffards, Wheeler, Stanton and Howe.

NORTH PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Lawton, Stevenson and Thomas.

SOUTH PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Howe, Lawton and Wheeler.

MIXED SCHOOL.—Wheeler, Haffards and Taylor.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.—Davis, J. Taylor and Wilcox.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Borden, Gleason, Eldridge, Crapo, W. H. Taylor and Abbe.

LIBRARY.—Howe, Weiss and Gleason.

ON SCHOOL HOUSES NORTH.—William Wilcox.

ON SCHOOL HOUSES SOUTH.—William Howe.

ON ADMISSIONS NORTH.—James M. Lawton.

ON ADMISSIONS SOUTH.—Albert G. Stanton.

ON ACCOUNTS.—Borden, Wilcox and Howe.

WILLIAM HOWE, Secretary.

1856—CITY DOCUMENT—No. 1.

ADDRESS

OF THE

HON. GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,

MAYOR,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW-BEDFORD;

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

APRIL 7th, 1856.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

New-Bedford:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1856.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

In entering anew upon the duties to which I have been again called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, it is with a distrust of my ability satisfactorily to discharge them, a distrust which a year's experience has not overcome.

A just sense of the responsibilities which attach to the Chief Magistracy of a large and thriving City, in which new and unforeseen contingencies are constantly arising in the course of public affairs, is not likely to be lessened by time, or by experience in the ordinary routine of its duties.

The most that I can do is to assure you, and through you, my fellow-citizens, of my intention to discharge according to the best of my ability whatever duty may devolve upon me, having still "but one object in view, the promotion of the best interests of all classes of the community."

In order to a successful discharge of those duties, to which I can only promise to bring a faithful and honest purpose, your co-operation will in many instances be required; this I am confident I shall have; being fully persuaded, that, however we may differ in some points, in whatever relates to the public good there can be but one opinion amongst us.

We are now convened agreeably to the City Charter, for the purpose of organizing the City Government for the Municipal year, and having taken the initiatory step, let us pass on to the prosecution of our duties with a determination to discharge them in accordance with the obligation which we have just now assumed.

It will always afford me pleasure to co-operate with you in any and all measures, which have for their end, the public good.

Before entering upon a detailed statement of the matters usually treated of, on occasions like the present, there is one event which has transpired during the Municipal year just closed, to which I shall refer; one, which is of serious import to us all, showing us that in the midst of life we are in death. I allude to the decease of our late City Treasurer, Frederick Bryant. I deem it within the proprieties of this occasion, that I should bear my testimony to his fidelity as an officer, and his worth as a man. In all the relations of life he has sustained a spotless reputation, which secured for him the confidence and respect of the community, and in his removal from the sphere of usefulness which he so acceptably filled, the City has lost an efficient and valuable public servant. His sudden and lamented death is an admonition to us all to be prepared for the same inevitable summons, by that discipline of life which comes from a faithful discharge of every duty which a kind Providence assigns us.

By the Treasurer's report which will be laid before you, you will have an account of the disbursements of the public moneys the past year, and by which you will observe that the whole amount paid into the Treasury from all sources, including the balance on hand

3d mo. 1st, 1855, was	$396,813.47
He credits himself with the allowance for prompt payment of taxes, for remission of taxes, and for balance of uncollected taxes, for 1855, the sum of	12,483.11
With amount of State and County taxes,	23,333.00
With payments on warrants drawn by the Mayor during the year, the sum of	358,177.13
And with the balance on hand 3d mo. 1st, 1856,	2,820.23
As above,	$396,813.47

Of the above amount of $358,177.13, the sum of $107,827.74 for the repayment of temporary loans and interest thereon, and the further sum of $32,449.68 paid for land taken for streets, (principally for Front street,) and of $27,721.59 for Sewers, for the City Liquor Agency, and for the several Cemeteries, which last amount is returned to the Treasury by loans and assessments and by sales, and may therefore be deducted, leaving the sum of $190,178.12 as the amount of ordinary expenditures for the year.

The City Government for the past year appropriated the sum of $190,000 for the purposes of the City, under the different heads of appropriation. To two of the accounts only, have transfers been made, $10,000 to the repairs of highways, and $1,500 to the Fire Department. With these exceptions no account has exceeded its appropriation during the year, and the whole amount expended has exceeded the whole amount appropriated in the sum of $178.12.

There has been paid during the year for bills contracted by the former Government prior to 4th mo. 1st,

1855, the sum of $26,461.87; from this deduct the sum paid by the last Government since 3d mo. 1st, 1856, for bills of the past year $16,094.31, thus showing the amount paid by the Government of last year and chargeable to the Government of 1854–'55 to be $10,367.56, to be deducted from the expenditures of the past year. The amount of outstanding bills at the present time is believed to be small; very few, except some yearly running accounts, are known to be out. The ordinary expenses for the last municipal year, after deducting the temporary loans, the amount of the State and County taxes, and what may be considered as extraordinary expenses, together with the excess of amount paid for bills of the previous year, may be set down at $179,810.56.

In my address, last year, I stated the legitimate ordinary expenses of the year 1854–'55 to have been $182,116.63, to which should be added $2,700 for one quarter's salary of the City Officers, there having been but three quarters included in that account, making the sum of $184,816.63, to which must again be added the excess of bills paid by the Government of last year $10,367.56, making the actual expenditure for 1854–'55 to have been $195,184.19, showing a diminution in the expenses of the last year from that of the preceeding in the sum of $15,373.63.

In addition to this there has been paid the last year for the State tax over and above that of the previous year $3,472.50, and for 5 per cent. of the increase of City debt and the interest thereon the further sum of $3,555.

CITY DEBT.

The amount of the City debt 3d mo. 1st, 1855, was for permanent loans $116,608.46, and for temporary loans

$19,500 an aggregate of $136,108.46; the foregoing amount of $19,500, together with another loan of $7,000 made prior to 4th mo. 1st, 1855, was paid at their maturity by a permanent loan of those two amounts.

The permanent loan has been further increased by one of $5,000 for the Sewers, and others amounting to $30,000 to pay the damages caused by the opening and widening of Front Street; the temporary loans have been one of $5,000 for the payment of damages above cited and which is to be made permanent at maturity, and another of $10,000 to meet the demand upon the Treasury in advance of the collection of taxes and the assessments on the Sewers, for the past year.

There has been paid on account of the permanent loans during the year the sum of $7,908.52; and for temporary loans and interest, $5,930.24, making an aggregate of $13,838.76. The amount of the debt 3d mo. 1st, 1856, was for permanent loans $170,199.94, and for temporary loans $15,000.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

For this branch of public service there has been expended the past year the sum of $41,237.58. In consequence of the advanced price of materials of every kind, the amount expended for this account has been larger than was contemplated. For the items of curbing and paving stones alone, the excess of cost over the previous year for the quantity used, was more than $1,600. The amount expended for sand catchers on the lines of the Sewers on Bush and Hillman streets, and for three additional ones which it was found necessary to construct on Elm street, has been something over $2,000. This amount has usually been charged

to the account of the Sewers, one half of which was assessed upon the abuttors; but as the purposes for which they are constructed, seem more properly to belong to this department, and more especially as those on Elm street could not be so charged, it was decided that they all be placed to this account.

As the "Clark's Point Road" continues to be a place of general resort for the purpose of healthful and agreeable recreation, it was thought proper for the better accommodation of the public, that the approaches to it, should be put in better condition than they had heretofore been, in pursuance of which the ledges on Water street and also on County street near Cove street, have been removed, and the streets brought to a proper grade, and County street below Cove street which had never been worked in accordance with a layout from the Head-of-the-River to Clark's Cove, accepted many years since, was also widened by the removal of the walls, where they were within its lines, and the street put in a proper condition, and also a way which has been open for a great many years, connecting the lower end of County street, and also the road across the Beach, with the Clark's Point Road, has been put in passable condition. The amount expended for these purposes has exceeded the sum of $3,000.

By the extension of Allen street from Dartmouth street, westerly, which was accepted 6th mo. 4th, 1855, and which was in such a state, that it was necessary to put it in condition for use at once, the sum of $1,800 has been expended. In consequence of the acceptance of Orange street, the name of which was subsequently changed to Front street, it became necessary as fast as the buildings were removed from the limits of the street, to fill the cellars, and put it in a condition to

be safely used by the public. For this purpose not less than $1,000 have been expended.

From the above facts it will be seen that a large proportion of the amount transferred to the credit of this account has been absorbed in what may be considered as extraordinary expenses. So that in reality the outlay for the purposes contemplated when the appropriation was made, has not much exceeded the original appropriation.

A considerable amount has been expended on the roads, north and west of the more compact parts of the City, for which purpose a much smaller amount of expenditure will be required the present year.

During the past summer the County Commissioners laid out a road leading "from the corner of Parker and Chancery streets, to the road near Philip Allen's house," in the neighborhood of Allen's Mills, to be finished by the 1st of 11th month, (November) next. It was put under contract to Peleg S. Sanford, 10th mo. 16th, 1855, to be completed on or before the 1st day of 10th mo. (October) next, for the sum of $4,840, he being the lowest responsible bidder for the same. The City holds his bond with sufficient sureties, in the sum of $5,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, to the acceptance of the County Commissioners.

As the construction of this road, and the grading, and perhaps paving, if not curbing and flagging of one side of Front street, will require a large expenditure of money, I submit for your consideration whether it will not be better to raise the amount necessary therefor by a permanent loan, than include it in the amount appropriated for the repairs of highways.

SEWERS.

During the past year two Common Sewers were constructed, one in Hillman and one in Bush street, and a short one was also laid in Campbell street, from the east side of Ray street to the west side of Purchase street. The cost of these was $11,761.65, of which $5000 was raised on a permanent loan.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Although the expenditure of the public money for the support of our schools is very large, amounting for the past year to more than 25 per centum of our whole ordinary expenses, yet I believe that no citizen will for a moment doubt the expediency of a reasonable expenditure for this purpose, so long as it is judiciously and economically disbursed.

The amount expended exceeds that of any previous year, reaching to nearly $50,000; the principal items of this account are for teachers' salaries, $25,459.07; for new houses and alterations and repairs of old ones, and for land $17,351.81; the balance of the expenditure is for the usual incidental expenses of the department. Perhaps a sufficient explanation of this very great outlay for new houses and land will be found in the last paragraph of the report of the School Committee, and which is as follows:

"It is proper to state in explanation of the above account that the item 'Alteration, Repairs and New Houses,' includes not only almost the entire cost of the School houses erected this year, with their appurtenances, but also the whole expense of those erected last year, with the furnishings, fences and other things pertaining thereto; and in the item of 'land for new houses' is embraced not only the cost of the Dart-

mouth street lot, but also of that purchased last year on the corner of State and Merrimack streets."

In accordance with the report of the Committee on Public Instruction of the last City Council, and which it appears meets the approbation of the School Committee, a petition for an alteration of our City Charter has been forwarded to the Legislature, asking that the Charter may be so altered as to provide that after the next annual election, one person shall be chosen from each Ward as a member of the School Committee, who shall hold his office for three years, thus securing a majority from year to year of old and experienced members, a result, which, if attained, must operate very much to the advantage of this department. The subject of the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Schools, to which I alluded a year ago, and which has received the approval of the Committee on Instruction and also some action on the part of the School Committee, is referred to the present City Council.

I can but express the hope that the subject will meet with that consideration at your hands which its importance demands. I have no doubt that the appointment of a competent person to the office of Superintendent of our Public Schools, will have a most beneficial and lasting influence in the advancement of the most material interests of this branch of the public service.

From the report of the School Committee, I learn that our schools are for the most part in a prosperous condition.

I commend to your careful attention the remarks of the Committee, on the subject of truancy, for such action as you may deem expedient.

During the year just closed, the School House near

Belville, has been completed and two others have been erected, one on Dartmouth street, and one at Haskins' Corner. Some further increase of School accommodations will probably be required the coming year.

It will afford me pleasure at all times to aid you in any effort that may tend to the advancement of our Schools, entertaining as I do the firm conviction that the city can devote its energies and resources to no worthier or nobler object.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Intimately connected with the subject of education for which our city so cheerfully makes provision, is the Free Public Library, an Institution worthy of the fostering care and support of the City Government, and of the generous and hearty encouragement of our citizens. My official connection with the Board of Trustees has afforded me the opportunity of witnessing some of the beneficial influences resulting from this means of intellectual and moral culture, and authorizes my commending it to a prominent place in your consideration.

The Library continues to be a place of favorite resort for very many of our citizens.

The number of books taken from the shelves for the year ending 3d mo. 4th, 1856, is 23,240.

The number of cards issued has been 754, making a total of 3,937.

During the year there have been added to the Library 979 volumes, selected with much care and a due regard to the varying wants of all our citizens, and embracing many excellent works in every department of literature and science. Of the above number 105 were donations.

But for these and other details, as well as for much suggestive matter connected with the whole subject, I would refer you to the Fourth Annual Report of the Trustees.

The want of a suitable building for the safer and more convenient accommodation of our valuable and increasing Library, is again urgently presented in their report. This subject received some attention from the last City Council, by which an appropriation was made for a building; a location was also decided upon, but owing to some embarrassing circumstances the further consideration of this subject will devolve upon the present Council. To that I invite your early attention.

ALMS HOUSE AND POOR.

Owing to the inclemency of the past winter the demands upon the charity of the city for relief, by persons out of the Alms House, has been large. The amount thus expended has been $4,262.64 of which $1433.82 was for fuel. Three hundred and twenty-five families were relieved; one hundred and thirty-four of these were the families of widows.

The amount expended for this department has been $15,899.40. Owing to the very extensive accommodations which have been provided at our Alms House establishment, the expenses of the department are very much increased beyond what our actual necessities demand. The State Alms House, at Bridgewater, at the time of its opening, took from us more than one half of our inmates, thus reducing our numbers most materially, without any great reduction of expense, except that for food.

Whether any means can be devised under our present system for a reduction of this expense, will properly be a subject for your consideration.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the year just closed, our city has been wonderfully preserved from the devastating scourge of fire; the department has been called out 44 times; 25 of which were false alarms. The loss of property beyond the amount insured has been about $6,800.

It affords me pleasure to state from information derived from the report of the Engineers, that harmony prevails in the department, and that all demands upon the Firemen for their services have been responded to with their usual promptness and alacrity.

One new Engine has been received and added to the force in possession of the City for extinguishing fires, as also a new Hook and Ladder Carriage, both of which were ordered by the former Board.

Three new Reservoirs have been constructed, and one on Purchase street, near William, has been discontinued, making the number now available 42, all of which are reported to be in good condition.

The amount expended for this department has been $18,213.44, for the details of which I refer you to the report of the Committee on Finance.

As I understand that everything connected with the apparatus for protecting our property from destruction by fire, is in good condition for any emergency, there will not probably be any great outlay required for this department the ensuing year, beyond the pay of Firemen, the necessary repairs of Engines and Houses, for Hose and the addition of two or three Reservoirs.

And now, Gentlemen, having thus in accordance with general usage, briefly touched upon some of the most important subjects which will claim your attention, let me in closing, bespeak your sympathy and co-

operation in the duties which the present municipal year will devolve upon us, and express the hope that nothing may occur to disturb the harmony of our deliberations, and that we may come to the close of the year, conscious, individually and collectively, of having done our duty, our whole duty, and nothing but our duty.

1856—CITY DOCUMENT—No. 2.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

1856.

MAYOR,

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.

ALDERMEN,

WARD 1.—CHARLES ALMY.
" 2.—JAMES H. MENDELL.
" 3.—THOMAS WILLCOX.
" 4.—JACOB L. PORTER.
" 5.—SIMPSON HART.
" 6.—ALANSON WILLISTON.

COMMON COUNCIL,

President—ABNER J. PHIPPS.

WARD No. 1.

Caleb Hammond, Sherman White,
Nicholas Davis, George A. Bourne.

WARD No. 2.

Hiram Van Campen, Oliver H. P. Brown,
John K. Cushing, Henry Pierce.

WARD No. 3.

Luther G. Hewins, Lewis Hathaway,
Daniel Homer, Stephen W. Mc Farlin.

WARD No. 4.

Benjamin C. Ward, John H. Chapman,
Edmund Anthony, Joshua C. Hitch.

WARD No. 5.

Abner J. Phipps, John Hicks,
Joshua Richmond, James R. Denham.

WARD No. 6.

Benjamin F. Popple, Isaac S. Cook,
Lemuel R. Eldridge, Gustavus Delano.

CITY CLERK,

SANFORD S. HORTON.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,

ISAAC M. RICHARDSON.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

CHARLES F. WILLCOX.

ASSESSORS.

WARD No. 1—JOSEPH W. CORNELL,
" " 2—EBENEZER L. FOSTER, JR.,
" " 3—MANASSEH KEMPTON,
" " 4—HENRY S. PACKARD,
" " 5—TILSON DENHAM,
" " 6—HENRY T. LEONARD.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., (Mayor,) Chairman, *ex-officio*,
WARD No. 1—SILAS STETSON,
" " 2—WILLIAM SWIFT,
" " 3—CHARLES L. SWASEY,
" " 4—WILLIAM A. GORDON,
" " 5—HENRY CANNON,
" " 6—JOHN BAYLIES.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WARD No. 1.—ALANSON BORDEN,
" " DANIEL C. BURT,
" " JAMES M. LAWTON.

WARD No. 2.—PHILIP S. LEAMING,
" " JAMES L. HUMPHREY,
" " ELISHA B. BRADFORD.

WARD No. 3.—E. L. BARNEY,
" " AZARIAH ELDRIDGE,
" " CHARLES L. SWASEY.

WARD No. 4.—AMASA L. GLEASON,
" " THOMAS M. STETSON,
" " BETHUEL PENNIMAN, JR.

WARD No. 5.—EDWARD P. ABBE,
" " WILLIAM HOWE,
" " JOSHUA C. STONE.

WARD No. 6—WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
" " WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
" " ALBERT G. STANTON.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., Mayor.
ABNER J. PHIPPS, President of the Common Council.
CHARLES ALMY, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
SIMPSON HART,
GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

CITY MESSENGER.

ROBERT A. DILLINGHAM.

Standing Committees of the Board of Aldermen.

On Police—The Mayor and Aldermen Porter and Williston.

On Licenses—Aldermen Almy, Hart and Mendell.

On Enrollments—Aldermen Hart, Mendell and Willcox.

On Laying Out and Widening Streets—Aldermen Porter Mendell and Williston.

Joint Standing Committees.

On Finance—The Mayor, the President of the Common Council, with Messrs. Bourne, Brown, Hewins, Ward and Popple.

On Public Property—Aldermen Willcox and Almy, and Messrs. Hathaway, Cushing and Delano.

On Public Instruction—Aldermen Almy and Hart, and Messrs. Hewins, Van Campen and Anthony.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains and Common Sewers—The Mayor and Alderman Almy, and Messrs. Denham, Davis and Eldridge.

On Accounts—Aldermen Porter and Hart, and Messrs. Richmond, Hicks and Brown.

On Alms House and the Poor—Aldermen Williston and Willcox, and Messrs. Homer, Ward and Hammond.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Mendell and Willcox, and Messrs. Bourne, Delano and Chapman.

On Fire Department—The Mayor and Alderman Hart, and Messrs. Hicks, White and McFarlin.

On Lighting Streets—Aldermen Porter and Williston, and Messrs. Richmond, Cushing and Cook.

On Printing—Alderman Porter, and Messrs Pierce and Denham.

Standing Committees of the Common Council.

On Elections and Returns—Messrs. Homer, Hammond and White.

On Bills in Second Reading—Anthony, Cook and Pierce.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Van Campen, Popple and Hathaway.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

In accordance with an Ordinance of the City requiring the Committee on Finance to lay before the City Council a statement of the financial affairs of the City, they submit the following for the year ending 3d mo. 1st, 1856.

The whole amount of receipts into the Treasury including the balance on hand 3d mo. 1st, 1855, is three hundred eighty-four thousand three hundred thirty dollars and thirty-six cents. The expenditures amount to three hundred eighty-one thousand five hundred ten dollars and thirteen cents, leaving a balance on hand of two thousand eight hundred twenty dollars and twenty-three cents.

RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY FOR 1855.

From City and County Taxes for 1851,	$108 27
From City and County Taxes for 1852,	214 35
From City, County and State Taxes for 1853,	390 59
From City, County and State Taxes for 1854,	2,200 24
From City, County and State Taxes for 1855,	181,259 99
From Fire Department,	1 88
From Support of Public Schools,	786 10
From Support of the Poor,	2,831 82
From Repairs of Highways,	1,273 55
From Public Cemeteries,	1,439 00
From Temporary Loans,	101,897 50
From Permanent Loans,	56,500 00
From Incidental Expense Account,	6,810 41
From Sewers,	11,479 99
From City Liquor Agency,	14,700 96
Balance in the Treasury 3d mo. 1st, 1855,	2,435 71
	$384,330 36

EXPENDITURES FROM THE TREASURY IN 1855.

Free Public Library,	$2,479 54
Lighting the Streets,	12,692 89
Support of Public Schools,	49,939 34
Support of the Poor,	15,899 40
Fire Department,	18,213 44
Sewers,	11,761 65
City Debt,	14,605 13
Repairs of Highways,	41,237 58
City Liquor Agency,	15,701 44
City Watch,	9,949 77
Temporary Loans,	107,827 74
State Tax,	10,417 50
County Tax,	12,915 50
Land Damages,	32,449 68
Incidental Expenses,	25,161 03
Public Cemeteries,	258 50
Balance in the Treasury 3d mo. 1st, 1856.	2,820 23
	$384,330 36

The following additions have been made to the Permanent Loans. For the Sewers, one of five thousand dollars; for paying Abuttors on the line of Front street one of thirty thousand dollars, and two others amounting to twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars to meet the Temporary Loans made prior to 4th mo. 1st, 1855. And to the Temporary Loans, one of five thousand dollars for account of Front street, to be made permanent at maturity, and another of ten thousand dollars, to meet the wants of the Treasury in advance of the payment of taxes for the current year and the assessment on the Sewers.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Per order of the Finance Committee,

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Mayor, *Chairman.*

New Bedford, 3d mo. 28th, 1856.

The Committee on Finance have examined by a Sub-Committee, the accounts of the City Clerk and Treasurer for the year ending March 1st, 1856, and find them correct.

Annexed they present the following schedule of payments, with a copy of the Treasurer's account

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. W. NICKERSON, } Sub
LUTHER G. HEWINS, } Committee.

New Bedford, 3d mo. 28th, 1856.

Dr. **FREDERICK BRYANT, Treasurer and Collector,**

To Balance in the Treasury 3d mo. 1st, 1855,		$2,435 71
Receipts into the Treasury during the year ending 3d mo. 1st, 1856—		
Fire Department—		
From F. Underwood,		1 88
Support of Public Schools—		
From the Commonwealth,		786 10
Support of the Poor—		
From William A. Gordon,	1,699 35	
From Earl C. Briggs,	626 24	
From other sources,	506 23	2,831 82
Repairs of Highways—		
From Seth Bryant, Superintendent,	327 06	
From the Fire Department,	492 00	
From the Poor Department,	250 00	
From other persons,	204 49	1,273 55
Oak Grove Cemetery—		924 00
Rural Cemetery—		485 00
Pine Grove Cemetery—		30 00
Collector of Taxes for 1851—		108 27
Collector of Taxes for 1852—		214 35
Collector of Taxes for 1853—		390 59
Collector of Taxes for 1854—		2,200 24
Main Drains and Common Sewers, including permanent loan of $5,000 00—		11,479 99
City Liquor Agency—		14,700 96
Incidental Expense Account—		
From Clerk of the Market, stall rents,	632 00	
From sundry persons for rent of land,	431 00	
From City Clerk and City Messenger for rent of Hall and Licences,	919 25	
From C. D. Burt, City Marshal,	2,528 89	
From F. L. Porter, Clerk of Police Court,	2,084 62	
From occupants of Market, for Gas,	42 32	
From sundry persons on account of Fourth of July celebration,	147 33	
Temporary Loans,	101,897 50	
Permanent Loans,	56,500 00	
Premium on City Note,	25 00	165,207 91
Annual Assessment for 1855,	193,460 04	
Assessments in November and March,	283 06	193,743 10
		$396,813 47

3d mo. 1st, 1856. To balance in the Treasury $2,820 23.

in account with the CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Cr.

By Amount of Mayor's Warrants as follows:—			
Oak Grove Cemetery,		$210 40	
Rural Cemetery,		32 75	
Pine Grove Cemetery,		15 35	
Free Public Library,		2,479 54	
Lighting the Streets,		12,692 89	
Support of Public Schools,		49,939 34	
Support of the Poor,		15,899 40	
Fire Department,		18,213 44	
Main Drains and Common Sewers,		11,761 65	
City Debt,		14,605 13	
Repairs of Highways,		41,237 58	
City Liquor Agency,		15,701 44	
City Watch,		9,949 77	192,738 68
Incidental Expense Account—			
Temporary Loans and Interest,		107,827 74	
State Tax,		10,417 50	
County Tax,		12,915 50	
Land damages on Front Street,	$31,401 27		
Land damages on South Second Street,	800 00		
Land damages on Cove Street,	198 41		
Land damages on Cedar Street	50 00	32,449 68	
Current expenses belonging to the Incidental Expense Account,		25,161 03	188,771 45
Abatement for prompt pay of Taxes,		2,998 97	
Remittances,		1,358 98	
Taxes for 1855, uncollected, carried to new account,		8,125 16	12,483 11
Balance in the Treasury to new account,			2,820 23
			$396,813 47

ISAAC M. RICHARDSON, Treasurer and Collector, Pro tem.

New Bedford, 3d mo. 1st, 1856.

BALANCE OF UNCOLLECTED TAXES 3d mo. 1st, 1856.

For the year 1842,	$3 00
For the year 1844,	25 74
For the year 1845,	34 40
For the year 1846,	62 41
For the year 1847,	73 35
For the year 1848,	219 99
For the year 1849,	14 14
For the year 1850,	121 88
For the year 1851,	213 78
For the year 1852,	512 17
For the year 1853,	1,072 55
For the year 1854,	3,515 66
For the year 1855,	8,125 16
	$13,994 23

ISAAC M. RICHARDSON, Treasurer and Collector,
Pro tem.

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS.

John F. Emerson,	$1,199 99	H. P. Cushman,	128 33
Ivory S. Cornish,	900 65	Lucinda C. Perry,	187 76
Ebenezer Hervey,	900 00	Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	232 21
S. Hutchinson,	799 98	Phebe J. Cowing,	48 88
N. Lincoln, Jr.	888 32	Louise E. Colburn,	280 54
J. S. Barrell,	787 76	Margaret T. Barker,	269 98
G. S. Newcomb,	757 98	Mary A. Underwood,	207 77
Eliza H. Tobey,	333 32	E. Emily Cushman,	274 99
Emma M. Converse,	433 33	Mary J. Chase,	187 77
E. C. Babcock,	299 99	Jane C. Thompson,	274 99
C. W. Haskins,	61 33	Maria T. Lothrop,	228 32
Philander Bryant,	50 00	Sarah H. Hewins,	293 88
Elizabeth Hathaway,	18 00	Charlotte E. Kendall,	67 22
Mary T. Congdon,	368 20	Caroline E. Bonney,	145 55
Anna M. Bailey,	309 88	Charlotte C. Carr,	185 00
D. B. Congdon,	42 67	Abbie A. K. Howard,	213 32
Anna M. Harlow,	225 00	Mary C. Slocum,	243 87
E. C. Lewis,	218 88	Abby F. Bryant,	193 87
Abbie S. Tobey,	201 66	H. N. R. Tasker,	171 09
Caroline S. Randall,	158 88	Clara D. Corey,	275 54
Mary E. Smith,	243 87	Mary E. Savery,	318 87
Annie R. Commerford,	318 88	Hannah B. Robinson,	393 87
Clarissa S. Staples,	105 00	Sarah Brett,	67 22
Abbie M. Nelson.	180 55	Joanna P. Nash,	191 65
Sarah M. Simmons,	48 89	Helen M. Gordon,	318 87
Susan T. Sherman,	293 88	Laura F. Bryant,	193 88
Sarah D. Ottiwell,	318 88	Jane M. Gardner,	233 87
Julia A. M. Clark,	67 22	Harriet N. Allen,	225 00
Mary B. White,	293 89	Harriet N. Covelle,	293 88
Susan M. Tompkins,	178 61	Anna M. Bonney,	201 66
Elizabeth Howland,	204 77	Mary A. Sanford,	184 43
Anna R. Thornton,	293 88	Susan A. King,	12 00
Judith S. Macomber,	261 66	Dorothy P. King,	281 67
Emeline Richardson,	175 54	Susan R. Nichols,	55 00
Amanda J. Clark,	218 89	H. S. Macomber,	274 99
Cordelia A. Morton,	111 37	William A. Chamberlin,	537 77
Sylvia A. Chace,	187 77	L. A. Manchester,	246 66
Betsey T. Wing,	173 44	Mary E. Allen,	227 21
Mary E. Cranston,	244 98	Miranda A. Williams,	275 74
P. B. Cathell,	271 43	Sophia E. Haffards,	187 76
Eleanor Commerford,	187 77	Patience R. Almy,	205 00
Jane M. Cook,	133 88	Annie H. Sanford,	128 32
Susan E. Harrington,	146 66	Mary E. Tew,	115 85
Mary H. Crowell,	225 00	Isabella G. Staples,	92 22
Susan E. Brown,	218 89	Annie S. Homer,	132 21
Mary L. Blake,	124 44	Jane E. Finkill,	93 34
Helen H. Kelley,	132 21	Alice Barker,	146 66
S. E. Field,	132 23	Sarah F. Earle,	146 66
Amantha J. Borden,	201 66	N. H. Burr,	195 54
Lois Deane,	134 44	George B. Hathaway,	17 33
Hannah E. Pierce,	17 00	Sarah H. Cranston,	46 66
Elizabeth P. Spooner,	43 32	Maria L. Whitney,	46 66
Ruth H. Brady,	93 32	Alvira D. Burdon,	45 83
Ursula C. Gwynneth,	93 32		
Mary R. Howe,	$180 55		$25,459 07

Amount brought forward,		$25,459 07

FUEL.

Meltiah Hathaway, wood,	$21 37	
Wilson S. Reynolds, charcoal,	8 27	
William Reynolds, charcoal,	8 60	
Sampson S. Reynolds, charcoal,	22 96	
Levi L. Crane, coal,	138 63	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	1,405 66	
Job Demoranville, charcoal,	7 00	
Edward N. Barrows, charcoal	423 30	
		2,035 79

COMMITTEE.

Salary of Committee,		1,000 00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

William Howe,	1,116 11	
Philander Bryant,	6 50	
		1,122 61

STOVES, PIPES, AND REPAIRS.

Richmond & Almy,	399 27	
Nathan Lewis,	84 82	
Charles Crane,	2 92	
		487 01

LAND.

Samuel Rodman, land,	2,101 26	
John Tripp, land, Dartmouth street,	406 00	
Henry H. Crapo, land, Dartmouth street,	599 00	
		3,106 26

NEW HOUSES, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

Ashley, Hammond & Co., contract,	1,965 50	
Sherman & Hammond, carpenters,	375 92	
Whitman Vinal, mason,	58 30	
Horatio A. Kempton, drafting,	20 00	
William C. Howland, mason work, Belville,	165 00	
Charles H. Higgins, Belville,	68 00	
Thomas P. Swift, new house, Belville,	716 63	
William Wilcox, lumber, &c.	944 02	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpenters,	660 79	
	4,974 16	
		$33,210 74

Amount brought forward,	$4,974 16	$33,210 74
Howard & Tanner, painting,	334 82	
G. T. Sawyer, mason work,	298 57	
Thomas Bowman, carpenter,	118 50	
Horatio A. Kempton, lumber,	51 18	
Potter, Hillman & Co., painting,	11 65	
Sturtevant & Sherman, contract, Haskins' Corner School House,	944 00	
James Wheaton, mason work,	38 33	
Flynn & Bowen, Dartmouth Street School House,	2,653 89	
Buffington & Cook, mason work, Dartmouth Street School House,	380 30	
Paul Howland, 2d., mason work,	66 63	
Meltiah Hathaway, grading lot, building wall, &c.	252 92	
John Tripp, dirt and labor,	175 19	
Timothy D. Cook, stock and labor,	529 54	
William Bates, 2d., carting and labor,	69 00	
Perry Brownell, brick, labor, &c.	250 33	
Charles H. Higgins, painting,	94 41	
William C. Parker, painting,	150 69	
Lineas Wood, painting and glazing,	245 50	
Frederick Underwood, mason,	23 58	
Gibbs Taber, mason,	234 12	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	60 69	
Simeon Hawes, setting posts,	7 00	
Joseph L. Ross, furniture,	239 40	
John Sawyer, stone posts,	56 00	
Leonard Rogers, stone posts,	73 50	
William H. Howard, furniture,	762 77	
Calvin Staples, gravel,	10 40	
Andrew B. Grinnell, labor,	156 65	
William Knights, furniture,	73 41	
Joseph A. Parker, carpenter,	47 25	
J. H. Collins, hardware,	1 14	
Richmond & Almy, hardware,	21 71	
George T. Russell, locust posts,	22 00	
S. K. Eaton, architect,	45 00	
Augustus Robinson, stock and labor,	4 00	
B. D. Hathaway, iron work,	3 58	
William Tallman, Jr., hardware,	1 00	
B. G. Wilson, table,	12 50	
A. Meneelys' Sons, bell, Dartmouth Street School House,	117 20	
Daniel W. Sisson, repairing lock,	1 00	
C. F. Tripp, carting stone, &c.	48 50	
John Taylor, well stone,	2 31	
William Negus, carting dirt, &c.	123 00	
Thomas Sanford & Co., paints and painting,	42 54	
Ambrose Vincent, hardware,	10 31	
J. & T. Durfee, iron work,	20 20	
Howland & Palmer, hardware,	24 55	
Charles Haffards, duck, rope, &c.	15 29	
Allen Lucas, brick, lime, &c.	14 12	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co, well stones,	9 65	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	96 33	
Job Sisson, Jr., hasp and staple,	25	
Lewis G. Carpenter, iron work,	16 77	
Thomas R. Pierce, carting dirt, &c.	28 85	
N. B. Steam Planing Mill, planing,	13 71	
	$14,079 89	

Amount brought forward,	$14,079 89	$33,210 74
J. K. Cushing, carpenter,	74 39	
Anthony Hathaway, stone posts,	68 75	
William L. Dunham, painting,	4 15	
Squire Gifford, carting,	2 17	
A. Gammons & Co., carting,	1 25	
Thomas P. Tripp, lumber and labor,	8 01	
N. B. Cordage Co., rope,	2 32	
Samuel M. Tanner, glazing,	4 62	
		14,245 55

CLEANING, WHITEWASHING, SWEEPING, MAKING FIRES, &c.

William A. Garlick, making fires,	$37 50	
Henry Johnson, making fires, &c.	231 68	
Mary E. Coombs, sweeping,	2 00	
Hope Teachman, sweeping,	4 00	
Gabrilla Douglass, sweeping,	2 00	
Tilson Wood, shavings,	4 00	
Albert Macomber, ringing bell and sweeping,	2 00	
George Richmond, sweeping, &c.	2 00	
Edward Simpson, making fires, &c.	72 27	
Deborah D. Carr, sweeping,	10 00	
Robert H. Parker, ringing bell,	5 00	
Susan Smith, sweeping,	6 00	
Roscoe L. Dixon, sweeping,	18 00	
George W. Ellenwood, sweeping,	5 00	
John M. Tripp, sweeping,	23 50	
Catharine Butler, sweeping,	2 00	
Harriet E. R. Johnson, sweeping,	12 00	
Charles F. Tuckwell, sweeping and making fires,	36 37	
Martha Dixon, sweeping,	2 00	
Francis Jackson, making fires,	63 62	
Ellen Chase, sweeping,	2 00	
Caleb B. Shepherd, ringing bell,	4 00	
John Casson, making fires, &c.	82 20	
William H. Stewart, making fires,	54 25	
Puella Waters, sweeping,	10 40	
James E. Brett, making fires,	7 50	
Nancy Johnson, sweeping,	9 00	
Francis B. Luscomb, sweeping, &c.	5 50	
William Smith, making fires,	142 50	
Mercy Francis, sweeping,	8 00	
S. R. Brown, shavings,	5 00	
Mary J. Bantum, sweeping,	4 00	
Edwin Jones, making fires and sweeping,	6 50	
Thomas Manchester, making fires and sweeping,	2 00	
Helen S. Chase, sweeping,	6 00	
William A. Chamberlin, cash for sweeping,	14 00	
Joseph Tyson, making fires, &c.	30 50	
Mary H. Manchester, making fires, &c.	7 33	
Amanda Kelley and Sarah Tripp, sweeping, &c.	1 50	
Stephen V. Weaver, making fires, &c.	4 00	
Adeline A. Hathaway, sweeping, &c.	5 25	
	952 37	
		$47,456 29

Amount brought forward,	$952 37	$47,456 29
Henrietta Price, making fires, &c.	2 00	
Albert Jack, making fires, &c.	3 50	
Mrs. Smith, sweeping,	50	
Ophelia Kelley, sweeping,	2 00	
Henrietta Douglass, sweeping,	2 00	
Mrs. Roper, sweeping, &c.	11 00	
C. Jenney and H. C. Hathaway, sweeping,	10 00	
Jireh B. Gifford, cleaning,	8 00	
Benjamin Peckham, whitewashing,	3 00	
Daniel Hathaway, making fires, &c.	20 00	
Levin Betts, cleaning,	38 50	
Mahala M. Davis, cleaning, &c.	21 20	
Warren Ashley, making fires, &c.	5 00	
William Blivens, cleaning,	33 00	
Lewis Douglass, cleaning, &c,	176 07	
Timothy Gleason, cleaning, &c.	24 94	
William Downing, cleaning, &c.	7 69	
Daniel Riley, cleaning, &c.	7 50	
Timothy Braley, cleaning, &c.	7 50	
Mrs. Dodge, cleaning, &c.	4 50	
George E. Luther, sweeping,	2 00	
Herbert Smith, sweeping,	2 00	
Arthur H. Homer, sweeping,	2 00	
Anna Parsons, sweeping,	2 00	
Frances L. Dowden, sweeping,	2 00	
Robert H. Weeden, ringing bell,	2 00	
Maltiah Hathaway, whitewashing,	2 25	
John H. A. Kelley, ringing bell, &c.	50	
Mercy Williams, sweeping,	12 00	
Keziah H. Jackson, sweeping,	10 50	
Alice Smith, sweeping,	2 00	
Mary Ann Williams, sweeping,	2 00	
J. C. Thompson, sweeping,	4 00	
Mary Johnson, sweeping,	4 00	
Eben B. Cook, sweeping,	3 50	
Daniel D. Mitchell, sweeping,	1 00	
Pattison N. Martin, sweeping,	1 00	
John N. Ashley, sweeping,	4 00	
Benjamin Fleetwood, sweeping,	3 00	
Joseph B. Seabury, sweeping,	2 00	
Mary A. Price, sweeping,	4 00	
Otis Ashley, sweeping,	2 00	
A. W. Russell, sweeping,	2 50	
Ebenezer Hervey, paid for sweeping, &c.	34 00	
Nathaniel H. Heath, labor,	17 67	
James T. Smith, ringing bells,	2 00	
B. D. Coombs, sweeping,	7 72	
Charles A. Jenney, sweeping,	4 00	
Sarah Jennings, sweeping,	3 50	
Maria L. Page, sweeping,	10 75	
William B. Seabury, sweeping,	7 00	
Atwood Pittsley, sweeping, &c.	1 50	
Deborah G. Chase, sweeping, &c.	2 00	
John Lee and Joseph Maxfield, sweeping, &c.	2 51	
Adoniram Jennings, sawing and splitting wood,	2 50	
Stephen Weaver, making fires,	2 50	
Edward P. Clark, sweeping, &c.	5 00	
	$1,515 17	

Amount brought forward,	$1,515 17	47,456 29
Charles M. Pierce, whitewashing, &c.	32 67	
Charles Blake, making fires, &c.	28 50	
Mary Jones, sweeping,	2 00	
Sylvina Hands, cleaning,	2 00	
William Wadsworth, sweeping, &c.	1 00	
		1,581 34

INCIDENTALS.

N. B. Gas Light Co., gas and alcohol,	$42 50	
E. S. Quinley, drawings,	11 25	
James Thomas, horsehire, committee,	15 00	
William A. Gordon, vaccination of scholars,	3 00	
B. G. Hathaway, brushes, &c.	36 21	
J. P. Lund, sundries,	61 69	
J. C. Stone, stationery and horsehire,	13 00	
D. C. Burt, horsehire,	10 75	
Henry Hitchings, drawings,	52 12	
George W. Estes, horsehire,	4 50	
James M. Lawton, brushes, crockery, &c.	52 20	
B. G. Wilson, rent school library,	87 50	
William R. Pitman, repairing clocks,	18 13	
B. B. Dunlap, clearing snow,	5 50	
Philander Bryant, repairing clocks,	16 98	
Henry and Chas. O. Rogers, advertising Boston Journal,	1 75	
M. H. True, horsehire,	18 00	
G. S. Newcomb, apparatus,	10 00	
John D. Macomber, removing books from school library,	2 87	
D. R. Greene, land rent,	125 00	
Seth J. Tobey, labor,	69 61	
Simeon Hawes, carting coal and wood,	31 52	
N. B. & T. Rail Road Co., freight on furniture,	8 62	
Reuben Howland, repairing clocks,	2 75	
David Dutton, labor,	13 75	
John A. Brownell, carting furniture,	3 00	
Andrew B. Grinnell, carting,	10 00	
West & Crane, repairing clocks,	4 13	
John C. Brown, water pails, mugs, &c.	17 16	
James D'Wolf, setting glass, &c:	62	
George Tripp, carting bell,	33	
George Snow, carting seats,	3 00	
B. Lindsey, advertising,	8 00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas pipe and fixtures,	51 73	
Allen & Bliss, mats brushes, &c.	29 04	
Alanson Borden, expenses for teacher,	6 25	
Sherman & Stanton, sundries,	27 62	
David M. Gifford, carriage hire.	1 25	
J. M. Hathaway, carriage hire,	17 00	
C. K. Turner & Co., sundries,	8 38	
		901 71
		$49,939 34
Balance to new account,		4 67
		$49,944 01

CREDITS.

By Balance brought forward,	$9,157 91	
By Annual Appropriation,	40,000 00	
By amount received from the Commonwealth,	786 10	
		$49,944 01

RECAPITULATION.

Teachers' Salaries,	$25,459 07
Fuel,	2,035 79
Committee,	1,000 00
Books and Stationery,	1,122 61
Stoves, Pipes and Repairs,	487 01
Land,	3,106 26
New Houses, Alterations and Repairs,	14,245 55
Making fires, sweeping, cleaning, whitewashing, &c.	1,581 34
Incidentals,	901 71
Amount of expenditures	$49,939 34

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

LABOR AND NURSING.

Earl C. Briggs, cash paid,	$456 44	
John Blanding, farmer,	240 00	
William M. Allen, nursing,	264 00	
Edwin Pillsbury, nursing,	84 00	
		1,044 44

FUEL.

Levi L. Crane, coal,	39 51	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	1,413 87	
Edward N. Barrows, charcoal,	45 00	
Lemuel Barker, 2d., wood,	533 82	
		2,032 20
		$3,076 64

Amount brought forward,		3,076 64

SALARIES.

Earl C. Briggs, keeper of the Alms House,	500 00	
John B. Gould, chaplain,	50 00	
Overseers of the Poor, two years,	1,200 00	
		1,750 00

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICINES.

James E. Blake, medicines,	69	
William R. Thaxter, medicines,	50	
Charles A. Clark, medicines,	8 13	
Daniel Thornton, medicines,	54 07	
William P. S. Cadwell, medicines,	43 54	
J. S. Mayhew, physician,	1 50	
C. H. Church & Co., medicines,	63	
Thomas Otis, medicine,	1 12	
Thornton & Gerrish, medicine,	73 72	
William A. Gordon, physician,	521 75	
		705 65
Support of persons out of the Alms House,		2,073 34

INCIDENTALS.

Chapman & Burt, clothing,	$4 00	
William Waters, carrying sick man to Hospital,	2 50	
J. B. Hadley, baking,	368 30	
Caleb Maxfield, chair,	2 00	
Samuel Bennett, crockery,	3 87	
Ryder & Smith, oak plank,	7 84	
Melvin H. True, horse hire,	20 00	
Samuel Bliss, undertaker,	18 00	
Francis W. Hatch, expenses to State Alms House,	5 15	
John Holmes, care of Overseers room,	60 00	
Earl C. Briggs, mowing machine,	130 00	
William Hall, stockings,	2 25	
N. B. & T. Rail Road Co., fares to State Alms House,	8 20	
Charles Haskell, fare from State Alms House,	80	
Earl C. Briggs, stone digging machine,	130 00	
Paul Ewer & Co., leather, &c.	21 46	
George L. Brownell, repairs of carriages,	46 48	
Benjamin G. Wilson, undertaker,	140 00	
J. H. Collins, hardware,	2 44	
Oliver Swain, boots and shoes,	141 56	
Buffington & Cook, mason work,	18 72	
William Tallman, Jr., hardware,	43 83	
Earl C. Briggs, pair of oxen,	200 00	
B. D. Hathaway, hoes,	4 00	
Earl C. Briggs, paid labor on wall,	31 50	
J. Baylies, dry goods,	47 72	
J. Brownell & Co., wheels and ironing stone digger,	177 43	
	1,638 05	
		$7,605 63

Amount brought forward,	$1,638 05	7,605 63
Thomas P. Terry, shoeing oxen,	22 17	
Job Sisson, Jr., iron work,	53 58	
Thomas Sanford & Co., setting glass,	25	
Doty & Cole, repairing carts,	2 22	
Earl C. Briggs, paid for three cows,	147 00	
Gray, Packard & Co., horse hire,	9 75	
Allen & Bliss, crockery ware,	29 12	
E. S. Cannon & Co., caps, &c.	20 25	
Cook & Durfee, whale oil,	30 96	
Robert C. Topham, oak plank,	2 53	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	9 94	
Eliot & Stetson, filling writ,	3 00	
Kelley & Swift, dry goods,	318 16	
Benjamin Ryder, fare of pauper to N. Orleans,	25 90	
Samuel S. Paine, lime, &c.,	2 94	
Thomas C. Allen, repairing harness,	16 70	
Lineas Wood, painting,	24 49	
H. D. Wentworth, hack hire,	1 50	
David M. Gifford, carriage hire,	2 00	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	61 41	
Simeon Ashley, repairing fence,	92	
Gamaliel Taber, undertaker,	132 33	
H. P. Willis & Son, repairing harnesses,	19 00	
Eddy & Baylies, dry goods,	92 49	
William O. Brownell, oakum stock,	14 47	
H. V. Davis & Co., pails,	2 38	
Bryant Newcomb, Jr., oakum stock,	165 00	
J. & T. Durfee, iron work,	6 24	
Wood, Brightman & Co., fitting steam pipes, &c.	83 91	
Wood & Brownell, potatoes,	2 50	
City Planing Mill, planing,	6 41	
Green & Wood, lumber,	86 70	
S. A. Tripp & Co., stove pipe, &c.	7 53	
Jacob Parker, powder, &c.	4 75	
J. M. Hathaway, horse hire,	5 00	
William A. Gordon, expenses,	28 30	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	198 77	
George Tappan, crockery, &c.	6 08	
Taber & Grinnell, castings,	10 28	
Earl C. Briggs, paid sundry bills,	611 24	
Fairhaven Branch Rail Road Co., fare of paupers to State Alms House,	2 40	
Repairs of Highways, carting wood and coal,	250 00	
S. Leonard & Son, sperm oil,	4 75	
		4,163 37

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

James Mills, meat,	122 77	
P. G. Macomber, flour and grain,	1,668 11	
I. D. Hall, groceries,	939 17	
Barrows & Kempton, groceries,	93 32	
S. G. Nye, provisions,	91 03	
John Preston, chocolate,	3 36	
	2,917 76	
		$11,769 00

Amount brought forward,	$2,917 76	$11,769 00
Brett & Gifford, meat,	76 41	
Shaw & Whitridge, flour and grain,	94 13	
William F. Drown & Co,	145 97	
A. H. Seabury & Co., flour &c.	544 54	
A. B. Corey, groceries,	70 08	
Luther S. Chase, fish,	50 11	
Nicholas Davis, meat,	68 11	
S. Wood & Son, meat,	60 32	
Humphrey Brothers, potatoes,	102 97	
		$4,130 40
		$15,899 40
Balance to new account,		303 27
		$16,202 67

CREDITS.

By Amount received for rent of B. Thrasher's house,	19 29	
By Amount received of E. C. Briggs, on acc't of mowing machine,	15 00	
By Amount received from town of Barnstable, for support of Poor,	62 51	
By Amount received from George Weston on account of mortgage,	100 00	
By Annual Appropration,	10,000 00	
By Amount received from U. States, Hospital money,	324 43	
By Amount received from Wm. A. Gordon for sundries,	1,699 35	
By amount received from Earl C. Briggs, for sale of Farm produce,	611 24	
By balance of old account,	3,370 85	
		16,202 67
By balance brought down,	303 27	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and Nursing,	$1,044 44
Fuel,	2,032 20
Salaries,	1,750 00
Physicians and Medicine,	705 65
Provisions and Groceries,	4,130 40
Support of persons out of Alms House,	2,073 34
Incidentals,	4,163 37
Amount of expenditures,	$15,899 40

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

LABOR AND TEAM WORK.

William Bates, 2d., labor,	$2 51	
Thomas R. Pierce, carting,	4 00	
Warren Ashley, clearing snow,	5 60	
Abraham G. Hathaway, labor, horse, man and cart,	3 75	
David M. Gifford, labor, horse, man and cart,	31 00	
Charles F. Tripp, labor, horse, man and cart,	74 75	
Nathaniel Moulton, carting,	116 02	
Simeon Hawes, clearing snow,	20 38	
Benjamin Terry, clearing snow,	7 00	
Patrick Condia, labor,	26 00	
Hayden Coggeshall, labor of horses, &c.	24 45	
R. Ashley, pay roll,	510 37	
Seth Bryant, pay roll,	21,311 58	
Silas A. Ennis, carting,	6 00	
Paul Howland, labor on sand catchers,	262 18	
Martin Pierce, labor,	122 20	
Benjamin T. King, labor,	7 00	
James D. Slocum, labor,	10 50	
Gideon T. Sawyer, labor,	21 37	
Frederick Underwood, labor,	28 25	
Gibbs Taber, labor on sand catchers,	166 48	
F. A. Hathaway, carting,	4 94	
Thomas P. Swift, labor,	1 46	
Moulton & Leavitt, carting,	47 35	
Squire Gifford, carting,	12 84	
		22,827 98

FLAGGING, CURBING AND PAVING STONES.

Charles Taber, flagging,	55 20	
Gideon Allen, flagging,	44 52	
Robert Gibbs, flagging,	41 52	
Seth N. Hubbard, flagging,	196 68	
Henry P. Willis, flagging,	22 24	
Chapman & Burt, flagging,	21 00	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	4,594 91	
Albert Booth, curbing,	4,007 64	
Barjona D. Tripp, paving,	1,807 47	
John Taylor, curbing,	1 19	
		10,792 37

INCIDENTALS.

William Bates, 2d., lumber, sand, labor, &c.	153 66	
Brownell & Wheaton, use of gear,	49 50	
Bryant, Gooding & Co., 12 feet of stone and marking the letters "French Avenue,"	18 00	
Bryant, Goodwin & Co., bound stones, &c.	12 10	
Richmond & Almy, hardware,	12 25	
S. Rodman, wharfage flagging stone,	75 73	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	5 06	
Calvin Staples, surveying and making plan Point Road,	10 00	
Obed Nye, shovels,	4 38	
	340 68	
		$33,620 35

Amount brought forward,	$340 68	$33,620 35
David M. Gifford, harness,	10 00	
William F. Durfee, surveying,	12 00	
William O. Brownell, chain,	15 62	
P. G. Macomber, meal, corn, shorts and oats,	684 48	
Abraham G. Hathaway, cash paid F. Homer,	58	
William H. Gifford, hay and straw,	56 87	
Rodolphus Ashley, keeping oxen and use of cart and gear,	33 00	
Paul Lawrence, hay	23 56	
William O. Brownell, piece of tarpaulin,	50	
Caleb Freelove, scuttle stone for sewers,	27 00	
F. A. Kempton, rent of barn,	30 00	
James H. Collins, hoes, shovels, &c.	8 76	
E. C. Milliken & Co., oil and foots,	18 12	
Giles A. Ennis, labor clearing cesspools and gutters,	9 25	
William Wilcox, use of gear and repairs,	9 83	
Thomas Davis, one pair oxen,	182 50	
Abel Snell, hay,	16 86	
A. King, hay,	26 56	
Barnabas Collins, hay,	23 96	
Calvin Staples, gravel,	640 60	
William A. Nash, repairs on carts,	55 87	
Gideon T. Sawyer, horse and cart,	310 00	
Isaac Evans, repairing harnesses,	44 36	
S. R. Brown, glazing at stable,	4 33	
N. Moulton, hay,	30 73	
Estate of James Thomas, horse hire,	5 25	
John Mathews, fitting gear for derrick,	11 25	
J. P. Caswell, lanterns, &c.	6 73	
Charles F. Tripp, hay,	22 12	
Shaw & Whitridge, grain,	204 75	
Thomas Sanford & Co., painting at stable,	20 30	
F. & G. R. Taber, weighing stones,	2 16	
George and Allen Russell, gravel delivered three years,	31 25	
John Haskins, lot of land bought for gravel,	33 25	
Jacob Parker, powder, &c., for blasting on County street,	390 52	
Sylvester Holmes, hay,	66 55	
Zacheus Gifford, hay,	7 19	
Wright Brownell and James Wheaton, derrick,	150 00	
George H. Howland, plank for walk on Kempton street,	328 80	
Manchester & Gooding, stone and labor,	213 66	
John Kirk, grain,	155 35	
A. H. Seabury & Co., grain,	347 52	
W. & D. G. Watkins, steel,	4 50	
Booth & Hathaway, lumber,	22 34	
Neal Green, sand,	108 00	
Matthew Merry, hay,	123 56	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal for Superintendant's office,	13 60	
Samuel S. Paine, brick and cement for sand catchers,	161 88	
Henry Gifford, stone for bridge at Allen's Mills,	44 65	
C. K. Turner, straw,	8 32	
Alvin Tripp, straw,	8 76	
George D. Swift, sharpening tools,	55 87	
Estate of S. H. Gifford, gravel,	11 30	
Andrew B. Grinnell, pick handles and guide post,	9 00	
Thomas P. Terry, iron work,	34 76	
John A. Spooner, bridge stone	21 60	
William H. Washburn, tool handles, &c.	3 25	
	5,244 06	

Amount brought forward,	$5,244 06	$33,620 35
James Wilbur, gravel,	5 20	
William D. Sherman, sharpening tools,	85 28	
B. D. Hathaway, sharpening tools,	53 84	
Thomas C. Case, powder cans,	1 75	
George Lee, sharpening tools,	33 44	
William Tallman, Jr., hardware,	12 45	
Simeon Brown, sharping tools,	158 49	
Lewis G. Carpenter, sharpening tools,	84 01	
Doty & Cole, repairing carts,	146 55	
Ambrose Vincent, hardware,	23 64	
Dean & Sawyer, sharpening tools,	4 40	
O. C. Smith, sharpening tools,	11 42	
Franklin Jenney, labor on plank walk,	76 17	
J. & T. R. Durfee, tools, sharpening tools, &c.	95 40	
Paul Howland, 2d., stock and labor,	367 87	
Job Sisson, Jr., sharpening tools, &c.	146 79	
Reuben Weeks, gravel,	9 06	
H. P. Willis & Son, repairing harnesses,	24 37	
John F. Vinal, gravel,	19 50	
Simeon F. King, sharpening tools,	6 00	
Horatio A. Kempton, lumber,	42 01	
Edward N. Barrows, charcoal for Superintendant's office,	3 00	
John Teachout, sharpening tools,	4 55	
George W. Estes, weighing stones,	13 86	
Abraham Brownell, straw,	18 35	
Potter, Hillman & Co., painting,	6 85	
Ezra Francis, brick, cement, sand, &c.	3 49	
Nathan Lewis, lead pipe, &c.	3 30	
Joseph Richardson, weighing stone,	24 24	
Isaac C. Corey, repairing cart,	2 37	
Simeon N. West gravel,	39 12	
William P. Doty, repairing wheelbarrow,	2 33	
S. W. McFarlin, grain,	77 23	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	108 25	
Ezra Clark, stock and labor,	74 91	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery for Sup't office,	8 54	
J. M. Foster, stock and labor,	45 77	
Hillman street wharf, wharfage, flagging,	38 57	
Thomas C. Allen, repairing harnesses.	56 30	
Sturtevant & Sherman, stock and labor,	14 29	
William C. Parker, paint and labor,	1 68	
Hayden Coggeshall, gravel,	47 10	
Walnut street wharf, wharfage, flagging,	15 09	
Sears, Robinson & Co., stock and labor,	1 88	
A. Gammons & Co., sand,	78 34	
Taber's wharf, wharfage, flagging,	9 84	
N. B. Cordage Co., fall for derrick,	155 57	
Charles Hitch, gravel,	4 31	
William Wilcox, lumber,	77 43	
Charles M. Pierce, gravel and labor,	6 63	
Stephen P. Sawyer, ladles and basins,	5 01	
Merchant's wharf, wharfage, flagging,	2 57	
J. &. T. R. Taber, blocks for derrick,	14 76	
		7,617 23
		$41,237 58
Balance to new account,		132 80
		$41,370 38

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$96 83	
By Amount rec'd of Wm. Bates, 2d., for street dirt,	12 25	
By Amount rec'd of Bethuel Penniman, for damages,	30 00	
By Amount rec'd of Hayden Coggeshall,	16 00	
By Amount rec'd of R. Ashley, pigs sold,	22 68	
By Amount rec'd of Paul Howland, 2d., overcharge,	14 00	
By Amount rec'd of Neal Green, for 1 cart and stone,	16 88	
By Annual Appropriation,	30,000 00	
By Transfer from Incidental Expense Account,	10,000 00	
By Amount rec'd from L. Gammons, Jr., horse sold him,	71 05	
By Amount rec'd from S. Bryant, for repairing streets,	27 03	
By Amount rec'd from S. Bryant, sale of one pair oxen,	175 69	
By Amount rec'd from S. Bryant, dirt sold,	14 75	
By Amount rec'd from S. Bryant, manure sold,	54 75	
By Amount rec'd from Fire Department, for stone,	492 00	
By Amount rec'd from Charles M. Pierce, for stone,	21 63	
By Amount rec'd from S. Bryant, pigs sold,	54 84	
By Amount rec'd from Support of the Poor, carting wood and coal,	250 00	
		$41,370 38
By balance brought down,	132 80	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and team work,	$22,827 98
Flagging, curbing and paving stones,	10,792 37
Incidentals,	7,617 23
Amount of expenditures,	$41,237 58

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINE MEN.

Members of the Hook and Ladder Company,	$328 00	
Members of Engine Company No. 2,	113 91	
" " " " " 3,	674 31	
" " " " " 5,	872 75	
" " " " " 6,	956 75	
" " " " " 7,	724 10	
" " " " " 9,	733 75	
" " " " " 10,	716 50	
" " " " " 11,	691 28	
Board of Engineers and Clerk,	257 10	
		6,068 45

RESERVOIRS.

Amount brought forward,		$6,068 45
Wood, Brightman & Co., blasting tubes,	75	
Owen Sullivan, labor,	11 87	
Nathaniel Phinney, damage blasting,	36 60	
John Teachout, sharpening drills,	4 62	
Bryant, Gooding & Co., stone,	4 95	
Taber & Grinnell, covers,	60 03	
David M. Gifford, labor,	10 50	
George W. Estes, powder,	33	
Wright Brownell, labor,	1 68	
Wright Brownell and James Wheaton, use of derrick, &c.	100 00	
Charles F. Tripp, labor, horses and men,	67 87	
Phineas F. Drew, stone and labor,	5 00	
William Bates, 2d., sand, &c.	2 87	
Henry Walker, damage, blasting on Pleasant street,	26 86	
Lemuel Gammons, damage by blasting,	25 00	
J. M. Lawton, empty barrels,	1 13	
Allen Lucas, cement, Pleasant street,	5 12	
E. C. Milliken & Co., oil,	8 95	
Seth Bryant, pay roll, labor,	1,631 41	
Jacob Parker, powder,	1 87	
Moulton & Leavitt, carting,	129 53	
Anthony Hathaway, stone,	24 66	
George D. Swift, sharpening tools, &c.	31 21	
William Beetle, labor on derrick,	9 79	
William D. Sherman, sharpening drills,	5 26	
Prescott Lewis, covering stones,	380 42	
James Wheaton, labor on reservoirs,	3 80	
Frederick Underwood, labor,	463 19	
Nathaniel Moulton, carting and hoisting,	162 81	
Samuel S. Paine, brick and cement,	280 90	
Nathan Lewis, blasting tubes,	1 50	
Manchester & Gooding, stone work,	107 44	
J. & T. Durfee, iron work,	43 89	
Joseph Clarke, repairing pumps,	44 18	
Martin Pierce, labor with team,	96 20	
Lewis G. Carpenter, sharpening tools, &c.	4 54	
Simeon Brown, sharpening tools, &c.	17 72	
William H. Jenney, tin can,	1 00	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., stone covering,	16 74	
Benjamin Almy, cask to make tubs,	4 20	
James M. Tripp, iron work,	27 57	
Ezra Clark, stock and labor,	57 34	
Repairs of Highways, stone,	492 00	
H. N. Andrews & Co., carting derrick,	2 40	
Gibbs Taber, stock and labor,	14 12	
Gibbs Taber, use of derrick,	18 00	
F. Whitton, use of leader blocks,	1 25	
William C. Howland, mason work,	200 18	
		$4,649 25
		$10,717 70

Amount brought forward,		$10,717 70

NEW ENGINE No. FIVE, AND HOOK AND LADDER CARRIAGE.

Joseph Brownell & Co., new hook and ladder carriage,	$1,225 00	
L. Button & Co., new engine No. 5, and hose cart,	1,668 00	
N. B. & T. Rail Road Co., freight of engine,	10 00	
		$2,903 00

REPAIRS ON ENGINES, ENGINE HOUSES AND ENGINE HOSE.

James M. Tripp, repairing hose reel, &c.	$6 75	
Henry P. Willis & Son, new hose, &c.	1,424 30	
Edward A. Jenney, cleaning hose, &c.	89 00	
Joseph Hammond, cleaning hose,	126 50	
Gifford & Topham, torches, &c.	208 13	
Ezra K. Delano, fitting hose reels, &c.	86 63	
Gray & Barker, repairs, &c.	12 49	
Ezra Clark, labor,	1 25	
Thomas P. Swift, lumber and labor,	14 03	
Jenney & Searell, rigging for flag staff, &c.	15 55	
William Tallman, Jr., locks and keys,	27 92	
Isaac Snell, labor,	20 00	
Abraham Hand, labor,	4 00	
Engine Company No. 11, taking care of engine,	24 00	
John H. Gray and Alden Lawton, cleaning hose, &c.	4 25	
Ryder & Smith, spars for flag staffs,	102 65	
John Matthews, putting up flag staff,	11 00	
Thomas C. Allen, hose, &c.	759 00	
Thomas Sanford & Co., painting,	38 09	
A. Gammons & Co., carting,	11 09	
Warren Tripp, labor on well in hook and ladder house,	45 18	
J. Brownell & Co., iron work on engines,	82 69	
Potter, Hillman & Co., painting flag staffs,	10 97	
L. S. Tripp, sending down topmast,	3 00	
Gideon T. Sawyer, mason work,	13 00	
William A. Nash, painting engines,	45 00	
Barker & Hazard, repairs on engines,	62 09	
J. & T. Durfee, iron work,	190 58	
Pierce & Keen, stock and labor,	58 97	
Ambrose Vincent, hardware,	28 78	
S. A. Tripp & Co., lanters, &c,	11 96	
William Gifford, 2d., lumber and labor,	6 16	
John Agnew, bells for hose reel,	13 00	
Horatio A. Kempton, lumber,	10 45	
Benjamin B. Covell, painting and glazing,	3 83	
William C. Howland, stock and labor, engine house,	61 05	
William G. White, repairing wheels and painting,	57 75	
Sullings & Kingman, pump chain and tubing,	1 51	
Delano & Pierce, digging drain,	2 15	
B. F. Corson & Co., carting,	3 29	
Anthony Hathaway, door cap, &c., for engine house,	13 75	
H. N. Kimball, carting hose,	75	
C. H. Walker, carting hose,	75	
Z. Whittemore, tallow and oil,	91 38	
Squire Gifford, carting,	25 99	
T. D. Cook, lumber and labor,	54 47	
		$3,885 13
		$17,505 83

Amount brought forward, $17,505 83

INCIDENTALS.

Thornton & Gerrish, beeswax,	$4 62	
Parsons & Co., stationery,	15 75	
N. B. Gas Light Company, gas for engine houses,	63 17	
James Thomas, drawing engine from fire,	2 00	
Weston Howland, repairing flag,	2 50	
I. Howland, Jr., & Co., oil,	18 05	
Levi L. Crane, coal for engine houses,	8 87	
William H. Manchester, ringing bell at fire alarms,	10 00	
Samuel J. Carr, ringing bell at fire alarms,	10 00	
John A. Ruggles, ringing bell at fire alarms,	10 00	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal for engine houses,	65 27	
Young Mechanic Engine Co., use of furniture for Veterans,	8 33	
Robert Luscomb, torch bearer,	10 00	
Martin Peckham, torch bearer,	10 00	
J. H. Collins, axe,	1 25	
Ezra B. Crapo, refreshments for firemen, Liberty Hall fire,	17 00	
Stephen Y. Dunham, ring bell at fire alarms,	10 00	
James C. Smith, torch bearer,	10 00	
James McKenney, fireman,	1 25	
William H. Doane, ringing bell at fire alarms,	5 95	
Franklin D. Ford, fireman,	1 25	
George W. Davee, fireman,	4 25	
E. E. Shepardson, staffs for engineers,	18 00	
Cyrus M. Vaughn, ringing bell at fire alarms,	6 00	
James Kent, ringing bell at fire alarms,	6 00	
Eliphalet Daggett, ringing bell at fire alarms,	2 63	
William G. E. Pope, halyards,	5 31	
Engine Company No. 7, flag,	30 00	
William A. Weeden, making flag No. 11,	25 00	
William G. Wing, pipe and repairs on stoves,	36 40	
E. Anthony, advertising for Veteran Association,	7 50	
Simeon Hawes, carting engine,	5 00	
Henry Spooner, drawing engine from White's Factory,	6 00	
William Tallman, Jr., axe,	1 25	
B. D. Hathaway, axes and handles,	7 83	
F. Hathaway, drawing hook and ladder carriage from Rivet Factory.	1 00	
Edward N. Barrows, charcoal for engine houses,	9 90	
Nathan Lewis, stoves and repairs,	31 67	
Doty & Cole, hammer handles,	65	
William K. Taber, carting,	2 25	
Allen Phillips, repairing flags,	2 50	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures and fitting stoves,	94 21	
Watson & Manchester, bread, engine Co's 6 and 10, 4th July,	15 31	
Robert C. Topham, repairing flags, &c.	12 84	
Sanford & Howland, sperm oil,	31 10	
Benjamin Lindsey, advertising for Veteran Association,	10 00	
Gray, Packard & Co., horse hire,	8 00	
Giles A. Ennis, drawing engines,	11 75	
Freeman C. Luce, for lost time from injuries,	30 00	
		707 61
		$18,213 44

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$509 66	
By Annual Appropriation,	16,000 00	
By Transfer from Incidental Expense account,	1,500 00	
By Amount received from Frederick Underwood, for stones,	1 88	
		18,011 54
Balance to new account,		201 90
		$18,213 44
To Balance brought down,	201 90	

RECAPITULATION.

Engine men,	$6,068 45
Reservoirs,	4,649 25
Repairs on Engine Houses, hose, &c.	3,885 13
New Engines, &c.	2,903 00
Incidentals,	707 61
	$18,213 44

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

GAS.

New Bedford Gas Light Company,		$5,426 07

OIL.

E. C. Milliken & Co., sperm oil,	$2,041 75	
Samuel Leonard & Son, sperm oil,	552 90	
Sanford & Howland, sperm oil,	212 80	
E. Milliken, sperm oil,	939 90	
		$3,747 35

LANTERNS, LAMP POSTS, &c.

Taber & Grinnell, fitting lanterns and materials for do.	$64 93	
Henry O. Remington, labor setting lamps, &c.	14 37	
Marshal G. Sears, labor,	1 50	
David E. Chase, painting and glazing,	348 47	
New Bedford Gas Light Company, gas pipe, &c.	93 05	
	522 32	
		$9,173 42

Amount brought forward,	522 32	$9,173 42
Manchester & Gooding, drilling in posts,	28 70	
Wood, Brightman & Co., lanterns, repairs, &c.	388 60	
Stephen P. Sawyer, lanterns and repairing,	46 89	
Nathan Lewis, lamp tubes, &c.	2 96	
Thomas Sanford & Co., painting posts, &c.	25 51	
S. A. Tripp & Co., repairing lanterns, &c.	14 10	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., setting frames for lanterns, &c.	7 68	
William F. H. Clapp, repairing lanterns, &c.	40 73	
John C. Wilson, repairing lanterns, &c.	50 50	
Edward Bierstadt, repairing lanterns,	6 17	
Lewis G. Carpenter, iron work,	73 73	
Job Sisson, Jr., fitting ladders,	67	
T. D. Cook, stock and labor,	60 51	
Thomas H. Pierce, ladders,	9 50	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	93 16	
		1,371 73

LIGHTING.

John Casson,	$197 98	
Henry Foster,	215 98	
Porter Hendrickson,	17 98	
George Copewell,	200 98	
Thomas Hill,	215 98	
Caleb Handy,	215 98	
Marshal Potts,	87 81	
William H. Stewart,	147 86	
Andrew Dandridge,	109 58	
George P. Spooner,	7 00	
Jesse Richardson,	207 00	
Alfred Johnson,	65 99	
Lewis Blair,	65 59	
Robert Gibson,	22 24	
William Johnson,	18 00	
William Smith,	19 00	
Francis Sullivan,	11 53	
		1,826 48

INCIDENTALS.

J. H. Perry & Co., spirits of turpentine,	$20 56	
James H. Collins, shears, &c.	6 02	
William H. Doane, carting,	281 50	
Francis Tripp, carting,	75	
Nye, Thacher & Co., matches,	4 50	
Howland & Palmer, shears,	5 83	
Eddy & Baylies, wicking,	2 10	
		321 26
		$12,692 89
Balance to new account,		262 59
		$12,955 48

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$955 48	
By Annual Appropriation,	12,000 000	
		$12,955 48
By Balance to new account,	$262 59	

RECAPITULATION.

Gas,	$5,426 07
Oil,	3,747 35
Lanterns, Lantern Posts, &c.	1,371 73
Lighting,	1,826 48
Incidentals,	321 26
	$12,692 89

CITY WATCH.

WATCHMEN.

George R. Hurlbut,	$540 00
William M. Howard,	63 75
Lewis S. Jennings,	456 25
Preserved Bullock,	62 50
Lemuel R. Driscol,	32 50
Abraham Estes,	262 50
Leonard Ellis,	453 75
Daniel McCarty,	13 75
Nathan B. Read,	248 75
George M. Ripner,	457 50
Stephen J. Stratton,	66 25
Francis C. Stimpson,	453 75
George Taber,	457 50
Jeremiah Hill,	455 00
George Gardner,	56 25
Benjamin L. Hood,	53 75
William Duffy,	52 50
Joseph C. Tew,	56 25
Warren Tripp,	51 25
J. Henry Tripp,	57 50
Elisha K. Robbins,	7 50
John R. Chase,	63 75
Isaac Bennett,	56 25
Wilson Drake,	56 25
Joseph Hammond,	388 75
	4,923 75

Amount brought forward,	$4,923 75	
Thomas Croucher,	393 75	
George Bowker,	393 75	
Benjamin S. Wilcox,	393 75	
Caleb L. Ormsbee,	341 25	
Taber Bolles,	393 75	
Adley Wilcox,	393 75	
Thomas H. Pierce,	392 50	
Leander A. Tripp,	393 75	
Willard Gifford,	391 25	
Daniel P. Devoll,	385 00	
Josiah Newcomb,	392 50	
John C. Hervey,	388 75	
Samuel M. Havens,	51 25	
Thomas B. Paull,	7 50	
		$9,636 25

INCIDENTALS.

Thomas Collins, taking care of watch house,	$120 00	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	22 71	
Richmond & Almy, hand bell and shovel,	1 12	
N. B. Gas Light Co., gas,	80 60	
Borland & Rogers, clubs for watchmen,	10 50	
George R. Hurlbut, cash paid for one nights watching,	1 25	
Mrs. Turner, cleaning watch house,	7 00	
J. H. Crittenden, painting,	25 06	
James T. Almy, silver stars for watchmen,	28 00	
Nathan Lewis, lanterns, &c.	3 66	
Allen & Bliss, crockery,	5 15	
Kelley & Swift, crash,	94	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	4 93	
Z. Whittemore, soap,	2 60	
		313 52
		$9,949 77
Balance to new account,		377 31
		$10,327 08

CREDITS.

By Balance brought forward,	$327 08	
By Annual Appropriation,	10,000 00	
		$10,327 08
By balance brought down,	377 31	

RECAPITULATION.

Watchmen,	$9,636 25
Incidentals,	313 52
Amount of expenditures,	$9,949 77

RURAL CEMETERY.

To Balance of old account,		$5,061 70
Samuel Bliss, repairs on fence,	$7 39	
Charles Grinnell's Estate, sundry bills,	17 36	
William H. Jenney, sundry bills,	8 00	
		32 75
		$5,094 45

CREDITS.

By Amount received from Charles Grinnell's estate, sale of lots,	$85 00	
By Amount received from Wm. H. Jenney, sale of lots,	400 00	
		$485 00
Balance to new account,		4,609 45
		$5,094 45
To balance brought down,	$4,609 45	

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Martin Wheeler, removing shed,	$15 36	
Charles Grinnell's Estate, sundry bills,	91 90	
William H. Jenney, sundry bills,	87 14	
Calvin Staples, surveying lots,	16 00	
		210 40
Balance to new account,		1,867 28
		$2,077 68

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$1,153 68	
By Amount received from Estate of Charles Grinnell, sale of lots,	524 00	
By Amount received from Wm. H. Jenney, sale of lots,	400 00	
		2,077 68
By balance brought down,	1,867 28	

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

Estate of Charles Grinnell, sundry bills,	$13 35	
William H. Jenney, sundry bills,	1 25	
James Warren, painting gate,	75	
		15 35
Balance to new account,		146 35
		$161 70

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$131 70	
By Amount received from Estate of Charles Grinnell, sale of lots,	30 00	
		161 70
By balance brought down,	146 35	

CITY DEBT.

To balance of old account,	$24 15	
Amount paid principal and interest on loans,	14,605 13	
Balance to new account,	424 85	
		$15,054 13

CREDITS.

By Annual Appropriation,	$15,054 13
By balance brought down,	424 85

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOKS, &c.

Charles Taber & Co., books,	$267 85	
Abner J. Phipps, books,	1,067 76	
James B. Congdon, books, &c.	378 43	
		1,714 04

LIBRARIAN.

Robert C. Ingraham,	500 00
	$2,214 04

Amount brought forward,		$2,214 04

INCIDENTALS.

Alfred Kempton, coal,	$25 50	
George Tappan and Nathan Chase, rent,	240 00	
		265 50
		$2,479 54
Balance to new account,		43 68
		$2,523 22

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$523 22	
By Annual Appropriation,	2,000 00	
		2,523 22
By balance brought down,	43 68	

RECAPITULATION.

Books, &c,	$1,714 04
Librarian,	500 00
Incidentals,	265 50
Amount of expenditures,	$2,479 54

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

SALARIES AND RENT.

Estate of William R. Rodman, rent,	$250 00	
Reuben Howland, salary,	164 96	
George Perry, salary,	616 29	
Nathan B. Gifford, salary,	693 75	
		1,725 00

LIQUORS, &c.

J. M. Barnard & Co., liquors,	$897 52	
John Bramsom & Co., liquors,	1,778 12	
Towle & Seavy, liquors,	148 78	
Weeks & Potter, liquors,	719 40	
J. D. & M. Williams, liquors,	1,119 68	
N. B. & T. Rail Road Co., freight,	16 53	
A. S. Mansfield, liquors,	8,694 61	
		13,374 64
		$15,099 64

Amount brought forward,		$15,099 64

INCIDENTALS.

Reuben Howland, sundry bills,	$98 47	
New Bedford Gas Light Company, gas,	20 33	
Levi L. Crane, coal,	8 87	
George Perry, sundry bills,	416 51	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	21 64	
Edward N. Barrows, charcoal,	6 00	
Charles Taber & Co., books and stationery,	21 28	
Lewis Hathaway, lumber and labor,	8 70	
		601 80
		$15,701 44
Balance to new account,		2,628 88
		$18,330 32

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$3,629 36	
By Amount received from the Agent, for sales,	14,700 96	
		$18,330 32
By balance brought down,	$2,628 88	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries and rent,	$1,725 00
Liquors, &c.	13,374 64
Incidentals,	601 80
Amount of expenditures	$15,701 44

MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS.

LABOR AND TEAM WORK.

Seth Bryant, pay roll for labor,	$4,969 22	
Whitman Vinal, labor,	74 25	
Wright Brownell, labor,	165 70	
Paul Howland, 2d., labor,	179 25	
Frederick Underwood, labor	251 00	
Gibbs Taber, labor, &c.	573 70	
James Wheaton, labor,	26 50	
George P. Underwood, labor,	106 10	
Ezra Francis, labor,	41 86	
Moulton & Leavitt, carting,	67 17	
N. Moulton, carting,	61 45	
John F. Underwood, carting,	21 12	
		6,537 32

Amount brought forward,		$6,537 32

STOCK, TOOLS, &c.

William Bates, 2d., sand, plank, &c.	$5 95	
Richmond & Almy, basin, dipper, shovels, &c.	36 62	
William B. King, damage from Sycamore street drain,	7 00	
Samuel S. Paine, bricks and cement,	3,545 43	
J. P. Caswell, lamp feeder and canister,	67	
Martin Pierce, labor, sand and teaming,	837 27	
Simeon Brown, sharpening tools,	71 93	
Jacob Parker, powder, &c.	48 75	
Booth & Hathaway, lumber, &c.	25 63	
George D. Swift, sharpening tools,	37 56	
Manchester & Gooding, scuttle frames,	108 00	
Dean & Sawyer, sharpening tools,	58 23	
E. Milliken, oil,	14 00	
Gideon T. Sawyer, sand,	19 80	
Thomas Bowman, stock and labor,	32 27	
J. & T. Durfee, drills, &c.	61 24	
Ezra Clark, stock and labor on arch boards, &c.	47 99	
J. M. Foster, lumber and labor,	26 89	
William D. Sherman, sharpening tools, &c.	47 59	
B. D. Hathaway, sharpening tools, &c.	55 78	
Doty & Cole, tool handles,	5 67	
George Lee, sharpening tools,	17 52	
Henry F. Thomas, cast steel,	9 50	
Green & Wood, lumber,	3 63	
Samuel Leonard & Son, oil,	9 00	
Job Sisson, Jr., sharpening tools, &c.	20 03	
N. B. Cordage Co., rope,	5 73	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware, &c.	49 14	
Joseph Brownell & Co., sharpening tools, &c.	5 63	
Wood, Brightman & Co., blasting tubes,	3 41	
Thomas P. Swift, plank and labor,	6 47	
		5,224 33
		$11,761 65
Balance of old account,		4,833 08
		1,6594 73

CREDITS.

By Amount rec'd from sundry persons for stone,	$14 25	
By Amount rec'd from Sailors' Home, for entering drain, William street Sewer,	10 00	
By Amount Loan of J. Swift, Jr., and others,	5,000 00	
By Amount rec'd from S. Bryant, for labor,	1 25	
By Amount rec'd from abuttors on William St. Sewer,	1,390 80	
By Amount rec'd from abuttors on Maxfield St. Sewer,	686 54	
By Amount rec'd from abuttors on Union Street Sewer,	292 40	
By Amount rec'd from abuttors on Mill and North Street Sewer,	1,480 63	
By Amount rec'd from abuttors on School Street Sewer,	98 13	
By Amount rec'd from abuttors on Hillman St. Sewer,	1,239 53	
By Amount rec'd from abuttors on Bush Street Sewer,	1,039 96	
By Amount rec'd from abuttors on Campbell St. Sewer,	226 50	
Balance charged in new account,	5,114 74	
		16,594 73
To balance brought down,	5,114 74	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and team work,	$6,537 32
Stock, Tools, &c.	5,224 33
Amount of expenditures,	11,761 65

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

SALARIES.

Rodney French, Mayor,	$200 00	
Charles F. Wilcox, Treasurer and Collector,	293 00	
Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk,	187 50	
Isaac M. Richardson, Clerk of Common Council,	200 00	
Chas. D. Burt, City Marshal,	1,000 00	
Rodolphus Ashley, Superintendent of Streets,	225 00	
Francis W. Hatch, Assistant Marshal,	675 00	
Nath'l Cory, Assistant Marshal and sealer of coal baskets,	156 25	
John Valentine, Jr., Assistant Marshal,	150 00	
Charles W. Underwood, Assistant Marshal,	150 00	
Daniel Ripley, Assistant Marshal,	150 00	
Charles E. Hall, Assistant Marshal,	150 00	
Robert A. Dillingham, Messenger,	350 00	
William H. Manchester, Bell Ringer,	125 00	
Henry O. Remington, Superintendent of Street Lamps,	75 00	
Samuel Studley, Clerk of Market,	43 75	
Charles F. Wilcox, Deputy Collector,	100 00	
Committee on Truants,	100 00	
Nathaniel Shepherd, care of City Clock and repairs,	50 50	
Thomas D. Robinson, City Solicitor and expenses,	96 55	
Oliver Prescott, Judge of Police Court,	750 00	
F. L. Porter, Clerk of Police Court,	300 00	
Seth Bryant, Superintendent of Streets,	675 00	
George Howland, Jr., Mayor,	600 00	
Gideon B. Spooner, 2d, City Clerk,	562 50	
Frederick Bryant, Treasurer and Collector,	825 00	
Eliphalet Robbins, Assistant Marshal,	450 00	
Joshua P. Dunbar, Assistant Marshal,	450 00	
Oliver M. Brownell, Assistant Marshal,	450 00	
Thomas A. Howland, Assistant Marshal,	450 00	
Lewis G. Allen, Assistant Marshal,	450 00	
Richard Davenport, Clerk of Market,	131 25	
William H. Jenney, Superintendent of Burial Grounds and Sealer of Coal Baskets,	93 75	
William H. Doane, Superintendent of Street Lamps,	225 00	
		10,890 05

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Edmund Anthony,	$871 20	
B. Lindsey,	293 14	
		1,164 34
		$12,054 39

Amount brought forward,		$12,054 39

ELECTIONS.

Wardens,	$30 00	
Ward Clerks,	77 00	
Inspectors,	86 00	
Envelope Distributors,	14 00	
Ward Rooms,	100 00	
George H. Dunbar, services on voters lists,	15 00	
John Holmes, taking care of ward rooms,	1 50	
		323 50

ASSESSORS.

Assessors Salary,	$1,500 00	
Ezra K. Delano, sundries,	1 95	
Josiah S. Bonney, horse hire,	5 00	
Abraham Ashley, 2d., horse hire,	12 00	
Edward Munro, horse hire,	1 00	
John Holmes, care of Assessors' Room,	23 25	
Charles Taber & Co., Assessors' Books,	51 97	
		1,595 17

CITY COMMON.

Gideon T. Sawyer, gravel, sand, cement, &c.	$9 78	
R. Ashley, pay roll,	38 87	
Curtis Gammons, team work,	13 00	
Isaiah Wilcox, setting trees,	31 50	
Benjamin Pool, labor,	1 87	
William Jordan, labor,	1 25	
Josiah P. Tilton, labor,	6 87	
E. Milliken, pay rolls,	1,093 93	
Robert G. Ingraham, plan of Common,	100 00	
		1,297 07

POLICE COURT.

Thomas Collins, taking care of Court Room,	$54 00	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	13 79	
		67 79

GAS AND GAS FIXTURES.

New Bedford Gas Light Company,	$493 39	
J. F. Delany, fitting gas pipe,	5 87	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures,	1 50	
		500 76
		$15,838 68

Amount brought forward,		$15,838 63

FOURTH OF JULY.

O. Swain, sundry expenses,	$63 18	
Tremont Brass Band, services,	125 00	
J. N. Barrows, sundry bills,	42 60	
George L. Brownell, sundry bills,	101 28	
William H. Howard, sundry bills,	280 01	
William Covell, putting up fire works,	25 00	
E. Milliken, sundry bills,	21 10	
Holden & Cutter, fire works,	550 00	
Tillinghast Head, firing salute,	60 00	
C. Dantsizen, ringing bell,	2 00	
Thomas West, silver plate for firemen,	480 52	
George R. Hurlbut, ringing bell,	2 00	
William H. Manchester, ringing bell,	2 00	
Blaisdell & Wing, dinner,	97 50	
Edmund Anthony, advertising,	27 25	
Benjamin Kenerson, storage,	5 00	
E. C. Jones, use of horse,	5 00	
H. S. Kirby, use of flags,	2 00	
Simpson Hart, use of flags,	13 48	
Benjamin Lindsey, advertising,	47 00	
Thomas Bowman, carpenter,	10 73	
Blaisdell & Wing, dinner for Tremont Band,	16 00	
William H. Topham, cutting hay on Common,	4 00	
A. W. Munroe, ringing bell,	2 00	
		1,984 65

SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.

State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton,		1,117 99

INCIDENTALS.

Thornton & Gerrish, strychnine,	$6 33	
William Bates, 2d., carpenter,	7 68	
Isaac Guynn, labor in City Hall,	344 33	
Charles L. Wood and J. W. Ellis, running drain,	50 00	
Zenas Whittemore, soap,	4 27	
Deborah Price, damage, blasting on Maxfield street,	3 50	
Richmond & Almy, stoves, pipe and repairing,	17 01	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d., horse hire,	5 50	
William H. Boone & Co., new pump and repairs old one,	41 87	
Rodney French, expenses to procure loans,	14 95	
Caleb Freelove, labor,	6 30	
Repairs of Highways, flag stone, Market cellar,	288 00	
Marine Bank, interest,	108 50	
C. H. Walker, carting voters lists and documents,	3 75	
Gifford & Topham, staple to bell,	1 50	
Samuel Bliss, returning deaths,	13 08	
Ichabod Coggeshall, keeping P. Furlong's horse,	6 00	
George A. Bourne, rent of Armory,	471 13	
R. W. White, damage to wagon from defect in street,	3 00	
	1,396 70	
		$18,941 32

Amount brought forward,	$1,396 70	$18,941 32
Mrs. Guynn, washing in City Hall,	2 75	
C. K. Turner, clearing vaults,	9 00	
Andrew Mackie, vaccinations,	163 75	
Jacob Waggoner, posting notices,	21 00	
Samuel Bliss, clearing snow,	4 25	
Charles D. Burt, cash paid for clearing snow,	24 50	
Levi L. Crane, coal,	78 50	
George D. Swift, damage in suit with Simeon Brown,	77 40	
Pettis & Lovejoy, matting for City Hall,	69 80	
James Thomas, horse hire,	1 25	
George H. Dunbar, assessing on drain,	5 00	
A. D. Richmond & Co., repairs of water closet,	12 91	
George H. Howland, copying lay out of streets,	5 00	
City Guards, bounty money,	478 00	
Charles L. Harmus, damage, South Second street,	300 00	
Timothy D. Cook, damage, South Second street,	500 00	
George M. Woodward, county tax,	12,915 50	
New Bedford Brass Band, public concerts,	275 00	
Gideon T. Sawyer, mason work,	21 76	
Mechanics Bank, temporary loan and interest,	81,118 40	
Sanford S. Horton, taking census,	81 92	
Charles F. Wilcox, taking census,	49 08	
Andrew Mackie, medical services, brig Leonidas,	5 00	
Silas D. Damon, damage, Cedar street,	50 00	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	35 45	
Frederick Underwood, repairing drain,	1 75	
Lewis Jones & Son, ventilators for City Hall,	202 70	
Edward Merrill, damage, Front street,	2,700 00	
William O. Brownell, damage, Front street,	2,180 00	
Ward M. Parker, damage, Front street,	5,640 00	
Commercial Wharf Company, damage, Front street,	7,000 00	
Paul Howland, 2d., fitting drain, Market Square,	73 94	
Ezra K. Delano, assessing on sewers,	30 00	
William H. Howard, furniture, &c.,	3 84	
Edward N. Barrows, charcoal,	62 10	
James H. Crittenden, painting Police office,	36 53	
Steam Propeller Wamsutta, freight of bell,	9 25	
Thomas J. Marsh, State tax,	10,417 50	
N. B. & T. Rail Road, freight on ventilators,	2 31	
J. Baylies, furniture, Police office,	8 50	
Nathan Lewis, registers, City Hall,	15 00	
Delano & Pierce, whitewashing, &c.	32 81	
Gamaliel Taber, returning deaths,	17 64	
Taber's Wharf Company, damage, Front street,	5,789 64	
James B. Congdon, damage, Front street,	2,520 22	
Alfred Weaver, spreading lime.	1 00	
William W. Swain, damage, Front street,	1,000 00	
S. A. Tripp, repairs, stoves and pipe,	100 63	
Isaac Guynn, cleaning Market,	28 49	
J. & T. Durfee, iron work	21 91	
Allen & Bliss, brushes, &c.	4 30	
Lineas Wood, glazing in Market,	6 00	
William H. Manchester, labor hanging bell,	3 00	
Marine Bank, temporary loans and interest,	20,506 67	
William H. Lovell, sewing matting,	2 68	
R. A. Dillingham, table for ward room,	2 00	
Jonathan Reynolds, tree for Market Square,	5 00	
	156,127 33	

Amount brought forward,	$156,127 33	$18,941 32
S. R. Townsend, temporary loan,	2,000 00	
John W. Barker's damage to horse and wagon from being frightened by gong of engine No. 6,	150 00	
David Baker, iron weights,	23 85	
N. B. Institution for Savings, loans and interest,	2,550 42	
Joseph Brownell, note and interest,	1,543 75	
Members of the Protecting Society,	75 00	
William H. Howard, furniture,	2 50	
R. A. Dillingham, sundries,	32 80	
Gideon B. Spooner, 2d., postages, &c.	6 08	
Anthony Hathaway, labor, old burying ground,	4 00	
Howard & Davis, two clocks,	66 50	
Frederick Bryant, sundries,	1 38	
Hatch, Gray & Co., express,	4 50	
Charles D. Burt, sundry expenses,	28 21	
Edward Cannon, hanging bell,	19 00	
Squire Gifford, carting bell,	6 50	
A. Meneelys' Sons, difference in bells,	416 72	
William H. Doane, carting documents,	1 50	
S. A. Howland, E. M. Robinson and A. S. Robinson damage, Cove street,	198 41	
Police Officers, Fourth of July,	96 00	
William Howe, stationery,	4 34	
Lewis Hathaway, stock and labor,	133 31	
Thomas Sanford & Co., painting	10 50	
Sanford S. Horton, sundries,	42 86	
Charles R. Sisson, carriage hire,	2 50	
Asa R. Nye, expenses to procure bell,	23 82	
Manasseh Kempton, taking census,	49 72	
James F. Sisson, taking census,	66 01	
Ezra S. Wilcox, taking census,	43 95	
Estate of Lewis Temple, damage, falling into Sewer,	390 85	
Leonard S. Tripp, labor,	3 13	
Maxfield & Tripp, lumber and labor on drain,	13 73	
Police Officers, cattle show,	48 00	
James R. Ricketson, taking census,	45 09	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	79 97	
E. Simpson, labor cleaning Market,	6 40	
Joseph Irish, labor cleaning Market,	5 00	
Edmund Gardner, remittance on tax for 1854,	7 30	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., shelves and brackets for clocks,	7 66	
William A. Spooner, returning deaths,	36	
Gibbs Taber, labor on drain, Water street,	99 32	
Thomas B. Wilcox, damage, Front street,	1,386 02	
Benjamin Rodman, damage, Front street,	1,685 39	
W. & G. D. Watkins, bunting,	1 00	
E. G. Turner, clearing vaults,	14 00	
B. G. Wilson, returning deaths,	9 48	
Frederick A. Kempton, damage, Front street,	1,500 00	
James F. Rumrill, painting ventilators,	5 90	
John K. Cushing, labor hanging bell,	21 51	
David M. Gifford, horse hire,	4 75	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	132 45	
T. D. Cook, labor, City Hall,	4 75	
E. K. Delano, G. A. Bourne and S. H. Ingalls, assessing on Front street,	150 00	
Steam Propeller Potomska, freight,	2 03	
	169,355 55	

Amount brought forward,	$169,355 55	$18,941 32
H. D. Wentworth, carriage hire,	15 50	
Benjamin Swift, returning deaths,	1 08	
Gideon B. Spooner, 2d., registrar,	137 75	
Calvin Staples, surveyor	194 00	
Sullings & Kingman, sundries,	6 30	
William W. Crapo, expenses as City Solicitor,	24 60	
Cyrus M. Vaughn, police officer,	37 75	
J. M. Foster, stock and labor,	2 17	
C. F. Bradford, painting,	45 68	
New Bedford Cordage Company, rope,	1 75	
William H. Sherman & Co., carriage hire,	3 75	
J. C. Sherman, repairing lock,	75	
J. M. Hathaway, horse hire,	3 50	
		169,830 13
Transfers to Repairs of Highways,	$10,000 00	
Transfer to Fire Department,	1,500 00	
		11,500 00
Remittances on Taxes,	1,358 98	
Abatement on Taxes for prompt pay,	2,998 97	
		4,357 95
		$204,629 40
Balance to new account,		20,500 87
		$225,130 27

CREDITS.

By Balance brought down,	$1,233 39	
By amount received for rent of Market stalls,	632 00	
By amount received of Obed Chase, for land rent,	375 00	
By amount received of Otis Irish, for land rent,	50 00	
By amount received of S. S. Horton, for licenses, &c.	60 50	
By amount received of occupants of Market, for gas,	42 32	
By amount received for a pedlar's license,	22 00	
By amount received of G. B. Spooner, 2d., for licenses,	388 75	
By amount received of R. A. Dillingham, for use of City Hall,	448 00	
By amount received of Charles D. Burt, fees, &c.	2,495 89	
By amount received of F.L.Porter, Clerk of Police Court,	2,084 62	
By amount received for premium on City note,	25 00	
By amount received from George L. Brownell, on account Fourth of July,	23 00	
By amount received from E. Milliken, use of Common, Fourth of July,	124 33	
By amount received from T. P. Terry, land rent,	6 00	
By amount received from C. D. Burt, dog register,	33 00	
By appropriation for Salaries,	11,000 00	
By appropriation for City Common,	1,000 00	
By appropriation for State tax,	10,417 50	
By appropriation for County tax,	12,915 50	
By annual appropriation,	19,612 87	
By amount of overlay on taxes for 1855,	3,460 04	
By amount of assessment in November, 1855,	24 00	
By amount of assessment in February, 1856,	259 06	
By amount received for temporary loans,	101,897 50	
By amount received for permanent loans,	56,500 00	
		225,130 27
By balance brought down,	20,500 87	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries,	$10,890 05
Printing and advertising,	1,164 34
Elections,	323 50
Assessors,	1,595 17
City Common,	1,279 07
Police Court,	67 79
Gas and gas fixtures,	500 76
Fourth of July,	1,984 65
Support of the Insane,	1,117 99
Amount paid on account of temporary loans,	5,930 24
County tax,	12,915 50
State tax,	10,417 50
Front street,	31,401 27
South Second street,	800 00
Cove street,	198 41
Cedar street,	50 00
Incidentals,	6,219 71
Amount of expenditures,	$86,873 95

DEBIT BALANCES, MARCH 1, 1856.

Collector of Taxes 1842,	$3 00
" " " 1844,	25 74
" " " 1845,	34 40
" " " 1846,	62 41
" " " 1847,	73 35
" " " 1848,	219 99
" " " 1849,	14 14
City and County " 1850,	121 88
City and County " 1851,	213 78
City and County " 1852,	512 17
City, County and State taxes 1853,	1,072 55
Collector of Taxes 1854,	3,515 66
Collector of Taxes 1855,	8,125 16
Main Drain and Common Sewers,	5,114 74
Rural Cemetery,	4,609 45
Fire Department,	201 90
City Treasurer,	2,820 23
	$26,740 55

CREDIT BALANCES MARCH 1, 1856.

Alien Passengers,	$48 00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	1,867 28
Free Public Library,	43 68
Pine Grove Cemetery,	146 35
City Debt,	424 85
Lighting the Streets,	262 59
Repairs of Highways,	132 80
City Watch,	377 31
City Liquor Agency,	2,628 88
Support of Public Schools,	4 67
Support of the Poor,	303 27
Incidental Expenses,	20,500 87
	$26,740 55

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

The Sub-Committee, to whom was referred the duty of taking an inventory of the City Property, submit the following as their Report:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., &c.

City Hall Building and Lot, 102 rods of Land,	$72,000 00	
Old Town Hall Building and Lot, 30 rods of Land,	10,000 00	
Lot on William Street, 72 15-100 rods of Land,	10,887 00	
Lot of Land at Clark's Point, 2 acres,	200 00	
Powder Magazine and Lot,	681 00	
South Pond and Lot, 20 rods,	500 00	
Lot of Land on Dartmouth Road, 12 rods,	120 00	
Lot of Land on Willis Street, 12 rods,	600 00	
City Common, on Purchase Street,	48,152 00	
Lot of Land at the Cove, 3 acres,	350 00	
City Stable and Lot containing 40 rods,	5,600 00	
Lot of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 1 acre,	35 00	
Four pieces of silver ware, at West & Crane's,	129 50	
		149,254 50

Rural Cemetery, Dartmouth Street,	$3,000 00	
Oak Grove Cemetery, Smith Street,	200 00	
Pine Grove Cemetery, Head of Acushnet,	2,000 00	
		5,200 00

Standard Weights and Measures,	$380 00	
Surveying Instruments,	350 00	
Public Library, 9,000 volumes,	6,800 00	
		7,530 00

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New Alms House and out buildings,	$23,000 00	
Old Alms House and barn,	1,000 00	
Small Pox Hospital,	100 00	
Farm containing about 76 acres,	12,500 00	
Live Stock,	1,550 00	
Household Furniture,	1,675 00	
Hay and Grain on hand,	400 00	
Oakum Stock and Oakum on hand,	187 00	
Farming Utensils, Wagons, &c.	1,350 00	
Light Wagons,	200 00	
		41,962 00
		$203,946 50

Amount brought forward,		$203,946 50

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

School House and 30 rods of Land at Perry's Neck,	$1,000 00	
School House and 20 96-100 rods Land on Griffin Street,	932 00	
School House and 80 rods Land at Acushnet Village,	1,300 00	
School House and 41½ rods of Land on Hill Street,	2,630 00	
High School House and 120 rods of Land on Middle Street,	17,667 00	
Grove School House and 109 rods of Land on Water Street	4,250 00	
School House and 39 rods of Land on Sixth Street,	3,882 00	
Two School Houses and 44 rods of Land on Bush Street,	8,400 00	
School House and 31 rods of Land on Maxfield Street,	3,850 00	
School House and Lot, North District,	1,029 00	
School House and Lot, Haskins' Corner,	1,200 00	
School House and Lot, Clark's Point,	784 00	
School House and 44 rods Land, Cannonville,	2,000 00	
School House and 20 rods of Land on William Street,	7,350 00	
School House on Market Square,	300 00	
School House and 123 84-100 rods of Land on Parker Street,	13,000 00	
Two School Houses and 55¾ rods of Land on Charles and Foster Streets,	8,000 00	
School House and 34¼ rods of Land on Cedar and Maxfield Streets,	4,000 00	
School House and 84 rods of Land at Belville,	1,500 00	
School House and 60 rods of Land on Dartmouth Street,	5,000 00	
School House Lot on Franklin Street,	2,101 36	
Maps, Globes and Philosophical Apparatus,	1,300 00	
School Library, 2,500 volumes,	400 00	
		91,875 36

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine House and 3 rods of Land on Middle Street,	$1,455 00	
Engine House and 4 rods of Land on Foster Street,	825 00	
Engine House and 14¾ rods Land on Purchase Street,	8,500 00	
Engine House and 4 rods Land on North Second Street,	1,150 00	
Engine House and 4 rods Land on Third Street,	750 00	
Engine House and 4 rods Land on Fourth Street,	1,325 00	
Engine House and 13 rods Land on Purchase Street,	3,843 00	
Engine House at Acushnet Village,	397 00	
Engine No. 1,	600 00	
" " 2,	600 00	
" " 3,	1,000 00	
" " 5,	700 00	
New " 5,	1,900 00	
" " 6,	2,308 00	
" " 7,	1,000 00	
" " 9,	1,000 00	
" " 10,	1,000 00	
" " 11,	1,000 00	
New Hook and Ladder Carriage,	1,225 00	
Old Hook and Ladder Carriage,	100 00	
		30,678 00
		$326,499 86

Amount brought forward,		$326,499 86

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Seven horses,	$1,700 00	
Six carts and six harnesses,	500 00	
One double wagon, gear and harness,	150 00	
One double sled,	30 00	
Two leading harnesses,	20 00	
One derrick and rigging,	300 00	
Three triangle derricks and rigging,	25 00	
Five tool houses,	50 00	
One ox cart and gear,	50 00	
Two drags,	7 00	
Four ploughs,	35 00	
Two scrapers,	10 00	
Twenty-one sledges,	50 00	
Sixty-six picks,	75 00	
One hundred and twenty shovels,	60 00	
Forty-three iron bars,	65 00	
Thirty-five hoes and rakes,	8 00	
Ten chains,	10 00	
One hundred splitting drills,	35 00	
Eighteen buckets,	3 00	
Four wheelbarrows,	15 00	
One rut filler,	10 00	
Five tubs and falls,	30 00	
Four mortar boxes,	12 00	
Six hand hammers,	9 00	
Six paving hammers,	6 00	
Eight axes,	6 00	
Four spirit levels,	3 00	
Blowing drills and tools,	100 00	
Lumber,	25 00	
		3,399 00
Total,		$329,898 86

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. NICKERSON, } Sub
JOHN CRANSTON, } Committee.

New Bedford, March 22d, 1856.

CITY DEBT.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	ORIGINAL AMOUNT.	TIME.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL PAYMENT.	BALANCE DUE.
1836.						
5 mo. 16.	Provident Institution for Savings, Boston.	10,000 00	20 yrs.	5 per cent.	500 00	500 00
7 mo. 1.	" " " " "	6,000 00	20 yrs.	5 per cent.	300 00	600 00
1839.						
5 mo. 3.	New Bedford Institution for Savings.	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	500 00	2,000 00
5 mo. 3.	Pacific Insurance Co., New Bedford,	6,500 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	325 00	1,300 00
5 mo. 29.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	500 00	2,000 00
1852.						
8 mo. 4.	" " " "	10,000 00	20 yrs.	5 per cent.	500 00	8,500 00
11 mo. 29.	" " " "	7,870 50	20 yrs.	5½ per cent.	393 52	6,689 94
1853.						
6 mo. 14.	" " " "	20,000 00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	1,000 00	18,000 00
7 mo. 6.	" " " "	12,000 00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	600 00	10,800 00
7 mo. 30.	" " " "	5,000 00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	250 00	4,500 00
10 mo. 14.	" " " "	13,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	650 00	11,700 00
10 mo. 14.	" " " "	2,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	100 00	1,800 00
11 mo. 2.	" " " "	20,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	1,000 00	18,000 00
1854.						
6 mo. 14.	" " " "	5,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	250 00	4,750 00
7 mo. 19.	" " " "	5,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	250 00	4,750 00
12 mo. 25.	Joseph Wilcox,	1,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	50 00	950 00
9 mo. 30.	Thomas P. Terry,	1,200 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	120 00	1,200 00
9 mo. 30.	Levi Hawes,	1,200 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	60 00	1,140 00
1855.						
1 mo. 9.	Joseph Wilcox,	1,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	50 00	950 00
1 mo. 23.	George A. Bourne,	1,000 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	100 00	900 00
2 mo. 17.	Weston Jenney,	2,000 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	200 00	1,800 00
2 mo. 20.	Thaddeus M. Perry,	1,000 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	100 00	1,000 00
2 mo. 21.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	3,800 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	190 00	3,610 00
2 mo. 23.	Benjamin C. Luther, Fall River.	1,400 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	140 00	1,260 00
5 mo. 19.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	15,500 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	775 00	15,500 00
6 mo. 16.	" " " "	11,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	550 00	11,000 00
7 mo. 11.	Jireh Swift, Jr., and others,	5,000 00	20 yrs.	6 per cent.	250 00	5,000 00
12 mo. 1.	Provident Institution for Savings, Boston,	10,000 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	1,000 00	10,000 00
1856.						
1 mo. 1.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	500 00	10,000 00
2 mo. 28.	" " " "	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	500 00	10,000 00

*Interest payable semi-annually.

Balance of Permanent Loan, - - - - $170,199.94

Balance of Permanent Loan, as above,	$170,199.94
1856. 1 mo. 10. Mechanics Bank, New Bedford, 4 months,	5,000.00
2 mo. 16. Mechanics Bank, " " on demand,	10,000.00
Total amount of City Debt,	$185,199.94

In Common Council, March 31, 1856.

Accepted and sent up for concurrence.

I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen, March 31, 1856.

Concurred.

GIDEON B. SPOONER, 2d., City Clerk.

REPORT.

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford.

In compliance with the requirements of the City Ordinances, the Board of Engineers submit the following Report, relative to the present condition of the Fire Department, and the expenditures for its account during the past year. Likewise their estimate of the amount necessary to meet its present liabilities, and the probable outlay required for the ensuing year, viz:

For pay of Firemen to 5th mo. 1st, 1855,	$6,068 45
For construction and repairs of Reservoirs,	4,649 25
For repairs of Engines, Hose and Engine Houses,	1,995 91
For new Hose,	1,889 22
For new Engine and Hose Reel for Company No. 5,	1,678 00
For new Hook and Ladder Carriage,	1,225 00
For incidentals, including alterations of old Watch House,	707 61
	$18,213 44
By balance of old account, 3d mo. 1st, 1855,	$509 66
Received of F. Underwood for stone,	1 88
By Annual Appropriation,	17,500 00
By Amount overdrawn,	201 90
	$18,213 44

It may be seen that the expenditures exceed somewhat the estimates of the preceding Board, which additional expense has been incurred by the purchase of new Hose, the construction of Reservoirs and the repairs of Engines and Engine Houses.

Three Reservoirs have been located and built the past year; one on Dartmouth street, near Allen street, one on the corner of Cedar and Morgan streets, and another on Mill, below County, making forty-two Reservoirs throughout the City, all of which are in good condition.

There have been added to the Department during the year, one new Hook and Ladder carriage, to replace the one formerly in use, and one new Engine, (both ordered by the preceding Board)—the latter placed in the house previously occupied by Engine No. 5, and that Engine has been put in good order for use as occasion shall require.

The following statement comprising the names and numbers of the several Engines belonging to the Department, will convey their capacities, and when and by whom built.

Veteran No. 1.—Built in Philadelphia in 1821. Single cylinder, Perkins' Patent. Diameter of cylinder 7 inches. Stroke of piston, 17 3-4 inches.

Citizen No. 2.—(Located at the Head of the River.) Built in Philadelphia, by Mason, in 1802. Diameter of cylinders 6 inches. Stroke of piston, 9 inches.

Ohio No. 3.—Built in Philadelphia by John Agnew, in 1850. Diameter of cylinders 6 1-2 inches. Stroke of piston, 10 1-4 inches.

Columbian No. 5.—(Reserve Engine.) Built in New Bedford in 1826, by Timothy Delano. Diameter of cylinders 7 inches. Stroke of piston, 9 inches.

Columbian No. 5.—(New.) Built in Waterford, N. Y., by L. Button & Co., in 1855. Diameter of cylinders 10 inches. Variable stroke to piston, from 4 1-2 to 7 1-2 inches.

YOUNG MECHANIC No. 6.—Built in Philadelphia in 1854, by John Agnew. Diameter of cylinders 8 inches. Stroke of piston, 8 1-2 inches.

PHILADELPHIA No. 7.—Built in Philadelphia by Merrick & Agnew, in 1833. Diameter of cylinders 6 1-2 inches. Stroke of piston 9 inches.

HANCOCK No. 9.—Built in Philadelphia by John Agnew, in 1843. Diameter of cylinders 6 1-2 inches. Stroke of piston, 10 1-4 inches.

FRANKLIN No. 10.—Built in Philadelphia by John Agnew, in 1843. Diameter of cylinders 6 1-2 inches. Stroke of piston, 10 1-4 inches.

OREGON No. 11.—Built in Philadelphia by John Agnew, in 1847. Diameter of cylinders 6 1-2 inches. Stroke of piston, 10 1-4 inches.

HOOK AND LADDER CARRIAGE No. 1.—(Located on Purchase Street,) has attached, 5 Ground Ladders, 3 Roof Ladders, 1 Pike, 3 large Pole Hooks, 7 Fork Hooks, and 4 Axes.

HOOK AND LADDER CARRIAGE. (In reserve, located on Second Street,) has attached, 3 heavy Ground Ladders, 1 Medium Ladder, 1 Roof Ladder, 3 large Pole Hooks, 2 small Pole Hooks, 4 Fork Hooks and one strong Clasp Hook.

Spare ladders are also placed in the Engine Houses on Purchase, Foster, Fourth, Second and Third streets. These ladders are all from thirty to forty feet long.

There is in store twelve hundred feet of new leading Hose, and on the Reels attached to the different Engines, five thousand and fifty feet of Hose.

As the Engines and apparatus connected with the Department have increased, a necessity has been felt, that some building should be set apart in which to make repairs and alterations. Accordingly the room in the brick Engine House on Mechanics Lane, formerly used as a Watch House, has been fitted and supplied with the necessary tools for such purposes.

The various Engine Houses are in good repair, and have been kept neat and cleanly.

There has been purchased during the year eighteen hundred feet of new leading Hose, seven hundred feet of which was of large size, for Engine No. 5, and the remainder to replace Hose which had become poor and unreliable.

The Department has been called out forty-four times, twenty-five of which have been false alarms. The value of property destroyed, as near as could be ascertained, was $12,225. The amount of insurance on the same, $5,400. There have been six houses, eight barns, shops, &c., wholly or partially burnt during the year.

The several Companies have been well filled, and good order and harmony have prevailed.

The estimate of expenses for the Department for the ensuing year are, viz:

For pay of Firemen to 5th mo. 1st, 1856,	$6,500 00
For construction of Reservoirs,	4,500 00
For incidentals,	1,800 00
	$12,800 00

Should the foregoing meet the approbation of the City Council, there will be required for the Department an appropriation of thirteen thousand dollars, including the balance to the debit of account.

A number of young men, mostly minors, having purchased an Engine, and organized themselves as a Company, volunteered their services to the City as Firemen. Their Engine, which is styled No. 8, is located in the house on North Second street, formerly occupied by Engine No. 3. In closing our Report we have not thought it unfitting to express our satisfaction at the spirit and promptness with which they have attended upon all alarms of fire, and the promise they

give of becoming an efficient aid and service to the community.

We would recur with pleasure to the entire Department for their general promptness and efficiency, not omitting the "Veteran Association of Firemen," whose services on one occasion were of material benefit.

Per order of the Board,

ZACHARIAH HILLMAN,

Chief Engineer.

New Bedford, 3d mo. 31st, 1856.

In Common Council, March 31, 1856.

Accepted and sent up for concurrence.

I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen, March 31, 1856.

Concurred.

GIDEON B. SPOONER, 2d., City Clerk.

1856—CITY DOCUMENT—No. 5.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford.

The Overseers of the Poor respectfully present the following Report in relation to the Poor Department, for the year ending February 29th, 1856.

The amount expended for the Support of the Poor, is, $15,899.40

The items of expenditure are as follows:

OUT OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

For Fuel and carting,	$1,433 82
Provisions,	1,677 47
Allowance to sick and infirm,	361 50
Medicines,	112 82
Physicians' Bills,	275 25
Funeral Expenses,	272 83
Miscellaneous,	128 95
	$4,262 64

AT THE ALMS HOUSE.

For Flour and Grain,	$2,056 75
Dry Goods and Clothing,	470 42
Beef and Pork,	639 61
Other provisions,	1,716 32
Shoes and Hats,	181 99
Furniture and Crockery,	52 58
Hardware and Farming Tools,	626 32
Fuel,	842 72
Repairs and Improvements,	223 17
Blacksmithing,	311 28
Small Pox and Nursing,	119 00
Farm Labor,	369 00
Nurses' and Cooks' wages,	625 44
Farm Stock	667 50
Oakum Stock,	179 47
Medicines,	59 86
Oil,	35 71
Grass Seed,	66 98
Physicians' Bill,	248 00
Repairs of Wagons and Harnesses,	65 40
Superintendent's Salary,	500 00
Chaplain, (six month's salary,)	50 00
Funeral Expenses,	25 00
Miscellaneous,	62 06
	$10,194 58

INCIDENTAL.

Removing Poor,	$95 35
Horse Hire and Traveling Expenses,	63 80
Office Expenses and Repairs,	14 99
Care of Office,	60 00
Stationery,	5 04
Writ and Service,	3 00
Overseers' Salary for 1854,	600 00
Overseers' Salary for 1855,	600 00
	$1,452 18

The receipts have been as follows:

Balance of account,	$3,370 85
Appropriation,	10,000 00
Support of Poor of various towns,	1,177 84
Board of Hospital Patients and others at Alms House,	908 45
Sales from Farm and Work Shop,	611 24
Rent of Miss B. Thrasher's Estate,	19 29
Payment on Mortgage, by George Weston,	100 00
E. C. Briggs, for sale of Reaper,	15 00
	$16,202 67
Balance on hand,	303 27

No. in Alms House Mch. 1, 1855, 79.

Admitted	in	Mch.	"	6.	Discharged	23.	Remain	April 1,	62
"	"	April,	"	11.	"	14.	"	May 1,	59
"	"	May,	"	12.	"	17.	"	June 1,	54
"	"	June,	"	12.	"	8.	"	July 1,	58
"	"	July,	"	18.	"	16.	"	Aug. 1,	60
"	"	Aug.	"	19.	"	16.	"	Sept. 1,	63
"	"	Sept.	"	15.	"	15.	"	Oct. 1,	63
"	"	Oct.	"	22.	"	12.	"	Nov. 1,	73
"	"	Nov.	"	15.	"	18.	"	Dec. 1,	70
"	"	Dec.	"	11.	"	12.	"	Jan. 1,	69
"	"	Jan.	1856,	8.	"	8.	"	Feb. 1,	69
"	"	Feb.	"	12.	"	16.	"	Mch. 1,	65

The above table shows the number of admissions,	161
Whole number relieved in Alms House,	240
Number of deaths (included among discharged,)	17

Of the admissions, 70 were on account of sickness; 54 for destitution; 7 for intemperance; 30 by sentence for Truancy. The inmates remained in the Alms House 3,311 weeks.

The following are some of the principal products of the Farm:

Corn,	300	bushels.
Barley,	56 1-2	"
Oats,	100	"
Potatoes,	321	"
Onions,	45	"
Beets,	22	"
Carrots,	90	"
Pork,	5,150	pounds.
Beef,	3,228	"
Milk,	14,010	quarts.

Value of supplies from Farm furnished the House,						$1,60 88
Of which remain on hand:						
Beef,	6	bbls.	valued	at	$96 00	
Pork,	10 1-2	"	"	"	199 50	
Hams,	1,009	lbs.	"	"	100 90	
Beef Hams,	169	"	"	"	15 21	
Potatoes,	40	bushels	"	"	20 00	
						431 61
Value of produce consumed by the family,						$1,229 27

Mr. Briggs remarks in his statement of the Farm Produce that "a great portion of our time has been devoted to improvement on the Farm, such as clearing land of stone, and laying wall, which has increased the expenses of the Farm without proportionally increasing its products."

The following Farming Tools have been purchased during the year, and have increased unusually that item of expenditure in the account:

A Stone Digging Machine, a Mowing Machine, Roller, Fan Mill, Ox Sled, lot of Iron Axles, Blocks, Derricks and Harrow.

Out of the Alms House, relief has been granted to three hundred and twenty-five families, of which one hundred and thirty-four were those of widows.

The Overseers recommend the appropriation of $13,000 for the ensuing year.

In behalf of the Board,

WILLIAM A. GORDON, Sec'y.

New Bedford, April 3d, 1856.

In Board of Aldermen, 4th mo. 5th, 1856.

Accepted and sent down for concurrence.

GIDEON B. SPOONER, 2d., City Clerk.

In Common Council, April 28th, 1856.

Concurred.

I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

1856—CITY DOCUMENT—No. 6.

FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Presented to the City Council March 31st, 1856.

New-Bedford:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1856.

REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:

THE Trustees of the New Bedford Free Public Library, in the discharge of a duty placed upon them by the Ordinance for its establishment, respectfully beg leave to lay before you their Fourth Annual Report.

So familiar have the inhabitants of our City become, through the former Reports of the Managers and their own experience, with the history, plan and condition of the Public Library, that we are not, as we believe, now called upon to enter much into detail upon either of these subjects.

Should any wish or necessity exist for information upon these points, we would respectfully refer the members of the City Council and the public generally, to the former communications from this body.

We would, however, impelled by the same feelings which have prompted our predecessors to adopt the

language of earnestness and satisfaction in their Annual communications to the authorities of the City, with all the sincerity and pleasure which have marked the addresses of former bodies, present to you the expression of our confidence in the plan upon which the Library is founded, and our congratulations at the success which has attended the enterprise.

The successful experience of another year, has given increased evidence of the usefulness and stability of this new and most interesting feature in our municipal history.

It is undoubtedly true, that no act of the municipal authorities of New Bedford has reached, with its recreative and improving operation, so large a part of our population, and probably none has ever met so universally and deeply the approbation of the people.

How clearly and firmly has the idea taken root among us, that a Free Public Library is the crowning glory of the system of public education, which has been from our earliest history, the pride of Massachusetts.

The great and important work of the education of the people, called for an agency which should continue its operation when the school should give up the training of the youth, and the active duties of mature age should demand a large portion of the time and attention.

The habit of reading, formed and disciplined at school, finds in the Public Library the means of gratification and enlargement.

Mental culture, next to the nurture of those germs of immortality and eternal life which is man's most exalted prerogative, the highest privilege of our nature, quickened by the training which the teacher has bestowed, finds encouragement for continued and expand-

ed effort, as hope and help are afforded by the ample stores of the Public Library.

Labor, seeking rest and recreation after the hours of toil are over, finds pleasure and profit, innocent enjoyment and permanent advantage, from the shelves of that ample collection of books which an enlightened municipal action has provided for its use.

The artist and the artisan, emulous of excellence and eager for improvement, resort to this repository of the works of genius and skill, and find guidance and encouragement as they make themselves acquainted with what has already been accomplished in their respective domains, and are made hopeful and ardent in their efforts after excellence.

Thus among our whole people, is felt the potent and healthful action of this large and carefully selected depository of literature, science and art.

Thus among all classes, is there diffused a love of those delights which attend upon the culture and exercise of the intellectual powers.

Thus are the grosser and hurtful modes of recreation avoided and discouraged, and relaxation from toil is no longer, from necessity, a temptation to injurious indulgence.

Thus is there fostered among us the love of elegance and refinement, a source of happiness to the possessor and full of good fruit in every community.

Thus do we encourage in their efforts after improvement and excellence, those who could not by their unaided exertions find access to those helps to progress and high attainment afforded by the recorded labors and discoveries of those who have trodden successfully the same paths before them.

Thus do we, by inciting to intellectual effort and an

enlarged and refined intellectual action, give strength and activity to the higher principles of our nature.

Thus do we encourage the seekers after an exalting and refining course of pursuit, in their search after a knowledge of the good, the beautiful and the true in the domains of nature and art, giving a healthy and commanding activity to those tastes, habits and pursuits. which are in harmony with man's exalted nature and position, and give an assurance of his alliance with the spiritual and divine.

And we feel it allowable to us to add, to this brief enumeration of the benefits of widening and deepening the current of intellectual wealth, that its waters are not given for man's present well being and happiness only, but are intended to mingle in harmonious and aidful action, with the waters of life of that pure river, upon whose banks is found the tree whose leaves are for the healing and salvation of the nations.

Guided by the prominent and important fact that in the administration of the affairs of an institution thus popular in its origin and design, the reading of the people should be diversified and attractive, the Trustees have endeavored so to distribute their outlays as to meet this fundamental necessity.

Ours is a Library for the people. To meet the people's wants and the people's reasonable expectations, the books of a Library for them should be

> "Various,
> That the mind of desultory man,
> Studious of change and fond of novelty,
> May be indulged."

Within a reasonable limit, this desire for the recent and novel must be recognized and gratified. The new publications, when within the nature and means of our institution, must be found upon our shelves.

There are attractions in a new book which sometimes gives a charm to its pages to which it has no inherent claim. But while we have, as we believe, given due heed in sentiment and action to this fact, and have, in this respect, met the public expectation and demand, we have, to a greater extent than heretofore, added to the number of volumes of the standard literature of our language. Such books constitute the true wealth of every library; books of which the beauty never fades, and the wisdom is for all the ages.

Injustice is done to the popular mind, when it is represented as satisfied with the perusal of the light literature of the day. Most singularly unjust and offensive is the idea, that the vile pamphlets which are known as the yellow covered literature of the stews, are found to any considerable extent disseminated among the people. These books, reeking with impurity and poison, filled to repletion with all that can stimulate the prurient thought and give fatal activity to the beastly appetite, are not, we are confident, often met with among us.

But it is sorrowful to believe, that, to some extent, the young and thoughtless of our city are exposed to the deadly contamination of these pernicious publications.

We have reason to believe that the guilty vendors of these vile pages are here, carrying on in secret their horrible traffic, and doing all in their power to spread among our youth these polluted and polluting books.

Let the public sentiment brand the culprit with the deepest marks of its execration.

Let the public authorities bring forth from his hiding place this violator of human and divine enactments.

Let the outraged law visit him with its heaviest penalties, and shield with its protecting arm the youth

of our city from the ruin which he spreads around him.

While we know that we are comparatively free from the corrupting influence of the books of which we have been speaking, we feel also confident, that there is no justice in the declaration that the public are satisfied with what is popularly called the light literature of the press, and seek no acquaintance with the more profitable and substantial works which are placed within their reach.

We believe that there is among our people an increasing disposition to give their time and attention less to the fictitious and ephemeral publications of the day, and more to those books, which give to the reader not only that pleasurable excitement which affords innocent recreation, but those lessons of knowledge and wisdom which render the perusal of their pages one of the most profitable pursuits in which we can engage.

We rejoice in this belief. Although we would pass no censure upon that course of reading which includes, to some extent, the light literature to be found in our depositories, we feel anxious that such mental entertainment should occupy a secondary place in the minds of the people. We are fully assured, that when the pleasure and profit of a higher grade of publications have once found a place in our experience, but little satisfaction is derived from the pages of the novels and noveletts which fill the shelves of the circulating library.

The work of training the mind to a fondness for reading should be commenced in early life. The habit of reading should be early formed. And while the young are still under the guidance and control of the parent and the teacher, should the foundation be laid, of that habit of healthful discrimination which will

lead, in maturer age, to the rejection of the merely frivolous and exciting, and to the choice of such books as will carry forward in the mind and heart the work which anxious and judicious parents and experienced and interested teachers, have commenced.

We would counsel the parent to give earnest heed to this important subject. The books that his child is reading are doing a work of good or evil in the susceptible mind of his offspring, and in this branch of his training, as in every other, will it be found to be true

"That as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

It is not a habit of reading, merely, that brings pleasure and profit in its train.

A depraved appetite may be created which seeks gratification at the sacrifice of the highest good of the mind and heart.

But this can be guarded against, if, as the mental powers expand, they are exercised and disciplined, and nourished, by a course of reading and study which shall give them access to the pure fountains of our higher literature. The children of our schools should read, not only that they may learn that important art, but that the love of the true, the beautiful and good, may be awakened and cherished.

The use of good books, as instruments for training the young, has not been allowed its due importance by the teachers and superintendents of our schools and academies.

Reading and Grammar, while they have occupied a prominent place upon the list of studies, have too generally had attached to them a meaning so restricted and technical, that they have failed to fulfill the important work which truly belongs to them. If the max-

ims and definitions of Lindley Murray are recognized as the supreme law, and every word and sentence arranged and spoken in strict conformity with some one of the legion of the manuals of those language-mongers whose Grammars have become a nuisance among us, the work is supposed to be accomplished.

But all this may be done, and the disciple of Murray remain without any just conception of the powers and beauties of our noble language. All this may be done, and yet the reading of the scholar be utterly powerless. All this may be done, and yet the reader may not have the least apprehension of those niceties of meaning, those felicities of phrase and that profundity of thought, which constitute the excellence of the composition.

These remarks are not, we would respectfully submit, irrelevant to the object of this report. The purposes of the Free Public Library are the recreation, elevation and improvement of the public mind. The books to accomplish this work must be read, and read with a capacity to apprehend their meaning and with a mind trained to a love of the beautiful and true.

The books of our Library best fitted to carry forward the work of education, commenced in the Public School, are those which will not be read at all, or if read, will not be appreciated, by those who come forth from our schools destitute of the tastes and tendencies which seek opportunities for elevation and improvement.

Deeply impressed with this truth, and clearly convinced of the potential position of our higher literature in the work of training for usefulness and happiness the minds and hearts of the people, we have felt it to be our duty to call the attention of parents and teachers to this subject.

A great and good work will have been effected, when all our teachers shall clearly understand, and understandingly inculcate the sentiment, that correct reading is not an attractive and powerful delivery; and that a memory loaded by flattery or flagellation with every particle of the weariness of Murray and Brown, furnishes but little aid in the work of obtaining an accurate and extensive knowledge of our noble English tongue.

A knowledge of language and the ability to use it rightly, and fully to understand the written thoughts of others, or effectually to give them utterance, are acquisitions which follow a diligent and comprehensive study of the writings of those master minds, whose genius and labor have built up the massive and beautiful structure of English literature.

A mind thus prepared to appreciate and enjoy the books of a well selected depository, can understand and appreciate the language of the poet in his address to the silent teachers upon the shelves of his library:

> "Whether 'tis yours to lead the willing mind
> Through history's mazes, and the turnings find;
> Or whether led by science, ye retire,
> Lost and bewildered in the vast desire;
> Whether the muse invites you to her bowers,
> And crowns your placid brows with living flowers;
> Or godlike wisdom teaches you to show
> The noblest road to happiness below;
> Or men and manners prompt the easy page
> To mark the flying follies of the age:
> Whatever good ye boast, that good impart;
> Inform the head and rectify the heart."

During the year ending the 4th instant, there have been taken from the Library, *twenty-three thousand two hundred and forty books.*

The number of new cards issued within the same period is *seven hundred and fifty-four.*

The whole number of cards issued is *three thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.*

The number of books out at this time is about *twelve hundred.*

Nine hundred and seventy-nine volumes have been, added to the Library.

Of this number, *one hundred and five* are donations.

The number of volumes now belonging to the Library is rising *nine thousand.*

We would respectfully recommend to the City Government an appropriation of the same sum for the maintenance and increase of the Library as has been for the last two years, devoted to this object. This sum has been found sufficient to pay the annual expenses, preserve the Library from deterioration, and allow of an outlay for books sufficiently large to meet the reasonable expectations of the public.

The Trustees of the Library, in their last Annual Report, use the following language with reference to a building for its safety and accommodation.

"While the Board would express themselves satisfied with the appropriation which was last year voted to the 'support, maintenance and increase' of the Public Library, and believe that the sum of two thousand dollars for the next year will be sufficient to sustain it in a creditable and useful position, they feel bound to call the attention of the City Government to the fact that more extensive and securer apartments are demanded for its accommodation.

"The rooms now occupied by the Library are limited and unsafe. The public need better accommodations, and the books a safer depository. Our rooms

are often too crowded for safety, comfort or convenience. Our books, now a large and valuable collection, are every moment exposed to destruction. We feel bound to state these facts without circumlocution or qualification.

"The public good, in its highest and most comprehensive meaning, demands, in our opinion, a depository for the Public Library, more extensive and more secure. The value of the books it contains, and the position it now occupies in the public mind, claim for it the means of a safer and more advantageous arrangement for its keeping and its use. In what way shall these objects so desirable, may we not say indispensable, be obtained? How shall this great and imminent want be met?"

The operations of the City Council during the year, render it apparent, that these views in relation to more convenient and safer accommodations for the Library, were met with favor on the part of its members. The response to the earnest questioning of the Trustees, was a liberal and sufficient appropriation for the erection of a building for the New Bedford Free Public Library.

But another year has passed by and the books are still where they long have been; imperfectly arranged, because space is wanting to have them otherwise, and constantly exposed to loss, injury and destruction, and the public are still suffering from the restricted accommodations allowed them when they visit the Library.

It belongs not to us to review the proceedings of the City authorities in relation to this subject, with a view to the determination of the question, why, with a Council unanimous in its action upon the proposition to erect a building for the Library, the building is not erected,

and the books still remain in their exposed and inconvenient location.

It would have been highly gratifying to the Board, had they been called upon to discharge any service, however humble, in the important work of providing for the City a building for its Library, worthy of the wealth, liberality and intelligence of our inhabitants, and of that prompt, decisive and liberal action which marked the proceedings that resulted in the appropriation for this purpose.

But while the execution of this enlightened and generous design must be left with their successors, it will always remain an honorable distinction of the present Municipal Body, that they have laid the foundation for its ultimate accomplishment.

We would most respectfully avoid any expression of feeling or opinion, that does not belong to the position we occupy in relation to this subject, as the servants of the Council. We have set forth the wants of the Library. We have shown the necessity for ampler and safer accommodations. We have endeavored to present to you a faithful statement of the public wants and the public wishes. It only remains for us to express the hope, that it may be found in accordance with the public convenience, and a proper regard to prudence and economy to have no further delay in the commencement of this important undertaking.

The year that has passed, like those which have preceded it, since the opening of the Library, has afforded evidence of the interest with which it is regarded by the friends of "a more genial culture" both at home and abroad.

Books and other publications have been received as follows:

From Mrs. Eliza Wood, Charles L. Flint, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, the Hon. J. H. W. Page, of Boston, the Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, Prof. Louis Agassiz, through the Hon. John H. Clifford, A. D. Bache, Esq., Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Martyn Paine, Esq., Thomas A. Greene, Esq., J. B. Congdon, Esq., the Hon. Shepherd Knapp, of New York, Charles Johnson, Esq., of Norwich, Henry C. Carey, Esq, of Philadelphia, Messrs. Lindsay & Blackstone, of Philadelphia, Doct. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, John Hartshorn, Esq., of Boston, the Smithsonian Institute, the Connecticut Horticultural Society, the State of New York, the Board of Education of the State of New York, the Commissioner of Patents, the State of Pennsylvania, and the Commissioners of the Boston Public Library, by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

Some of the works thus received are rare and valuable, all useful, and all more than welcome. In accordance with our duty and our rules, we have already expressed our thanks to the generous donors for their valuable contributions. We would, however, in this public and general manner, convey to them on behalf of our City, a renewed declaration of our grateful feelings. May this thoughtful regard for the welfare and progress of our highly cherished Institution continue and increase; so that every year the Trustees may be called upon to discharge the pleasing duty of making public a long and continually lengthening list of its friends and benefactors.

We would close our Report by recommending the Free Public Library to the continued regard and fostering care of the Government and the People.

A small balance remains on the books of the City Treasurer to the credit of the account.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,

Mayor of the City, and, *ex-officio*,

Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

Abner J. Phipps, Sec'y.

1856—CITY DOCUMENT—No. 7.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD,

FOR THE YEAR

1855-56.

New-Bedford:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1856.

REPORT.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE of the City of New Bedford, in obedience to statute requirement, as well as in conformity to long established usage, respectfully submit the subjoined Report of their proceedings, and of the condition of the Department which has been under their charge, for the municipal year now about to close.

Considering the difficulties and embarrassments naturally arising from the fact, that an unusually large proportion of the Board were new members, who entered upon their present term of service with little or no prior experience in the management of School affairs, and with but a limited knowledge of the varied interests submitted to their guardianship, the Committee believe that they have accomplished as much for the welfare of our schools as, under the circumstances, could reasonably have been expected; though they are neither entirely satisfied with the results of their administration, nor with the manner in which they have discharged the obligations of the important trusts confided to their care. In a city like ours, a long experience as a member of the Committee, is necessary, for the attainment of that intimate acquaintance with the large number of teachers in the service, and that full and accurate knowledge of the numerous schools,

and their still more numerous relations, which is indispensable, in order to the intelligent and proper discharge of the duties of the office; and, therefore, no sweeping or extensive change in the constitution of the Board can, under ordinary circumstances, at once be made, without seriously endangering the prosperity of the School Department.

Realizing the consequences of such a change, in the obstacles which it has presented to their own operations during the year, the Committee have been gratified to learn that a movement has been made, in the City Council, to prevent the recurrence of the evil in future, by an alteration proposed to be made in the City Charter, for that purpose, providing for the election of the members of the School Committee for *three* years, with an arrangement whereby one member in each Ward may be elected annually. Securing as it will, at all times, a large majority of experienced members upon the Board, the Committee believe that the proposed alteration will, if carried into effect, be followed by the most favorable results, and they earnestly hope that the necessary steps will be taken to perfect it without delay.

The recommendation of a former Board, in favor of attaching to this department of the public service, a Superintendent of Public Schools, received some attention, in the City Council, during the latter part of the year. Pending the consideration of the matter in that Body, the present Board, having been called upon for an expression of their sentiments upon the subject, after some deliberation, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board have learned with great satisfaction that a proposition is now before the City Council for the appointment of a Superintendent of the

Public Schools; that they believe the cause of education would be served by the appointment of such an officer, and the economical expenditure of the funds appropriated to the support of schools, would be promoted thereby.

Subsequent to this action on the part of the Committee, a report was made and adopted in the City Council, in favor of establishing the office, and recommending the subject to the favorable notice of their successors in the City Government. Thus the matter stands at the present time. And, deeply sensible of the importance of the proposed measure, and anxious to secure all the advantages which can be derived from its adoption, though with that degree of doubt and solicitude which some difference of opinion in the Board naturally engenders, as to the success of its practical operation in this locality, the Committee would respectfully but urgently request the incoming administration, in case they establish the office, duly to consider the character and circumstances of our city, and the qualifications requisite to be possessed by the incumbent, and place it upon such a basis in respect to salary, as will enable the Committee to secure a competent person to fill it, and thus give the experiment a fair trial.

Some complaint has been made during the year, that the Committee in filling the vacancies which from time to time have occurred in the corps of *female* teachers, have not properly considered the merits of our own citizens. The Committee, however, think that there has been no good reason for dissatisfaction in this particular, believing that if they have erred at all in this behalf, it has been rather in giving undue importance to citizenship, than otherwise, in making their appointments. The prosperity of our schools is a considera-

tion which far outweighs in importance that of providing employment for our friends and neighbors; and it should ever be the object of the Committee to obtain those, as teachers, who combine the best qualifications for the employment;—at home if they can there be found, but abroad if necessary. And, in this connection, the Committee would take occasion to recommend to those females who may design to engage in the service of the city in the capacity of teachers, the propriety and advantage of attending, if possible, some one of our State Normal Schools before entering upon the occupation. The idea is far too prevalent in our community, that any young lady of fair intellectual capacity, graduating at the High School at the age, perhaps, of sixteen or seventeen years, is competent, at once, for the discharge of the duties of an instructor of youth. But, with few exceptions, this is very far from being the case. The wide range of study there pursued, necessarily precludes that thorough and systematic drilling upon particular branches, which experience has shown to be eminently serviceable in the preparation of teachers; neither is it to be expected that the pupils of the High School should be carefully instructed in the best means of imparting knowledge to others, or in those rules and regulations by which obedience to authority can best be enforced. The High School was not designed particularly for the preparation of teachers or for any other specialty, but to qualify, to some extent, those who might attend it, for the discharge of the various practical duties of life. But if the knowledge here to be acquired, be followed up by the course of training and instruction which it is the peculiar province of the Normal Schools to afford, no lady, possessing a fair natural adaptation to the pro-

fession, could, under ordinary circumstances, fail to command success as a teacher, from the beginning. It is perhaps neither practicable, nor desirable, to fill all the situations in our own public schools with teachers graduating from the schools in question. But if it were generally understood, that the Committee would appoint no teacher to a situation of any considerable importance, whose attainments were not very nearly equal to those possessed by the graduates referred to, it is believed that a more general use of these institutions would be made on the part of applicants, especially from our own community, as a means of elevating themselves to the standard required; and this not only with advantage to themselves, but to the great benefit of the educational interests of the city.

Frequent visits to the schools and their frequent examination, are important, not only to enable the Committee correctly to judge of the character and standing of the particular schools, but in giving stimulus and encouragement to both teachers and scholars in the performance of their respective duties. The former, if competent and faithful, derive new strength from the consciousness that their efforts are witnessed and appreciated; and the latter, aware that their attainments are to be subjected to the test of an examination, are impelled to greater care and attention in their studies and recitations, and to greater exertions for a respectable degree of advancement in their text books. Such, with many others, being the advantages which result from the performance of this duty, the Committee regret that the business engagements of many of their members have, as has often been the case in preceding years, prevented them from giving to it that degree of attention which its importance demands.

But though some of the schools may, in this respect, have been to some extent neglected, the Committee believe that, with the visits of the various Sub-Committees in the annual examination, and at other times, in connection with those of the Chairman, they have still the means of determining with at least an approximation to correctness, the progress and present condition of all the schools in the city. And the Committee with confidence express the opinion, that in the schools taken collectively, there has been gradual improvement during the year—that they are now, generally, in a better state than when the present Board assumed their supervision. Particular schools may, indeed, for a limited time, have deteriorated, rather than improved. Some of the teachers may have proved incompetent for the discharge of the duties assigned them, and others may have, to some extent, neglected those duties. But the Committee have endeavored to remove causes of complaint and supply deficiencies as they have come to their knowledge; and, without contending that the present prosperity of the schools is, in any great measure, to be attributed to their own efforts, or that under more favorable circumstances much more might not have been done for their advancement, they claim to have contributed in some degree to the present favorable state of things, and that they are entitled to a fair share of credit therefor.

The pages immediately succeeding contain a schedule of all the schools in the city, with the names of their present teachers, and the percentage and average attendance of each for the year.

HIGH SCHOOL.

	av. att.	per cent.
John F. Emerson, *Principal.*	110	.95
William E. Fuller, *Assistant.*		
Eliza H. Tobey, *Assistant.*		
Elizabeth C. Babcock, *Assistant.*		
Caroline E. Bonney, *Assistant.*		

PARKER STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Ebenezer Hervey, *Principal.*	139	.95
Jane M. Gardner, *Assistant.*		
Jane C. Thompson, *Assistant.*		
Clarissa Staples, *Assistant.*		

CHARLES STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nancy H. Burr, *Principal.*	97	.90
Louise E. Colburn, *First Assistant.*		
Mary E. Cranston, *Second Assistant.*		

MIDDLE STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

James S. Barrell, *Principal.*	126	.92
Mary A. Underwood, *First Assistant.*		
Abbie A. K. Howard, *Second Assistant.*		
Isabella G. Staples, *Third Assistant.*		

BUSH STREET BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Sylvander Hutchinson, *Principal.*	117	.92
Sarah F. Earle, *First Assistant.*		
Mary E. Allen, *Second Assistant.*		

BUSH STREET GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Hannah B. Robinson, *Principal.*	99	.93
E. Emily Cushman, *First Assistant.*		
Mary E. Smith, *Second Assistant*		

GROVE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Ivory S. Cornish, *Principal.*	88	.95
Abbie S. Tobey, *First Assistant.*		
Harriet N. R. Tasker, *Second Assistant.*		

ACUSHNET SCHOOL.

William A. Chamberlin, *Principal.*	41	.83
Susan E. Harrington, *Assistant.*		

	av. att.	per cent.
MARKET SQUARE SCHOOL.		
Nehemiah Lincoln, Jr., *Principal.*	51	.90
Mary C. Slocum, *Assistant.*		
HILL INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Helen M. Gordon, *Principal.*	55	.92
Ursula C. Gwynneth, *Assistant.*		
PARKER STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Annie R. Commerford, *Principal.*	55	.91
Sylvia A. Chace, *Assistant.*		
MAXFIELD STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Eliza J. D. Shepherd, *Principal.*	87	.80
Anna M. Harlow, *First Assistant.*		
Emeline H. Richardson, *Second Assistant.*		
KEMPTON STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Margaret T. Barker, *Principal.*	103	.88
Joanna P. Nash, *First Assistant.*		
Helen H. Kelley, *Second Assistant.*		
CHARLES STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Clara D. Cory, *Principal.*	59	.86
Eliza C. Lewis, *Assistant.*		
WILLIAM STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Mary E. Savery, *Principal.*	95	.86
Mary H. Crowell, *First Assistant.*		
Susan E. Brown, *Second Assistant.*		
BUSH STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Mary T. Congdon, *Principal.*	66	.89
Mary A. Sanford, *Assistant.*		
SIXTH STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Sarah D. Ottiwell, *Principal.*	106	.91
Sophia E. Haffards, *First Assistant.*		
Charlotte Carr, *Second Assistant.*		
GROVE INTERMEDIAL AND PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Phebe B. Cathell, *Principal.*	109	.86
Harriet N. Allen, *First Assistant.*		
Mary J. Chase, *Second Assistant.*		

	av. att.	per cent.
HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Susan T. Sherman, *Principal.*	79	.82
Eleanor Commerford, *First Assistant.*		
Mary C. Tew, *Second Assistant.*		
PARKER STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Anna R. Thornton, *Principal.*	69	.84
Abby F. Bryant, *Assistant.*		
MAXFIELD STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Mary B. White, *Principal.*	104	.83
Amanda J. Clark, *First Assistant.*		
Judith S. Macomber, *Second Assistant.*		
CEDAR STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Dorothy P. King, *Principal.*	81	.89
Annie S. Homer, *Assistant.*		
CHARLES STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Patience R. Almy, *Principal.*	107	.75
Lucinda C. Perry, *First Assistant.*		
Susan M. Tompkins, *Second Assistant.*		
WILLIAM STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Sarah H. Hewins, *Principal.*	105	.86
Mary L. Blake, *First Assistant.*		
Jane E. Finkell, *Second Assistant.*		
BUSH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Anna M. Bailey, *Principal.*	95	.87
Sarah E. Fields, *First Assistant.*		
Maria L. Whitney, *Second Assistant.*		
SIXTH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Harriet N. Covell, *Principal.*	98	.88
Ruth H. Brady, *First Assistant.*		
Sarah H. Cranston, *Second Assistant.*		
GRIFFIN STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Maria T. Lothrop, *Principal.*	68	.86
Annie H. Sanford, *Assistant.*		
NORTH SCHOOL.		
Lois N. Dean, *Principal.*	23	.68

	av. att.	per cent.
BELVILLE SCHOOL.		
Amantha J. Borden, *Principal.*	30	.91
PERRY'S NECK SCHOOL.		
Alice Barker, *Principal.*		
HASKIN'S CORNER SCHOOL.		
Miranda A. Williams, *Principal.*	31	.81
CANNONVILLE SCHOOL.		
Alvira D. Burdon, *Principal.*	67	
Louisa F. Bryant, *Assistant.*		
DARTMOUTH STREET SCHOOL.		
Ann M. Bonney, *Principal.*	86	.92
Mary A. Crapo, *First Assistant.*		
Eliza A. Sisson, *Second Assistant.*		
CLARK'S POINT SCHOOL.		
Elizabeth H. Howland, *Principal.*	11	.71
ALMS HOUSE SCHOOL.		
Hannah S. Macomber, *Principal.*	16	.97
EVENING ADULT SCHOOL.		
MALE DEPARTMENT.		
George B. Hathaway, *Principal.*	41	
Cyrenus Haskins, *Assistant.*		
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.		
Ivory S. Cornish, *Principal.*	66	
Mary T. Congdon, Anna M. Bailey, Patience R. Almy, *Assistants.*		

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

When it is considered that in these schools the foundation is laid for whatever instruction may subsequently be received, and that here also the young pupil receives those first impressions of the character and object of schools in general, which will probably make his attendance upon them either pleasant or repugnant to him during all his youthful days, it is obvious that

they claim, equally with the others, the attenttion of the Committee, and that they cannot be neglected, without the consequences of such neglect being felt in all the higher grades of schools. While a wise regard should always be had to the main purpose which they were established to serve, too much effort cannot well be made to pervade them with a healthy moral influence, and to make them pleasant and attractive in all their adjuncts and surroundings. The discipline should be of the mildest character that is consistent with a reasonable degree of order, and the instruction should be so imparted as to animate and interest those who receive it. The exercises should be varied as much as possible to prevent them from becoming tiresome, and the ingenuity of the teachers constantly taxed to maintain a lively and unflagging interest. A warm love of children, engaging manners, and an equable temperament, are qualities the possession of which by teachers in this grade of schools, is indispensable to complete success; and it should be the aim of the Committee to provide them, as far as possible, with instructors of that character. That many of the teachers now in these schools, are wanting in some of the requisites of natural adaptation to their positions, is apparent, when the highest and lowest in rank are compared with each other. But how this consequence is to be avoided as long as the Primary Schools are considered as they now are, to some extent, as a means by which teachers are to acquire the necessary experience to qualify them for situations in the higher grades, is not easily to be perceived. In all of these schools the teachers appear to be endeavoring to perform their duties. But while in some, the recitations are marked by carelessness and indifference, rather than by anima-

tion and zeal; in others, all the exercises are characterized by earnestness and enthusiasm, and a visible pleasure is depicted upon the countenances of those who are engaged in them. And these differences are, no doubt, in a great measure, owing to the varying characteristics of the teachers, and the different methods of instruction pursued.

Hill Primary School. This school has made great improvement during the year, and the examining Committee report favorably respecting its present condition.

Parker Street Primary School. This school is not in a state entitling it to a very favorable notice from the Committee. It is wanting in interest and animation among the scholars; and in this respect, more particularly, a change for the better is greatly to be desired.

Cedar Street Primary School. This school is reported as being in an improving condition, though not in some respects in an entirely satisfactory state.

Maxfield Street Primary School. The remarks made in relation to the Cedar Street School, apply with equal propriety to this.

Charles Street Primary School. This school is now under the charge of Mrs. Patience R. Almy; Miss Jane M. Cook, the former Principal, having resigned her situation at the close of the summer term. Mrs. Almy has had much experience as a teacher, and the school, under her management, well sustains the good character which it has hitherto possessed.

William Street Primary School. This school has a corps of very industrious teachers, and is much in advance of many of its grade. The examination was quite satisfactory.

Bush Street Primary School. This school is under

active and vigorous management, and the recitations and other exercises of the scholars, exhibit much of that life and spirit which it is always pleasant to witness in a school. It is among the first of its grade, and has but one superior in the city.

Sixth Street Primary School. This school has made some improvement during the year, but still occupies a position much inferior to that which has been attained by some others of its class.

Griffin Street Primary School. The system of instruction and mode of management followed in this school, might, it is believed, be imitated with the most favorable results, by the teachers of many of the other schools, not only of the same, but of a higher grade. The exercises, of whatever nature, are always interesting, because both teachers and scholars are evidently interested in them. Every thing appears to be done in this school, with a love of doing it, and a will to do it well. The school has long sustained an enviable reputation; and some fears were entertained by the Committee, that the resignation of Miss Howe, the former Principal, which took place in the latter part of the Fall term, might unfavorably affect its character. Miss Lothrop, her successor, has, however, proved herself to be equal to all the requirements of her position; and though the school may not have gained, it has suffered no material loss from the change.

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

Many of teachers employed in this grade of schools are among the best in the service; and, as might be expected, they are for the most part in very good condition. Experience has shown, that a thorough course

of training upon the intoductory portions of the text books here used, is far more serviceable, as a preparation for the Grammar Schools, than a more extensive field of study, less perfectly pursued. And with referance to no branch of education taught in these schools, is constant and careful drilling upon first principles, of more especial importance, than in that of Reading. It is here that the scholar's habits in reading are chiefly formed; and, therefore, the utmost care should be taken by the teachers to give them a right direction. Much attention should be given both to the vocal exercises introductory to the reading books, and to those preceding each lesson. Great advantage is also to be derived from the frequent enunciation of the elementary sounds of the letters of the alphabet. Concert exercises in reading may also be occasionally introduced, with profit, for the purpose of forming the habit in the scholar of rendering the meaning of the author with naturalness and expression. In those of these schools in which the system of instruction, above indicated, is closely followed, the scholars appear to much better advantage, than in those where they are taught upon a different principle.

Under this prefatory notice, the remark may, perhaps, most appropriately be introduced, that in one or two of these schools, the manners of the teachers, in their general management, and in their intercourse with the scholars, are not characterized by that degree of refinement which is to be desired.

Hill Intermedial School. This school is under energetic management, and maintains its former good character as an orderly, well conducted school. The excellence of the classes in Arithmetic is particularly noticed by the examiner in that branch.

Parker Street Intermedial School. The order of this school is good, and its condition has decidedly improved during the year. The chief deficiency in this school consists in a want of a proper degree of spirit and animation among the scholars; and if some means could be devised by the teachers to remedy this difficulty, nothing more, it is believed, would be requisite to give the school a high rank among those of its grade.

Maxfield Street Intermedial School. This school has sent a large number of scholars to the Grammar Schools during the year; and, as a consequence, there were no classes far advanced at the time of the examination. The classes appeared well, however, as far as they had progressed in their studies; the discipline is good; and the school is considered to be in a flourishing condition.

Kempton Street Intermedial School. Miss Howland, the former excellent Principal of this school, resigned her situation near the close of the Fall term; and Miss Margaret T. Barker, formerly of the Middle Street Grammar School, was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. The discipline of the school has improved under its new management; and the examining Committee express themselves as much pleased with the thoroughness of instruction manifested by the classes. The Principal is laying well the foundations for a good school; as will be more apparent as time shall furnish opportunity for the development of the natural fruits of the system pursued.

William Street Intermedial School. This school has a great advantage over any other of its grade, in the possession of a corps of teachers, all of whom are of superior excellence, who act in perfect harmony with

each other, and have for a long time retained their present positions, steadily refusing any change or promotion that does not include their whole number, and provide for their joint action in any new field of labor to which they may be transferred. As a consequence, the school is believed to be without a superior of its kind; and is particularly characterized by the rapid progress and excellent training of those who attend it. It is commended as an example of what can be accomplished in a school of this grade, by experienced, skilful and energetic teachers.

Bush Street Intermedial School. This school continues under the same Principal as last year, and has lost nothing of its former good reputation, as being one of the best of its grade. The happy moral spirit with which the scholars of this school are imbued, affording as it does, many facilities for their government and instruction, is not among the least of the good qualities which have given it its present high rank.

Sixth Street Intermedial School. This school has made marked improvement during the year. The government is good; the classes, with but few exceptions, stand well, and the school may now be regarded as being in most respects, in a flourishing condition.

Grove Intermedial and Primary School. An alteration in the room in which this school is held, was made early in the year, with a view of removing some of the evils which resulted from the union of the two grades. The room was divided by a partition into two apartments, one of which accommodates the smaller Primary scholars, and the other the Intermedial and larger Primary. Though this arrangement is a great improvement upon the old, it separates the two grades only in part; and the school is still subjected to many

of the disadvantages which formerly existed. Miss Caroline E. Bonney, the former Principal, resigned her situation at the close of the Summer term, and was succeeded by Miss Phebe B. Cathell. Miss Cathell has heretofore ranked as one of our best teachers; and though the result of the last examination is rather unfavorable to the comparative standing of that department of the school which has been under her immediate control, the Committee have entire confidence in her ability, and look for more favorable results in the future.

The Primary department of this school is in excellent condition. The examining committee express themselves as being very much gratified with the attainments of the classes, and with the great improvement made.

Charles Street Intermedial School. This school is not composed of the class of pupils best adapted to give it a high standing in respect to scholarship, but the order is good, and its general condition, creditable.

MIXED SCHOOL.

This school, as is well known, was established for the accommodation of those whose age and size render them unsuitable for the Intermedial schools, and who have not the requisite qualifications to entitle them to admission to the Grammar Schools. "Habitual truants," and the disorderly and unmanageable in the other schools, are also sent to this, as occasion requires. The labor of instructing and disciplining scholars of the character thus brought together, is by no means one inviting in its nature; yet, judging by the standard of success, the teachers of no school are

more deserving of praise; especially when it is considered that it is only by the most patient and indefatigable exertions, that success to them is possible. The location of this school is very unsuitable, it being much disturbed by the rattling of carriages, and by various other noises in its vicinity; and it is hoped that some provision for its better accommodation will soon be made, by the erection of another building in a more favorable locality.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Nothwithstanding the distance of several of these schools from the more populous part of the city, which subjects them to some liability to neglect, they have received a due share of the attention of the Committee during the year, and are all considered to be in a very satisfactory condition.

North School. This school, has for some years past, been under the charge of a succession of good teachers; and its most advanced class will now compare favorably with the first classes in any of our Grammar Schools. Mrs. Jane C. Thompson, who was Principal of the school in the early part of the present year, was transferred to the Cannonville School at the commencement of the Summer term, and was succeeded by Miss Lois N. Deane, under whose management the school has since been. The school is very favorably reported; and in point of excellence of scholarship, ranks first among those of its class,

Acushnet School. On the opening of the Belville School at the beginning of the Summer term, the Committee acting upon the suggestion contained in the Report of last year, united the Intermedial and Pri-

mary schools at this place, with the Grammar School; and this arrangement has been continued without detriment to either, during the remainder of the year. The school remains under the charge of Mr. William A. Chamberlain, with Miss Susan E. Harrington as Assistant, and continues in a prosperous condition.

Belville School. This school opened at the commencement of the Summer term in the new building completed in the Spring, and the number and size of the pupils who have attended it, are sufficient proof of the wisdom and necessity of its establishment. The scholars are nearly all small; but the school is pervaded with life and animation, and under the industrious and faithful teacher, (Miss A. J. Borden,) having it in charge, it is rapidly improving.

Perry's Neck School. This school, since the commencement of the Fall term, has been under the charge of Miss Alice Barker, and is very favorably reported. The order is good, and the exercises show thoroughness and faithfulness on the part of the teacher, and industry and zeal on the part of the scholars.

Haskin's Corner School. This school was suspended during the Fall term, on account of the erection of a new building upon the site of the old one. A new house had become necessary, the accommodations afforded by the former one being of a very poor character, and altogether insufficient for the number of scholars to be provided for. The school again opened at the commencement of the Winter term, and has had an unusually large attendance. The school continues under the charge of Miss Miranda Williams, who is entitled to much credit for the ability and success with which she has governed and taught the large number of scholars who have been under her control.

Cannonville School. This school, in the early part of the year, was in a very unsatisfactory condition. The school was very large, and the scholars for the most part, of rather an intractable and disorderly character; and the task of keeping them under any reasonable degree of restraint, situated as they were, large and small in the same room, was one of no little labor. Mrs. Jane C. Thompson was appointed Principal at the beginning of the Summer term, under whose administration the school was much improved; but the scholars could not be taught with advantage under the arrangement then existing, and it was deemed advisable by the Committee to divide the school, and place the larger scholars by themselves in the upper story of the building, which was accordingly done. The change has proved highly advantageous to the school, and it has since continued rapidly to advance in standing. During the latter part of the Winter term, Mrs. Thompson was transferred to the Parker Street Grammar School, and was succeeded by Miss Alvira D. Burdon, under whose management the Committee have confidence that the school will continue to prosper. Miss Bryant, the Assistant, has charge of the lower apartment, and the Committee have been much pleased with the order and neatness which there prevail, and with her general method of management.

Dartmouth Street School. The wants of the South-western section of the city, have long called for better school accommodations in that locality, and the demand has at length been supplied by the erection of a new school house on Dartmouth street. The lower story only, of the building, was at first finished; but that being found insufficient for the accommodation of the scholars, the upper story has likewise since been pre-

pared for their reception. The school opened at the commencement of the Fall term, with Miss Ann M. Bonney as Principal, and Miss Mary A. Crapo, as Assistant; and was in a very excellent state, both in respect to order and the attainments of the pupils, at the time of the Annual Examination. At the beginning of the present term, Miss Eliza A. Sisson was added to the school, in the capacity of Second Assistant, and under the very able corps of teachers now having it in charge, no doubt need be entertained of its continued prosperity.

Clark's Point School. The attendance at this school had became so very small, and so little interest was manifested in its behalf by the inhabitants in its vicinity, that the Committee decided to suspend the school for the Summer term. At the beginning of the Fall term, however, some renewed interest having been awakened, the school was again opened with some increase of attendance, under the temporary charge of Miss Miranda Williams, of the Haskin's Corner school. Miss Elizabeth R. Howland was appointed to the Principalship of this school at the commencement of the Winter term, and judging from her success in this limited sphere of action, she gives good promise of becoming one of our first teachers. The attendance, though much better than formerly, is still small, (the average for the last term being only 14,) yet, with a fair prospect of a considerable accession to the present number during the warmer season, and with the favorable state of things pertaining to the school in other respects, the Committee would not advise either its discontinuance or renewed suspension.

Alms House School. This school still continues under the charge of Miss Hannah S. Macomber, who,

from the commencement of her labor in her present position, has met with marked success in the government and instruction of the class of children of which this school is composed. As its name implies, the school is designed for the instruction of the children connected with the Alms House; but the immediate necessity of its establishment, resulted from the designation of that Institution by the City Government, as the House of Reformation, &c., named in the Act concerning Habitual Truants. The number of children now in confinement at the Alms House, under the Truant Act, is very small; only six being in attendance at the last examination. The falling off in the number of this class, is owing to various causes, which it might be proper to enumerate in this connection. Complaints have repeatedly been made on the part of parents and others interested, that the Alms House is by no means a fit place for the confinement of this, in many respects, unfortunate class of children. During school hours they are, indeed, under the best of influences; but at other times, with no regular employment, and without the oversight of any individual interested in their welfare, they associate freely with the inmates of the establishment, and with each other; and thus subject for a large portion of the time, to the contaminating influences and example of the corrupt among their own number, and the vicious among those with whom they mingle, it is not surprising if, as is alleged, many of them leave the place at the expiration of the term of their sentence, morally, no better, at least, than when they entered it. So strong is the opposition to the law itself, and so many are the obstacles thrown in the way of its execution, in consequence of the objections above named,

that the Chairman of the present Board, by whom the prosecutions under it have hitherto been conducted, has latterly deemed it inexpedient to attempt its rigid enforcement; and, in consequence, few complaints have been made during the last three or four months of the year, against those subject to its provisions; and of the number previously prosecuted, but a small part have been sentenced. It is believed, nevertheless, that the Statute itself, when its design is properly carried out, is beneficial in its operation; and that its repeal would be attended with very unfavorable results. But the whole matter, both in relation to the means by which the enactment is carried into effect, and the disposition of those violating its provisions, needs to be put upon an entirely different foundation, so far as our own city is concerned. There is a large number of boys daily rambling about our streets, who are no doubt liable to prosecution under the law, whose cases do not come, neither, under the present arrangement, can it be expected that they should come, to the knowledge of the Committee now having this matter in charge. And besides, that Committee, as at present composed, cannot, even under the most favorable circumstances, properly attend to all the duties pertaining to their official position. Some further means are necessary to secure the general and more prompt execution of the law; and if no better method of accomplishing this object, is suggested, that of constituting the "Committee on Truants," wholly, or in part, of discreet members of the Police force, might be tried with advantage. And, in regard to the disposition of these "truants," some place should be provided for them, in which they may receive not only the best instruction, but where they may have the constant su-

pervision of those who will exert themselves to correct their evil tendencies, and encourage them to reformation. All their associations and influences should be of a character to stimulate the moral and religious elements of their nature. They should have, also, constant and regular employment during a prescribed portion of each day.

In view of what has been above stated, it is a question deserving the serious consideration of our City Government, whether the time has not arrived for the establishment of a separate institution designed especially to meet the wants of this large class of boys. It is believed that there are not less than fifty of this discription of boys now in the city, who might be subjected to the influences which a Farm School, or some estabishment of that kind, would afford, not only with advantage to themselves, but to their parents and the community at large.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

These schools are generally in a very satisfactory condition; though the standard of excellence in some of them is not quite so high as is desirable. A desire has been repeatedly expressed on the part of several of the teachers of these schools, that the regulation providing for the admission of scholars to them from the Intermedial Schools, should be so changed as to allow these scholars to be admitted only at the commencement of the Summer and Winter terms, instead of at the beginning of every term, as is now the case. It is urged in support of the proposed alteration, that the Grammar Schools are relieved of a class only on the occurrence of the semi-annual examinations for the

admission of scholars to the High School, which take place in June and December, and that they can, therefore, accommodate a new class at the time mentioned without difficulty; while if admitted at the beginning of the intervening terms, it seriously interferes with the good arrangement of the classes in these schools, and causes great embarrassment to the teachers in other respects. The subject is deserving of consideration, and is commended to the notice of the new Board.

An instructor in Singing was employed in the schools of this grade, during the early part of the Winter term, with the design of testing the effects of the exercise upon the scholars, and of judging from its general influence, whether or not it might be advisable to provide for the teaching of this branch of education in the Intermedial and all the higher grades of schools. The instructor, Mr. Jason White, has had several years experience in teaching the art in the Public Schools of Providence, where he met with excellent success; and judging from his mode of teaching and the interest which he has awakened in the subject during the brief period of his labor here, it is believed that no person better qualified, as an instructor, could be found, if it should be determined to make the teaching of Singing a permanency in the schools in question.

The remarks in relation to Reading, under the head of Intermedial Schools, apply with equal force to the teaching of that branch in these schools; in some of which, the method there indicated, has been pursued with excellent effect.

Parker Street Grammar School. The Board of last year, partly for the purpose of providing accommodations in the building occupied by this school, for the scholars who had previously attended the Hill Gram-

mar School, and partly with the view of introducing here a system which has been successfully pursued in some of the Grammar Schools of Boston and vicinity, removed the walls previously separating the main room from the recitation rooms, throwing the whole into one large apartment, and then divided the same by means of sliding partitions, into four rooms of equal size; one of which is occupied by the Principal, and each of the others by an Assistant. The theory of the system is that the time lost by the passing of the classes from the main room to and from the recitation rooms, is saved by this arrangement, and that many other advantages are secured, by giving, as it does, to each teacher, the immediate care and management of all the classes coming under his instruction. But, however well the plan may have succeeded in other places, it has not met the expectations of those who introduced it here, owing in part, perhaps, to the imperfect manner in which it was put in operation. The partitions separating the rooms are not of sufficient thickness to obstruct, in any considerable degree, the passage of sound; and consequently, in order to avoid interrupting the exercises which are going on in the adjoining rooms, modes of hearing recitations, not the best calculated to secure either the attention of the scholars, or to make the ability and efficiency of the teachers available, have to be pursued in each. Owing to the combination of qualities—rendered necessary, in part, by the embarrassment arising from this defect—required to be possessed for the government and instruction of the number of scholars contained in each of these rooms, the Committee have had much difficulty in procuring Assistants of the proper character for this school; and for this reason there has not been that uniform

progress in all of its departments, which was to have been desired. The room which has been under the immediate management of the Principal, has invariably appeared well; and the large number of scholars sent from this school to the High School, during the year, attest his ability as an instructor, and evince the value of his labors. Much credit is also due to Miss Gardner, for the good order prevailing in her department, and for the fidelity with which she has discharged the onerous duties of her position. Some further change in the interior arrangement of the school room, with the view of removing the causes which now detract from the character of the school, will probably be found necessary, before its condition and progress as a whole, will be satisfactory.

Middle Street Grammar School. The Principal of this school is eminently deserving of commendation, for the improvement which he has in every way effected in its character and condition since it has been under his charge. The excellent moral tone of the school, and the harmony and good feeling manifested between scholars and teachers, are due in a great measure to his exertions; and the school, as a whole, furnishes a happy example of what teachers, fully competent in respect to qualifications, and animated by a worthy ambition to excel, can accomplish, even under circumstances somewhat unfavorable to success.

Charles Street Grammar School. Miss Abbie Nelson, the former excellent Principal of this school, resigned her situation at the close of the Summer term, much to the regret of the Committee, and of all others interested in the welfare of the school. She was succeeded soon after the commencement of the following term, by Miss Nancy Burr, under whose supervision

the school has since continued. The classes are, for the most part, very favorably reported, and some of those of the First Assistant, Miss Colburn, are especially commended. Perfect neatness and order prevail in all the departments; there is no lack of exertion on the part of either Principal or Assistants; and the school is in a highly prosperous condition.

Bush Street Boys' Grammar School. This school maintains its character for superior excellence in Arithmetic; and some of the classes in other studies, also passed a creditable examination. But though this school in many respects appears well, the scholars are not engaged in their work with that zeal and enthusiasm which are manifested by those of some of the other schools of this grade; and a more hearty co-operation between the teachers, and a warmer sympathy between them and the scholars, are also believed to be necessary, to make the school in all respects what it should be.

Bush Street Girls' Grammar School. Nearly the whole of both the first and the second classes in this school, were admitted to the High School at the December examination of candidates; and the school has sent, during the year, a much larger number to the High School, in proportion to its size, than any of the other schools. This fact alone, is a sufficient indication that the school continues to maintain the high rank among those of its class, which it has hitherto possessed.

Grove Grammar School. This school is in very fair condition. Mr. Cornish, the Principal, is a good teacher, and is laboring earnestly and successfully in his present location. Among several of the classes favorably reported, particular mention is made of one of Miss Tobey's, in Grammar.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The attention of the Committee was early directed to the recommendation contained in the Report of last year, and after giving the matter due consideration, they determined to abolish the Female Principalship in this school. It is not, perhaps, necessary here to enumerate the reasons which led the Committee to this determination, it being sufficient to state, that a proper regard for the welfare of the school, seemed not only to justify, but imperatively demand the taking of this step. Miss Converse, therefore, retired at the expiration of the Summer term, and the Female department was subsequently put under the immediate direction of Miss Eliza H. Tobey, ranking as an Assistant, as heretofore, Mr. Emerson being made Principal of the whole school. At the June examination, a class of thirty-seven in number was admitted, followed by a class numbering sixty-one in December; and the school, during the last term, has had an average attendance of ninety-three in the Female department, and of fifty-eight in the Male department. Mr. Newcomb, the former Male Assistant in this school, resigned his situation at the close of the Fall term, for the purpose of taking charge of the High School in Brighton; and Mr. William E. Fuller was appointed to the vacancy thus made. Mr. Fuller has given very good satisfaction since he has occupied this position; and the Committee deem themselves fortunate in securing his services. A native teacher of the French language was employed in this school soon after the commencement of the last term, and it is earnestly hoped that the services of the same individual will be continued. It is urged as an argument against the employment of such a teacher, that the regular teachers now in the school, are fully com-

petent to give all the instruction requisite to enable the scholars to read the French language understandingly, and thus enjoy the chief benefit to be derived from its knowledge; and this cannot be denied. But, on the other hand, it is believed that the progress of the pupils in attaining an acquaintance with the language, is much more rapid under the instruction of a competent native teacher, than under any other. Besides, the employment of such a teacher, gives a character to the school, which has a tendency to make its advantages sought for by the better class of scholars. The High School should be equal to any in the city, not only in the means which it affords of obtaining an education, but also in the scholarship of those by whom these means are enjoyed. And if the Committee would have it sustain that position, they must provide it with such teachers and such advantages, as will attract to it, and retain in it, those who are most studious, and most ambitious for extensive culture.

The examinations which have been had during the year, have not been very thorough or extensive; but, so far as conducted, have been satisfactory. Notwithstanding the large accession to the number of scholars during the year, the standard of scholarship in the school has not, it is believed, been lowered, those entering being equal, if not superior in their attainments, to those admitted during the preceding year. Under the arrangement made on the retirement of Miss Converse, the school has been managed very pleasantly and satisfactorily to both teachers and scholars; and if it does not now compare favorably with the best schools of its class in other cities, circumstances are propitious for its soon reaching that desirable condition. Since the close of the Summer term, only four regular

teachers have been employed in the school, till, at the commencement of the present term, Miss Caroline E. Bonney was added to the corps of instructors, in the capacity of Assistant.

EVENING ADULT SCHOOL.

The object of this school is sufficiently indicated by its title; and it is only necessary to observe that the advantages which it affords, are eagerly embraced by quite a large number of the class of persons for whose special benefit it was established. The school was opened on the first day of October, and has been continued twenty-four weeks; with an average attendance in the Male department, for the whole season, of forty-one, and in the Female department, of sixty-six. The whole number entered in the first named department was one hundred and sixty-two; and the average attendance, for the first twelve weeks was fifty-three; and the whole number entered in the other department was two hundred and seventeen; with an average attendance, for the corresponding period, of eighty-six. Having for the most part been under the charge of teachers of much experience, the instruction in these schools has been of the character best adapted to promote the rapid advancement of those to whom it has been imparted, and in many instances very commendable progress has been made by the scholars. But from the nature of the material of which the school is composed, and from the fact that the instruction is necessarily confined entirely to elementary principles, no very striking results are to be expected.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Three School Houses—including the one at Belville, which was commenced early in the last Spring, but was

completed after the organization of the present Board, —have been erected during the present year; all of which have been incidentally noticed in connection with the remarks made under the head of the respective schools which have been established in them. The School House erected on Dartmouth street, is upon the same general plan as the one erected last year on Cedar street; there being four rooms of moderate dimensions, two in the lower, and two in the upper story of the building, each designed comfortably to accommodate from forty to fifty scholars. As the school is at present arranged, the lower rooms are occupied one by the Primary, and the other by the Intermedial scholars; and one of the upper rooms by the Grammar scholars, the remaining room being as yet not in use. The whole establishment including land, buildings, fencing, grading, &c., has cost a sum probably exceeding $5,000; and both in its interior and exterior arrangements presents a very handsome appearance.

The new house at Haskin's Corner, is also a very neat and well arranged building; and has cost, including the expense of fitting up and fencing the lot, a sum not varying much from $1,100.

The spacious lot occupied by the School House erected at Belville, has been enclosed by a handsome fence, and the cost of the buildings, together with these items of expense, has been about $1,300.

The lots occupied by the Cedar street and Maxfield street School Houses, respectively, have also been neatly and durably enclosed.

The upper story of the School House occupied by the Cannonville school, has been finished and prepared for the accommodation of scholars, as has been already noticed under the head of that school.

An urgent request was made in the early part of the year, for the erection of a School House for a Primary and an Intermedial school, on the lot purchased last year for that purpose, on the corner of State and Merrimack streets. The Committee, after some investigation, becoming satisfied of the immediate necessity of further accommodations, in that locality, for Primary scholars, and believing that additional accommodations would very soon be required for Intermedial scholars also, made application to the City Council for permission to erect such a building as was called for. The City Council granted the authority required, provided that the building could be erected out of the funds already appropriated for the support of Schools; but as with that proviso the object could not be accomplished, nothing further has been done in relation to the matter.

Some change will no doubt very soon be found necessary in the location of the South Grammar Schools. The Grove school is at present very inconveniently situated for the larger portion of the scholars attending it, and as is well known, the building now occupied by the Bush Street School, is but poorly adapted to the purposes for which it is used. It is suggested that the plan which has been proposed, of removing the Grove school to some situation considerably to the north and west of its present locality, should either be carried into effect, or the alternative plan adopted, of erecting a building somewhere in the vicinity of the intersection of Russell and Sixth streets, designed to accommodate all the Grammar Schools in the southern section of the city. Considering the poor quality of the Bush street building, the latter of the two plans will in the end, perhaps, prove most economical, and is on that account to be preferred. But if such a step is really contempla-

ted, it is desirable that early measures should be taken to secure a suitable lot in the vicinity designated, before all the land shall be appropriated to other purposes.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of expenditures by the School Department for the year ending March 1st, 1856, and the conditon of its funds at that date, are exhibited in the following account:

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT DR.

To Teachers' Salaries,	$25,459.07
" Fuel,	2,035.79
" Salary of Committee,	1,000.00
" Books and Stationery,	1,122.61
" Alterations, Repairs, and New Houses,	14,245.55
" Stoves, Pipes, &c.	487.01
" Cleaning, Whitewashing, Sweeping, &c.	1,581.34
" Land for New Houses,	3,106.26
" Incidentals,	901.71
Amount of Expenditures,	$49,939.34
" Balance to new account,	4.67
	$49,944.01

CREDITS.

By Balance March 1st, 1855,	$9,157.91	
" Annual Appropriation,	40,000.00	
" Amount received from Commonwealth,	786.10	
		$49,944.01

It is proper to state in explanation of the above account that the item of "Alterations, Repairs and New Houses," includes not only almost the entire cost of the School houses erected this year, with their appurtenances, but also the whole expense of those erected last year, with the furnishings, fences and other things pertaining thereto; and in the item of "Land for new Houses" is embraced not only the cost of the Dartmouth street lot, but also of that purchased last year on the corner of State and Merrimack streets.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee,

ALANSON BORDEN, Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS

ON THE OCCASION OF

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE

OF THE

LIBRARY EDIFICE,

FOR THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

AUGUST 28, 1856.

NEW-BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1856.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held Sept. 1st, it was

Voted, That the Committee of Publication request of his Honor, the Mayor, and James B. Congdon, and Charles T. Congdon, Esqs., copies of the Addresses delivered by them, for publication.

Also, That they cause 2,000 copies to be printed of the proceedings on the occasion of our Corner-Stone Ceremonial.

ABNER J. PHIPPS, *Clerk.*

PROCEEDINGS.

The Corner-Stone of the edifice for the Free Public Library of the City of New Bedford, was, in accordance with the arrangements made by the Building Commissioners, laid on Thursday the 28th day of August, 1856.

At three o'clock on that day, the Commissioners assembled at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall.

At half after three o'clock, a procession was formed on Market Square, South side of the City Hall, which was arranged as follows:

1. Assistant Marshal.
2. New Bedford Brass Band.
3. Marshal.
4. Ex-Mayors of the City.
5. Clergy.
6. Aldermen and Ex-Aldermen of the City.
7. Members of the Common Council.
8. Ex-Members of the Common Council.
9. Architect and Contractor.
10. City Clerk, Clerk of the Common Council and City Treasurer.
11. School Committee.
12. Other City Officers.
13. Citizens Generally.

At the hour last above named, the procession moved into Sixth street, and from thence to the site of the building, through Union and Purchase streets.

In the meantime the Building Commissioners had assembled at the same spot, and there they received the procession upon its arrival.

The gathering, one of the largest and most respectable ever assembled in New Bedford, was then called to order by his Honor the Mayor, who introduced the exercises by the following remarks:

Fellow Citizens:—We are now assembled, for the purpose of laying the Corner-Stone of an edifice for the *first* Free Public Library ever instituted.

As a fitting and appropriate commencement of the exercises incident to the occasion, the Throne of Grace will be addressed by the Rev. Henry W. Parker, now in attendance for that purpose.

PRAYER.

BY THE REV. H. W. PARKER.

Our Father who art in Heaven: Hallowed be Thy name. We adore Thee, Creator of all things, our Maker and Preserver. We bless Thee for this auspicious day, which rejoices in the sunshine of Thy smile, and the glories of the season, ordered in all its changes by Thee. Thou art the source of all light, beauty and joy—the fountain of all power and grace.

Most fervently would we praise Thee, on this happy occasion, for the glorious Gospel of Thy dear Son, in whose name we come to Thee, and through whom every blessing descends to us. We acknowledge Thy Gospel as the foundation of our civil institutions—the great promoter of truth and liberty, of peace and enterprise. To its influence we thankfully refer the social elevation, the high intellectual advantages and the commercial prosperity of this and every like community—all things that make possible the establish-

ment and success of such an institution as this—a Library as free to all, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, as the air of heaven and the grace of God.

To Thee we owe our being, our capacities of intelligence, and the faculties for those arts which have gathered and conveyed to us the rich stores of human knowledge. To Thee we owe our success in every undertaking; if the Lord build not the house, they labor in vain who build it.

In Thy name, and the name of Thine ever blessed Son, our Lord, we lay this Corner-Stone; let Thy blessing be upon the foundation, and these rising walls, and upon all the progress of this matter, and its results. Let no accident mar the joy of the work, nor any evil interrupt it. Grant Thy protection to this edifice continually; guard it from the warring elements of nature, and from the storms of national strife and calamity. Continue to us especially that civil freedom, without which this institution would be shorn of its glory and its good. May Thy Spirit inspire the hearts of our citizens with the liberality needful to sustain it; and here may it stand, in all coming time, to conserve our rights, to radiate light, to be a bulwark of virtue and true religion, and a blessing to the aged and the young, generation after generation.

May similar benign institutions spring up everywhere, until all men shall possess the lofty advantages which we enjoy. Purify, we pray Thee, our literature, advance its character and interests, and cause it to send abroad a salutary influence, to the ends of the world.

Command Thy blessing now on all who have been in any way engaged in this work—upon architect and artizan—upon this favored city, its magistrates, its officers, and all its population. Attend us in the exercises of this hour. Bless our common country; may peace and truth, freedom and righteousness, triumph here and everywhere; and may Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is done in heaven. All which we ask for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ. AMEN.

His Honor, George Howland, Jr., Mayor of the City and Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, then addressed the people.

ADDRESS

BY THE HON. GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., MAYOR.

BEFORE proceeding to the mechanical portion of this interesting ceremony, I will, in a few words, give some account of the rise and progress of the Institution, for the purposes of which this structure, now about to be erected, is mainly to be appropriated.

On the 24th of 5th month (May) 1851, an Act was passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, giving authority to towns and cities to establish Free Libraries for the use of the inhabitants.

On the 8th of 7th mo. (July) of the same year, Warren Ladd, a member of the Common Council from Ward One, introduced an order into that branch of the City Government "for the raising of a Committee to consider the expediency of establishing in this city a Free Public Library;" this order was adopted in the Common Council, but was non-concurred in by the Board of Aldermen. This is believed to be the first order ever introduced into any representative body for the establishment of such an institution; and to this gentleman, must and does belong the honor, of having taken the initiatory step towards the establishment of a library for the public by the people themselves.

On the 27th of 5th mo. (May) 1852, a petition signed by James B. Congdon and others, asking an

appropriation for the establishment of a Free Library, was presented to the City Council and referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction, who reported on the 14th of 6th mo. (June) following, recommending an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for the establishment and maintenance of a Public Library.

The Committee stated, that they were influenced in making the recommendation, by a communication from the proprietors of the "Social Library," containing about five thousand volumes, offering it "as a basis for the Free Public Library, to give it a position for immediate and extensive usefulness, and to open to the inhabitants the means of innocent enjoyment and useful acquisition, and be a source of commendable pride to our citizens."

This recommendation was adopted; and the library was established in the room it now occupies, on Union street, under the direction of a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction, and three others selected from the citizens at large, which last are annually chosen by the City Council. The Library thus established has been, and continues to be, a source of pleasure and profit to a very large portion of our citizens.

On the 23d of 5th mo. (May) 1853, the gentleman before alluded to, who introduced the original order, offered another; "instructing the Committee on Public Property to inquire into the expediency of erecting a fire proof building on the lot of land owned by the City on William street, suitable for the accommodation of the Free Public Library, and for other purposes;" which order was adopted in concurrence.

The attention of the City Council was next called to the subject in the 6th mo. (June) 1854, by a special report of the Trustees, and again in the next annual report of the same body, urging the necessity of providing a safer and more convenient depository for the books. It was still further commended to them in the Inaugural Address of the Mayor in the 4th mo. (April) 1855, whose recommendation was referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Public Property, who subsequently reported in favor of the erection of a suitable building. After some months spent in the discussion of the merits of different situations, it was finally located on the site we now occupy; but as the season was far advanced, it was not thought best to proceed with the work until another year.

In the 5th mo. (May) of the present year, the papers relating to the subject, were taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Public Property and the Trustees of the Library, who, after considering thereon, reported to the Council, proposing the location of the building, where the foundation now rests, which report was accepted, and they were appointed Commissioners to procure plans and superintend the erection of the building, and were authorized to go forward with the work without delay.

The Commissioners, after advertising for and receiving proposals from several persons for the construction of the building, according to plans and specifications drawn by Solomon K. Eaton, the architect of the building, which had been adopted by them, entered into a contract with Henry Pierce, of this city, to erect and complete the building, towards the accomplishment of which, he has progressed as you now see.

We will now proceed to lay the Corner Stone.

The box, containing the articles which had been collected for the purpose, was then placed in the cavity prepared for it.

The Corner-Stone was then hoisted, and suspended over the spot it was to occupy.

A burnished steel trowel, with a mahogany handle, mounted with silver, was then handed to the Mayor by the Contractor and Master Builder, Mr. Henry Pierce. The Stone being properly bedded it was lowered into its place and accurately adjusted.

The Mayor then concluded his Address as follows :

That the library to be located in the building, the Corner-Stone of which we have now laid, may ever continue to receive, as it has thus far received, the fostering care of the City Government, and that the rich treasures with which its shelves will be stored, may be a means of healthful and agreeable recreation, not only to us of the present day, but to our children and our children's children through all coming generations, is the fervent desire, and may I not say the fervent prayer of those who have been instrumental in promoting this great public work; a work which will redound to the credit of our city, when we who are now participating in these exercises shall have gone hence to be seen of men no more forever.

The exercises at the site of the Library Edifice being finished, the procession was again formed, and, preceded by the Commissioners, moved to the City Hall.

Every seat, but those reserved for the procession, was already filled, and but a small proportion of the people assembled in the Square could enter.

After some appropriate and beautifully executed music by the New Bedford Brass Band, the exercises commenced and proceeded in the following order :

HYMN.

Written for the occasion by the Rev. H. W. Parker,
And sung by a Choir of Children from the Public Schools, under the direction of Mr. Jason White.

We bless Thee, Lord, that nature's plan,
Embraced the noble work of man;
The granite mount, the coral isle,
Are Thine, and Thine the chiseled pile.

Nor less we praise Thee for the lore
This hive of knowledge yet may store;
The brain and tongue, the pen and press,
Thy wisdom own, Thy power confess.

Thou, too, hast writ creation's page,
And hast unrolled, from age to age,
The scroll of Time, and kindled bright
Pure Fancy's fire and Reason's light.

Be this a lighthouse of the mind,
Shining with rays of truth refined;
Be this a fortress of the free,
To guard with truth our liberty.

In His great name, the Corner-Stone,
We plant these walls; to God alone,
Maker of earth and sky and sea,
The kingdom, power and glory be.

The following Address, prepared at the request of the Commissioners, was then delivered by J. B. Congdon, a member of the Board of Trustees, and as such, one of the Building Commissioners.

ADDRESS

BY JAMES B. CONGDON, ESQ.

MR. MAYOR, GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL, AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

The work assigned for this day is done.

The CORNER-STONE is laid—the CORNER-STONE of our LIBRARY EDIFICE—of a building for the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY of New Bedford: our library the first whose doors were ever opened, established by the people and free to all the people: our corner-stone the second* ever laid, in obedience to the popular will and consecrated to the same exalted purpose.

You have, Mr. Mayor, at the spot of our first assembling, a spot dedicated forever to the cause of a genial culture, to enlightened recreation, intelligence and virtue, given the brief but interesting history of those Municipal proceedings which have resulted in the event which we this day hail with so much joy, and recognize and celebrate by these demonstrations of public attention and regard.

The foundation walls are firmly placed; the Corner-Stone is immovably fixed in its appropriate position;

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*The Corner-Stone of the Boston Public Library was laid Sept. 17th, 1855.

an enlightened and ever to be commemorated public liberality has provided ample means; devoted, earnest and competent Commissioners have been selected and given themselves to the work; an Architect, with a large experience, a cultivated taste, and an affluence of that zeal and love of the beautiful and true which finds its highest reward in giving form and fixedness to their creations, has given us arrangements of convenience and elevations of beauty; a Master Builder has grappled with the undertaking, who, to that clear apprehension of beauty and fitness which lies at the foundation of architectural success, and that practical knowledge without which all architectural affluence were as worthless as the baseless fabric of a vision, unites that love of art, that meritorious striving after excellence, that praiseworthy emulation after a high and enduring reputation, which are an earnest of well-doing, and a pledge that a liberal devotedness of means and a design of skill and beauty can safely be entrusted to his mechanical guardianship.

Thus auspiciously have we commenced our work. Thus do we find on the day devoted to the important and interesting ceremony of placing the Corner-Stone of our edifice, that the forms and the forces by whose combination and harmonious action the work is to be accomplished are all arranged and marshalled, and give to all an assurance of a speedy and perfect consummation.

Allow me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you upon this memorable and auspicious event. Allow me to use the language of a chastened exultation and a reasonable enthusiasm in view of the high position given to us as a community by this noble work, and of the unspeakable advantages which will flow to this people

from the Institution which will have this beautiful edifice as the guardian of its intellectual treasures; the attractive home of the seekers after intellectual enjoyment and wealth; the perennial source and the truthful emblazonry of refinement, high mental cultivation, a correct taste, and a heartfelt love of all things beautiful and pure.

Well may we look with pride and satisfaction upon the work in which our hands are engaged: a work which warm hearts and enlightened understandings have originated and carried forward to a condition, in view of which we are allowed to pronounce with certainty upon a speedy completion and a perfect realization of our most sanguine anticipations. We have a right to be joyous. It becomes us to give the hour of our simple ceremonial to the utterance of words of congratulation and modest triumph. It is good for us to be here.

It is good for us to unite in an invocation for the blessing of Him, who must build the house if the workmen would not labor in vain.

Well is it for us to join with jubilant hearts and voices, aided by music's elevating strain and the breathing thoughts and burning words of the poet, in giving expression to the fulness of our joy at this glorious fruition of our long cherished purposes and hopes. With the ardor of a great and sacred purpose, with the exuberant joyousness of banished anxiety and realized hopes and anticipations, we would invoke the aid of all those instrumentalities which minister at the altar of refinement, patriotism, taste, intellectual culture and an elevated morality, in giving fitting expression to the emotions inspired by the occasion which has convened us.

You, Mr. Mayor, in the brief but comprehensive recital which you have given us of the rise and progress of the Institution whose Corner-Stone you have this day laid, have told a story which will be remembered and cherished by enlightened minds and grateful hearts in all coming time. You have done a good work. The hearty concurrence and earnest devotedness which you have given to this undertaking, an undertaking so potential in its promises of blessing to the people who have bestowed upon you their highest and most honorable place, demand from all, and will receive from an appreciative and grateful constituency, the meed of their approbation and applause. And not only from us will go forth the tribute of heartfelt approval and declarations of earnest and honorable acclaim. The coming generations will, as they rise up, call you blessed. The more deeply they shall drink at the fountain which you and your official predecessors and coadjutors have opened, the more intense will be the sentiments of grateful retrospection with which they will look back upon this day, and upon that elevated and far-reaching activity which gave to them a legacy so valuable and so cherished.

And while we are thus engaged, while the earnest efforts of the past, the rich realizations of the present, and the bright anticipations of the future, mingle into a feeling of deep and thrilling emotion, is it not allowed to us to look upon the work of our hands from a point more elevated than that which circumscribes our vision to the fleeting interests of time?

Man, in the most exalted elements of his character, belongs to a state of never fading joy, of never ceasing progress. He is here to be trained for a higher home, a holier happiness. And can we not, when we regard

with a perfect apprehension the influence which belongs to such an institution as this, when we follow it into the future, and faith and hope surround it with influences so pure and elevating that they constitute golden links in the chain which connects the children of earth with the throne of the Eternal, obtain that higher and holier eminence?

May we not hallow our proceedings, and give to them a deeper significance and value, by stamping upon them the impress of a Religious sanction and a Christian aim?

With the thought thus directed, and the heart thus touched to the high issues of an immortal hope, let us lay to heart the words which we have heard.

Let us in the spirit of them of the olden time, when the Leader of the Hosts of Israel "TOOK A GREAT STONE AND SET IT UP" to be a witness unto the people, inasmuch as it had heard all the words he had spoken, here record our vow, that we will sustain this Institution and hand it over, beautified and enlarged, to the fostering care of our children, not only adorned with the graces of intellect and taste, but shining in a brightness borrowed from the effulgence of the Sun of Righteousness.

May He who has given to man the capacity for intellectual acquirement and progress, and the command to employ it; who has created in the human mind a hunger and thirst after knowledge, and given to His children the key to unlock its exhaustless store-houses; who has made the earnest and honest work of the mind a delight, and the results of that work a rich and enduring possession; and who has ordained it to be man's highest glory that he can be trained to a participation in the felicity which belongs to the Infinite

wisdom and purity; may He bless the work of our hands and, for all time, have it under His holy guardianship.

But while our minds are occupied and our hearts are elated with the thoughts and feelings born of this hour of high attainment and confident anticipation, let us be careful, lest the absorbing interests of the present shall cause us to be unjust to the past.

Our municipality has just reached the age of three score years and ten—the time allotted to man—but a brief period in the existence of a community. Let it not be supposed, because we now celebrate the day which is to constitute an era in our local history, that all the days of the seventy years of our municipal being have passed away, leaving no evidence of that regard for the education of the people, and that love of intellectual effort and attainment, which constitute the attractive features of the present movement.

The chronicles of our community are not thus barren.

We need not blush for our beloved city, to have spread before the world the record of its corporate proceedings,—from the time when JOHN PICKENS recorded the vote passed at the first meeting of the inhabitants in 1787—"that there be one person employed as a town schoolmaster in this town," to the year now approaching its close, when the number of our Public School Teachers is probably greater than that of all the voters present at that first municipal assemblage; and the successor of John Pickens, our present worthy City Clerk, has recorded the official ordinances, by which more than FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS are bestowed upon the Free Schools of the city, and a sum of one half the magnitude, to the FREE

Public Library, the crowning glory of our Free School System,—from the date of that same first meeting, when that same honest John, and there are some who hear me who know how eminently he deserved that honorable prefix to his name, recorded in his large round hand the vote, " that John Pickens, (town treasurer) as soon as money sufficient therefor comes into the treasury, shall purchase a rheim of paper for the purpose of making books convenient for the Records and Accompts of said town," to the present year of our corporate existence, when the printing, books and stationery, called for by the business of the city, cost a larger sum than the whole amount voted for town purposes in the year One of our municipal era,—from the time when *two hundred pounds currency*, embraced the whole amount assessed upon the constable's list of polls and the humble estates of the people, for the support of the town government, to this day of enlarged population and expanded wealth, when the property of our people is numerated by tens of millions; when the list of the fortunate holders fills the pages of the public journals and is gazed upon by the world, not only for its length, but for its grand total of twenty-seven millions of dollars; when the aggregate of the sums appropriated to public uses for the year amounts to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, three-tenths of which outlay is to be directly expended for the intellectual benefit of the inhabitants.

To provide a schoolmaster, was a part of the business of the first meeting of our people in the first year of their independent existence: to provide for *one hundred* schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, is recorded among the acts of the present year, separated but three score years and ten from the date of our humble beginning.

In each case an enlightened regard for the highest welfare of the people, corporate and individual, gave the impulse to the act.

The principle, that the public good demands a public provision for the education of the people, was understood and obeyed amidst the poverty of the first, as amidst the wealth of the present year of our municipal life.

But not alone to the corporate records of our community are we to look for the fruits of that thoughtful and conscientious activity which springs from a clear view of man's highest good, and which results in self-denying effort and a generous devotion of means for its promotion.

There is a history, born not of the acts of town-meeting majorities and orders in council, not recorded by official chroniclers or executed by official stipendiaries, not less interesting and honorable than that which is to be gathered from our corporation annals.

Upon its first page, is impressed the name of a man, whose commanding form and noble and venerable features, will, when that name shall be spoken, become distinctly, I had almost said luminously, visible to the mind's eye of many who now hear me.

*William Rotch, lived in this community a long and useful life, an honor and a blessing to our people and the world. That beautiful and elevated site, which nearly half a century ago was dedicated to the sacred cause of education, and the modest but tasteful structure by which it is occupied, were the offering of his enlarged understanding and philanthropic spirit to the cause of learning and virtue.

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* See Note A.

It may be, that but few who have been trained within its walls, have been known to the world as the recipients of civic or academic honors.

A wise head, an honest heart, and a happy home, are better than fame or fortune, a sceptred hand, or a laureled brow.

And many there have been, and many there are now, who as participants in the bounty of William Rotch, the founder and munificent benefactor of the Friends' Academy, and as pupils of a *Brewer, a *Greene, a *Page, or a *Phipps, have exhibited in their characters and lives the commanding and enduring influence of a spotless example, and of instruction, imparted and received with those concomitants of conscientiousness and courtesy which make virtue lovely and knowledge a delight.

May the mild wisdom, the simple energy, the unwavering adherence to the right, which made the founder of our only academic institution so bright a pattern of manliness of character and Christian usefulness, give light, and guidance, and strength, to those, many of whom are rich in an alliance close and cherished to their worthy predecessor, who now administer its affairs. May prosperity attend upon every effort to increase its efficiency and extend its influence. And when the second half of the century shall close upon its career, may it be then, as now, rich in a history of usefulness, and strong in the guardianship of the wise, the good, and the honored of our people.

Turn we now, to a more recently written page in the annals of private worth and individual and enlightened munificence. It is still moist with the tear

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*See Note B.

of bereavement. It speaks of one who, but yesterday, trod the streets of our city, and who was seen in all the marts of business. It tells us of a man, who, as a merchant, had few rivals and no superior; endowed with a sagacity that seldom erred, an activity that never faltered, a prudence that gave no audience to the spirit of speculation, a self-reliance that asked not the aid of counsellors, and a comprehensiveness of mercantile attainment that rendered such aid unnecessary: upright in heart, as he was firm in purpose.

Such was the individual in whose testament are found these words; words so honorable to him as a man, so Christianlike in their spirit and purpose:

"I wish particularly to impress upon the minds of my children, and of the community, the sense which I entertain of the vast importance of the thorough moral, intellectual, and religious training of Young Females, and my strong desire that this fund may be applied in the best manner to that great object."

Such are the declarations with which *George Howland closes that part of his will, by which he *definitely*, appropriates Fifty Thousand Dollars, and *potentially*, One Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the establishment and maintenance of a School for Young Females.

Such words spurn the aid of amplification; such an act is its own eulogy—the words a coronal of light, crowning the deed with a celestial radiance—apples of gold in pictures of silver, the realization of the Christian idea of a Christian stewardship.

Deem it not, Mr. Mayor, presumptuous in me, or in conflict with the proprieties of this occasion, to give utterance to the thought which at this moment takes

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*See Note C.

precedence of every other in the minds of those who have listened to this brief and imperfect recital. I should be doing violence to that all pervading sentiment, and false to my own ardent desire and deep convictions of duty, did I fail, while I here recall to recollection the more than princely gift which George Howland has laid upon the altar dedicated to Female usefulness, elevation and purity, to express the hope, a hope that maketh not ashamed, that it may be found consistent with that enlightened sense of duty which I am assured will ever guide the fraternal councils of those who are to decide into what channels the waters of this fountain shall flow, to allow them to irrigate and make beautiful and fruitful the spot of the honored donor's birth, of his long, useful and successful life, where he closed his earthly career, and where his cherished remains have their resting place.

May it be *here* that this monument of Christian munificence shall be reared, here that its informing and elevating influence shall be felt through all coming time. *Here*, that we and our children and our children's children, we handing down to them the name, familiar as household words to us, of him who has thus conferred upon us and upon them this bountiful benefaction, may not only be made wiser and better by its teachings, but may have it ever before us, rich in its suggestions of grateful memories, and ever pouring around it a light to guide the prosperous and philanthropic in the pathway of duty, usefulness and honor.

A distant seat* of learning has been made richer by the wealth of the father, and wiser by the counsels of the son; shall we not be allowed to hold fast to the

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*See Note D.

hope, that the wealth and the wisdom, by this testament consecrated to the "Great Object" of female, mental, moral, and religious culture, may find AT HOME a field for the exercise of their elevating and refining influences.

Between these two illuminated pages, there are, in this record dedicated to the registry of private and unostentatious liberality, many others, glowing with the brightness of enlightened views, elevated motives, and noble purposes.

The founder of the Friends' Academy had in his noble son, the second* William, a faithful and enlightened coadjutor.

More than one-third of the fund now held by that institution, a fund, with pride and pleasure I advert to the fact, which is now rearing the walls of an edifice, whose solid character and harmonious proportions are significant, I trust, of the strength and beauty which are to attend upon the future career of that honored seminary, was given by him.

With these, and others which my limited time will not allow me to name, we find associated the husband of the daughter of the first and sister of the second,† Samuel Rodman; a name which will always be held in cherished remembrance by every one familiar with this truly noble specimen of a Christian gentleman.

That daughter‡, sister and wife, ELIZABETH RODMAN, a woman worthy of this triple alliance with true refinement and exalted worth, has just departed from among us, after a life protracted to near a century, leaving behind her a memory fragrant with all the attractiveness which belongs to a character beauti-

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*See Note E. †See Note F. ‡See Note G.

ful in all its aspects, harmonious in all its proportions.

"To Rodman every virtue under Heaven."

Brief as is the time allowed me I may not leave unnoticed the fact, that in a distant State, an institution for the education of the young, for the endowment of which a large portion of the property of another of this family of Christian philanthropists was devoted, is now a useful and flourishing School for the Destitute.

Thomas Rotch, a son of the first William, was early a settler in the State of Ohio, and died there, leaving no children. His widow, *Charity Rodman Rotch, each of whose names is suggestive of whatsoever things are lovely and of good report, was the sister of him who was the husband of that noble woman, whose name has just been uttered. While she lived, which was but two years after the death of her husband, she was there, as she had been here, and every where, the friend of the poor and afflicted; and when she died, true to the principles which had been the guide of her life, after other claims upon her humanity and affection were satisfied, she bequeathed the balance of her property, about twelve thousand dollars, to endow a Manual Labor School for the education of orphan and destitute children. A careful and judicious administration has increased that bequest to a fund of Forty Thousand Dollars. Thus has Ohio an Orphan's Home, and a richly endowed educational institution, whose origin may be traced to means here accumulated, and a benevolence first exercised on the banks of the Acushnet, where from her home on Water Street, subsequently the home of her brother, Charity Rotch fed the hungry and clothed the naked, and poured the

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*See Note H.

balm of Christian consolation into the bosoms of the afflicted.

Turn we now to another, a humbler it may be, but not less pertinent and interesting portion of our local annals.

We have, to-day, laid the corner-stone of a noble edifice, destined to be the ornate and enduring receptacle and safeguard of our Bibliothecal Treasures. We have come hither, a multitude of interested and gratified people, united in a work, worthy the energies and honorable to the reputation of a wealthy and an enlightened municipality. Instrumentalities in harmony with the generous excitements and earnest purposes of the occasion have come at our bidding, and have given to these proceedings the eclat and consecratedness which attend upon the acts of constituted authority, and the demonstrations of the concentrated potency of a united and intelligent people.

Fifty-three years ago, a mechanic's apprentice sat upon his bench in the humble workshop of his master, situated upon Water street, near what was in those days the centre of the business and population of the village, the Four Corners.*

With an associate, like himself a youth and an apprentice, he spoke of his desire to read, and of the impossibility of finding in the village the books which the gratification of that desire demanded.

Knowledge, to the eyes of this young man, had not unrolled her ample page, but the genial current of the soul had not been frozen. These frequent colloquies heightened the sense of deprivation and the desire to

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* See Note I.

provide a remedy, until the resolution was taken whose issues are found in the ceremonial of this occasion.

The determination was formed that there should be a library in the village of Bedford. The associate held the pen of a ready writer, and by him was the paper drawn up to be offered to the people for their signatures and contributions. With this paper in his hand, William Howland Allen, in the brief moments of leisure allowed him, called upon such of the inhabitants as he supposed willing to aid in the object, and the Bedford Social Library was established. The *nidus was an unfinished room in a building near the foot of Union street, still standing.

Upon the list of those present at the first meeting are found the names of Abraham Shearman Jr., and John Mason Williams; names never spoken but with veneration and respect by all whose memories and associations carry them back to our early history. The association was formed, the officers chosen, and the work commenced.

With the youth who had given the first impulse to the movement, were associated the two gentlemen whose names I have mentioned, as a committee to make the first purchases.

Books were now accessible; and from that time to the present, this social depository, in some form or other, has been open to the public, affording to our people the means of elevated recreation and intellectual and moral training.

I have given the names of three citizens of our then little community, the fast moving moments must be my apology for the restriction, as influential at the humble

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*See Note J.

genesis of the undertaking, which, under the fostering care of individual and municipal liberality and wisdom, has expanded into an institution of communal magnitude and interest. The senior of these has gone to his rest.

> "Green be the turf above thee,
> Friend of my early days;
> None knew thee but to love thee,
> None named thee but to praise."

It would be difficult to recall to mind of those early among us, one more worthy of honorable mention at this hour than *Abraham Shearman, Jr. As the printer and publisher of the first book and the second newspaper ever issued from a New Bedford printing press; as a Director of the Social Library; as a Trustee of the Friends Academy; as President of our first, our most cherished and influential literary society, the Old Dialectic; as the writer of many useful contributions to the press, and of a metrical Address to Lord Byron, whose poetic beauties attract the scholar, while its deep and earnest religious spirit gives delight to the Christian; as a liberal contributor to all movements having in view the public enlightenment or the relief of the suffering, and an efficient co-worker with heart and hand in every such undertaking; as a sympathizing guide and counsellor to the young, and, in the needful time, a friend and helper to all; as one who closed a life of Christian obedience and activity by a death of Christian reliance and peace, leaving behind him, not only a memory bright with the attractiveness of a well-spent life, but testamentary arrangements which gave one portion of the accumulations of a long, industrious

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* See Note K.

and self-denying life for the relief of the destitute, and another as an Education Fund to aid the struggling children of poverty in their efforts for the attainment of knowledge; this departed friend and benefactor of our community, claims the tribute of our respect and gratitude, and his name a place in our memories and our hearts.

The two yet live, and one of these, after impressing upon our forming tendencies the stamp of a wisdom early matured, and of an intellectual superiority which all acknowledged, giving profitable direction and imparting elevating and refining influences, with a modesty that gave no room for envy, and a quiet inflexibility of purpose which gave supremacy to virtue, and extorted from vice, even, an unwilling tribute to virtue's loveliness, left us in the full vigor of his consecrated abilities, to give them, away from us, to a higher sphere of duty, and a more honored if not more honorable field of action.

But the season for retirement has come; and our early benefactor, upon whom the winter of age has fallen "frostly but kindly," is looking to his early home upon the banks of the Acushnet, with the purpose in his heart of closing here his protracted and useful life. We tender to him a cordial welcome.

Happy shall we be to enjoy the mellow radiance of the evening, as our fathers did the brighter splendor of the morning light. That the days of the years of the life of John Mason Williams may be protracted and happy is the aspiration of all.

The third upon the limited list is here, associated with us in the ceremonial so intimately connected with the resolve of the workshop, more than half a century ago.

As active in body, as when a lad he trod with earnest and hasty steps the streets of the village, as genial in spirit, as when, Franklin-like, in the words of Franklin's eulogist made applicable to his humble movement, he was "setting on foot" the first Social Circulating Library known to the annals of our village, he is with us here to day, looking with delight and admiration upon the sturdy and graceful stem and widespread branches of the tree which has sprung from the seed he was instrumental in planting.

When *John Pickens, town-clerk, recorded the vote providing for one town schoolmaster, and John Pickens, town-treasurer, was clothed with authority to purchase a ream of paper when funds should come into the treasury, he had no prescient visions of a century of schoolmasters, or of a treasury whose annual payments should reach a quarter of a million of dollars.

As little did our friend and fellow-citizen, William H. Allen, suppose, when he set on foot the village Circulating Library, and rejoiced in the means to purchase "Mavor's Voyages and Travels" as the first fruits of the effort, that he was then planting a germ destined to expand into a great and flourishing institution; an institution now the child of the city's adoption, and which the city is proud to sustain and cherish as "THE VERY FIRST FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY KNOWN TO THE ANNALS OF THE WORLD."

It was at a later period, that † WILLIAM SAWYER WALL, an enlightened and estimable Englishman, started, and succeeded in establishing, another collection of books upon the social system.

An association called the New Bedford Library So-

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*See Note L. † See Note M.

ciety, was formed about the year 1808, and a small but valuable collection of books obtained.

Our English fellow citizen was, like his predecessor, the pioneer in the movement, a mechanic: and pursued his calling for many years in the same homely building where we found that pioneer at work when the resolve was formed, whose issues are seen in the ceremonial of this day.

He was a man of refined tastes, of a cultivated understanding and philanthropic spirit.

He loved books, he loved learning, and he loved the society of those who, like himself, found delight and satisfaction in scientific investigation and literary pursuits. Thus we find him, not only active in setting on foot and sustaining the Library Society, but one of the associates of the Old Dialectic.*

He was its first President, delivered a formal address at his inauguration, and was an active and useful member until his death, which took place but a few years after it was established.

It is believed that previously to either of these movements, a few individuals had associated and purchased Dobson's Encyclopedia, a work whose publication had commenced in Philadelphia during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and which was finished during the second or third year of the present.

This was for many years a distinct organization.

Caleb Green, at one period of his life "the School Master in this town," had the keeping and delivery of the volumes: and his store was in the building contiguous to that already noticed, as having been

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* See Note N.

the workshop of both the first movers of our library enterprise.

These volumes are now upon our shelves, having been made over by the proprietors, to the Social Library, bearing about them unmistakable evidence of the severe service to which they have been subjected.

An arrangement made in 1810, between the two Library Societies and the subsequent transfer of the Encyclopedia, united all the collections and placed them all under the same management.

It was now the New Bedford Social Library; and for a period of over forty years, a part of the time as a Corporation under the laws of the Commonwealth, that Society continued to exist until the year 1852, when the occurrences took place which vested the whole property, a valuable collection of five thousand volumes, in the city of New Bedford.

His Honor, the Mayor, has given us briefly but luminously, the history of the movement by which that result was accomplished, and has paid a just tribute to that sagacity and public spirit which inaugurated the proceedings.

We found, half a century ago, a lad upon the workbench, animated by a resolve, soon by his labors to become a reality, that the seekers after books in the Village of Bedford should not seek in vain.

At the close of that period, we have found another Ladd, animated by a like generous and enlightened spirit, coming before the Council of the city, and in the name of the people, demanding an extension, to this community, of the wise and beneficent legislation of the State Government.

The people were heard, and the name of Warren Ladd irrevocably associated with the second semi-cen-

tennial epoch in the educational annals of our community.

And both are here to-day, with a commendable exultation sharing in our simple ceremonial, and wondering, it may be, how with *railroad speed, and I trust with more than railroad safety, the work is advancing, which we are bound to regard as the crowning act in our municipal history.

As I bring my desultory remarks to a close, I feel as if some apology might be expected from me, for lingering so long, I had almost said so lovingly, among the records and memories of the olden time.

Should regret or censure be in the thought of any because of this, perhaps it may modify, to some exent, the intensity of the feeling when it is remembered, that these records are fast disappearing and these memories fast fading out.

I would renew the record upon which is written the wise and generous deeds of living worth; and, like Old Mortality in the romance, I would deepen the inscriptions which tell us of the self-sacrificing labors of departed excellence.

It *has* been to me no less a labor of love than of duty. I love to linger around the records and recollections of our early day.

The men and women of the period of our village existence rise before me, clothed with that simple nobility of character, which, in the days of my youth, inspired me with admiration and reverence.

For me, the very costume in which most of them ap-

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* Mr. Allen has been, and Mr. Ladd now is connected with the management of the N. B. & T. Railroad.

peared, more rarely seen now, than at an earlier day, will ever have strong attractions.

It is, no doubt often seen,

That many a heart throbs loyally and true,
In bosoms draped by fashion's varied hue;
While wolf-like meanness and the fox's wile,
Display a garb on which a Fox might smile.

But still this Friendly dress has charms for me,
For, "in the light of other days" I see
By memory pictured in their plain array,
The men and matrons of an earlier day.

In manners simple, but in thought refined,
Firm in their faith, but not as bigots, blind:
While large success their active labors crowned,
As large a bounty spread its blessings round.

Clear in my sight a reverend group appears,
Through the long vista of departed years—
That noble pair, the honored Sire and Son*,
Whose days were bright with daily duty done.

The Psalmist's music and the Prophet's fire,
In THORNTON's† chant—like eloquence conspire;
DAVIS‡ proclaiming with the zeal of Paul,
The Great Salvation, offered free to all.

An invitation having been extended to Charles T. Congdon, Esq., of Boston, to deliver a poetical address on the occasion, Mr. Congdon was present and recited the following lines.

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* Wm. Rotch and Wm. Rotch, Jun. † See Note O. ‡ See Note P.

POEM

BY CHARLES T. CONGDON, ESQ.

"Scenes of my youth! awake its silent lyre!
Ye winds of memory, fan the slumbering fire!
Ray of the past! if yet thou canst appear,
Break through the clouds of fancy's waning year!
Brush from her breast the thin autumnal snow,
If leaf or blossom yet remain below."

As at a feast, ere grosser food is seen,
We seek for zest in soup or in sardine,
As ere our morning meal, for appetite,
We eat six oysters, pingueous and white;
So I repeat, to give your stomachs tone,
Six lines from Holmes, as relish for my own.

Yet who, returning to the scenes of youth,
Can lack the impulse of poetic truth?
O who that sings, though scarcely half aright,
Th' auspicious hour that o'er us wings its flight,
Could form a lay so feeble and so fond,
That no electric chord would here respond?
Long sundered love, 'gainst time and distance proof,
Prattles once more beneath the natal roof;
A thousand gentle memories attend,
While smiling spirits o'er the banquet bend.
What though a thousand witless fancies fall?
The hour makes heart-felt poesy of all.
I warm to think, as this bright scene I scan,
How it has ended, how it first began.
Far from this crowd of manhood and of grace,
I wander back o'er half a century's space,
The little town, in sombre garb arrayed,
Gleams still through flaunting fashion and parade;
I see its fathers, prudent still, yet fain
To grow in learning as they grow in gain.
Happy for us, this simple truth they knew,

That cash is good, but culture something too.
All books were scarce; most books were somewhat dear,
Yet how they sowed the far-brought treasure here!
True to their time, but truer to ourselves,
Think how editions gathered on their shelves!

Who doubts the power that capital supplies?
Axis of gold, on which the round world flies!
Why should I pause, though able, to deduce
The medium just 'twixt usury and use?
'T is better far than weaving idle lays,
To take great chance of scorn, and small of praise,
The power to gather and the will to give
The wealth by which a Library may live.
My purse is empty: of the flaccid kind,
Which (see Carlyle,) "flings not against the wind;"
Unhappy vacuum! luxury indeed
To give a book which future boys may read!
To pay a debt which binds me to the past;
Which blessed my first years and must bless my last!

How, coiled within some alcove's shady nook,
A breathless boy will batten on a book;
How, in despite of prurience or taste,
Bee-like will wander through the tangled waste!
With eager eye accomplish at a glance,
Travels and science, logic and romance!
Bear, for the hour will bear some tender thought,
A simple strain from tenderest memories caught!

How few of all who now its portals seek,
Went to the library but once a week!
You every day receive its liberal boon;
We went at three, on seventh day afternoon;
Unchecked you banquet on the general fare;
We took a single volume on each share;
Kept it a week; might keep it three weeks more;
Were fined just nine-pence if we kept it o'er;
Well I remember the good man though grave,
Who from the shelves the contributions gave;
Well I remember—reason is I should:

He flogged me often, always for my good;
Although I still compare, as I indite,
His ruler's tingle with his books' delight!*
That dingy room! it lacked both light and space,
Yet memory gives it architectural grace,
For narrow shelves ne'er held such ample feast—
'T was really Alexandrian at least!
'T was measured always by the books at home,
And measured thus it seemed a mental Rome;
A magic realm of wit and wisdom wide,
Inviting conquest which it still defied.
As taste grows nice and criticism sure,
The scholar changes to the epicure;
Manner surpasses matter; and we think
Of inspiration less, and more of ink;
Cato delights us, more delights us still
The clean-cut type of graceful Baskerville:
And when we know an Elzevir at sight,
We gloat above his "gammas" with delight;
Over a volume, when but one's extant,
With thievish eyes the antiquaries pant;
But if we trust the heart, not sight, for truth,
The books we thumbed and dog's-eared in our youth,
Surpass all treasures full of wormy holes,
Described by Loundes, or bought by Dr. Choules.

First on the shelf, in phalanx fair arrayed,
The bulky compilation Mavor made;
"Voyages and Travels," which, ere steamboats plied,
Meant fame or death, discovery or one's hide;

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* The allusion here is to George W. Baker, the first schoolmaster and Social Librarian known to me. He was very old fashioned in his ideas of indoctrinating the New Bedford youth, and, as he had in early life been a whaler, he had formed what would in these degenerate days be considered rather an exaggerated estimate of the value of *whaling* in school discipline; and his custom was to go directly to that part of the human system in which the brains have not by any physiologist, psychologist or transcendentalist been supposed to reside. In spite of his preference for the *fortiter* over the *suaviter*, he was a good teacher, and, as I have suggested, doubtless gave us too little instead of too much; although I know that we considered ourselves to be sucking Latimers, juvenile Ridleys, real young John Rogerses, without, of course, the multitudinous infantile aggravation.

No traveller then, when starting on his track,
Did wife or children hope to welcome back;
O doubly blest, if fate would only spare
The rash adventurer, *minus* nose and hair!
We read and read—to many a South Sea nook
Swam in the wake of gallant Capt. Cook;
Glanced at the plate, and thought her very fair,
That foreign maid, in costume light as air.
Do you remember all the fine details?
The pomp and pride with which the frigate sails;
And how, before they launch upon the ocean,
They give the names of captain, mate and "boson";
How as we read we quite familiar grew
With that marked race who gloried in tattoo;
How shipwreck charmed us; how we glowed to know
The boats were off with rations but so-so;
And how we thrilled with rapture most profound,
When all were landed somewhere safe and sound?

Then those great books, too big for boyish knees,
Gigantic Chambers! elephantine Rees!
How we discarded all the author states
In letter press, and went pop at the plates!
What virtuoso looks with pleasure surer,
At Raphael Morghen, Sharpe or Albert Drurer.

Then memory tells me there was else to see
A museum—we had to beg the key—
In which was hung a varnished crocodile,
Whose caudal length had vexed, no doubt, the Nile.
My own impression, as his jaws I rated,
Was that the beast had Egypt decimated;
Perhaps (such things will vex the boyish head)
Had snapped at Moses, in his bulrush bed;
And other wonders from all parts had come,
Idols in wood, and monstrous snakes in rum;
Barbarous spears, fit bloody deeds to do—
The curious paddle and the light canoe.
Most has been scattered of that gathering rare;
The snakes are dust, the alcohol nowhere!
And nothing now of that collection tells,

Save a few tomahawks and twenty shells;
Which, for of praise I do not mean to shirk,
The good librarian watches like a Turk.

But though the theme unusual interest lends,
Think not the crocodiles were all my friends!
When most are false at heart, though true in looks,
We wander back to friends we found in books.
I do not think the wealth of this proud mart
Could tempt one instant my still constant heart,
Weighed 'gainst the love which stronger grown through
years,
But shrinks from speech and finds its vent in tears.
Not for the joys of Fielding's pictured page
Would I exchange the glories of an age;
Not for all fame would I one hour forget
How Cowper charmed me, how he charms me yet!
First friends stand fastest; though I own the power,
Of those who sway the culture of the hour,
More real joy, a nobler hope I find,
To cast my faithful, grateful look behind.

'T was nobly done to make the school house free!
A nobler school house, fitly founded, see!
Not that all lore from reading can be had,
For too much reading sometimes makes us mad;
But education, still a life-long friend,
Goes on with life, with that can only end.
And here to centre all that can relate
To human hope, make human nature great;
To cull from distant climes their various thought,
Secure the wealth from different sources brought,
To fill those shelves with treasures all so rare,
That curious travellers come to wander there;
To join together all that makes refined
The wisdom, art and fancy of mankind;
To lend to all who hither come to read
The utmost help to meet their utmost need;
What ampler work could ample fortune do,
To self, to city, to the world more true?
A hundred glorious gardens here we find;

O culture still this garden of the mind!
O plant and water, dear as wealth unbought,
The flower of fancy and the oak of thought.

The world wags wise; the many lettered age
Spreads all it knows on many a printed page;
Time was, before this hour of steam began,
Ere paper mills or Hoe's fast presses ran,
When in some cloister's solitary shade,
The patient author ponderous volumes made.
No summer task was his, no idle toil;
The work cost years, and lakes of midnight oil;
And lest the church might curse him for his sins,
He rubbed his brains before he spoiled the skins;
And thus brought forth those sober, serious works,
In praise of Peter and against the Turks.
Crammed to collapse with doctrines orthodox,
Crooked Greek roots and dry polemic knocks;
Portly and pious folios, grim, and quite
As hard to read as they were hard to write.
There was a time when if one simply said:—
"Lend me this book?" the owner shook his head,
And smelling thieves in that preposterous call,
Padlocked the book, and chained it to the wall;
You, in the spirit of the time's great gain,
Have taken off the padlock and the chain;
For this still look, in all the time to be,
For youth aspiring, and for manhood free.

The proceedings were closed by singing the following Psalm, to the tune of Old Hundred, the vast assembly rising and joining the youthful Choir in the exercise.

PSALM CXVII.

From all who dwell beneath the skies.
Let the Creator's praise arise ;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung,
In every land by every tongue.

Eternal are thy mercies, Lord,
Eternal truth attends thy Word,
Thy name shall sound from shore to shore,
'Till suns shall rise and set no more.

APPENDIX.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CORNER-STONE AND OF THE ARTICLES DEPOSITED UNDER IT.

THE Corner-Stone, a block of beautiful Quincy Granite, was laid on the south-east corner of the foundation. The stone is of the following dimensions:—Length, 7 feet 8 inches; breadth, 1 foot; height, 2 feet 8 inches; Weight, one and a half tons.

Under the Corner-Stone, in the stone of the foundation upon which it rests, is a cavity, into which a box, made of copper was placed, of the same dimensions.

The dimensions of the box are as follows:—Length, 12 inches; breadth, 10 inches; height, 4 inches. In the box, the cover of which was securely soldered, were placed the following articles, viz:

1. A parchment roll, upon which is the following inscription:

"CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, August 28, 1856.

"Corner-Stone of the Library Edifice for the Free Public Library, laid the 28th day of August, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six."

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Mayor, and Chairman of the Board of Building Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS.—Geo. Howland, Jr., Abner J. Phipps, Charles Almy, James B. Congdon, Simpson Hart, Geo. H. Dunbar, Thomas Wilcox, John K. Cushing, Gustavus Delano, Lewis Hathaway.

Trustees of the Library.—Geo. Howland, Jr., President; Abner J. Phipps, Secretary. James B. Congdon, Simpson Hart, Charles Almy, Geo. H. Dunbar.

Librarian.—Robert C. Ingraham.

Architect.—Solomon K. Eaton.

Contractor.—Henry Pierce.

Town of New Bedford, incorporated February, 1787.
First Town Meeting held March 21, 1787.
City of New Bedford, incorporated March 9, 1847.
First Officers inaugurated April 28, 1847.
Mayor, Abraham H. Howland.
President of the Common Council, James B. Congdon.

2. Address of His Honor, Abraham H. Howland, the Mayor, at the first organization of the City Government, April 28, 1847.

3. Addresses of His Honor, Abraham H. Howland, the Mayor, at the several organizations of the City Government for the years 1848–1849–1850 and 1851, with the Reports for the several years of the Committee on Finance, Overseers of the Poor, Fire Wards and School Committee.

4. Address of His Honor, William J. Rotch, the Mayor, at his inauguration in 1852, with Reports from the same Departments.

5. Addresses of his Honor, Rodney French, the Mayor, at his inauguration in the years 1853 and 1854, with the Reports from the same Departments, and from the Trustees of the Free Public Library.

6. Addresses of His Honor, George Howland, Jr., the Mayor, at his inauguration in the years 1855 and 1856, and the reports from the same Departments.

7. Copy of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New Bedford.

8. A copy of the Regulations of the New Bedford Library, adopted 6 month 1, 1811.

9. Copy of the New Bedford Directory No. 8, 1856, presented by Charles Taber & Co.

10. Four bills, Continental Money, as follows:—One-third of a dollar, Feb. 17, 1775; one dollar, May 10, 1775; six dollars, May 9, 1776; twenty dollars, Sept. 30, 1778; presented by Benjamin Franklin Adams, Esq., of this city.

11. A bill for "Twenty Shillings," issued by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, May, 1786; presented by Charles Almy, Esq.

12. Coins of the United States of America, viz:—One silver dollar, 1799; one silver dollar, 1847; one half dollar, 1855; one dime, 1856; one half dime, 1855; one three cent piece, 1855; one cent, 1856.

13. The original Order, introduced into the City Council for the establishment of a Free Public Library.

14. Issues of the Daily Mercury, August 16, 1856, containing the list of the Tax Payers of fifty dollars and upwards, in the year 1856. Do. August 28, 1856, containing the list of the Tax Payers of Accushnet village in the town of Dartmouth, 1778. Do. Semi-Weekly, August 17, 1856. Do. Weekly, August 22, 1856.

15. Issue of the Daily Standard, August 28, 1856. Do. Weekly, August 28, 1856.

16. Issue of the Tri-Weekly Express, August 28, 1856.

17. Whalemen's Shipping List and Merchants' Transcript, August 26, 1856.

18. Copy of the Address of His Honor the Mayor at the Laying of the Corner-Stone.

19. Copy of the Address of James B. Congdon, Esq., on the same occasion.

20. Copy of the Poem of Charles Taber Congdon, of Boston, delivered on the same occasion.

21. Copy of the Programme, containing the original Hymn written by the Rev. H. W. Parker, and sung by the children of the Public Schools.

22. A card containing a list of the members of the City Government and of the several Committees.

23. A card containing a list of the Trustees of the Free Public Library and Committees.

24. A card containing a list of the members of the School Committee and sub-Committees.

25. A finger-ring made from a piece of the old Bell formerly on the tower of the meeting-house of the First Congregational Society, afterwards Liberty Hall, which was destroyed by fire on the 9th of November, 1854, presented by William Berry, Esq.

25. A piece of the stone from the wall of Westminster Abbey and of the mortar of the same, presented by Ezra Kelley, Esq.

26. A pebble from the grave of John Wesley, presented by Ezra Kelley, Esq.

AN ACT

TO AUTHORISE CITIES AND TOWNS TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Any city or town of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized to establish and maintain a public library within the same, with or without branches, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, and to provide suitable rooms therefor, under such regulations for the government of said library as may from time to time be prescribed by the City Council of such city, or the inhabitants of such town.

SEC. 2. Any city or town may appropriate for the foundation and commencement of such library, as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made; and may also appropriate annually, for the maintenance and increase of such library, a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made.

SEC. 3. Any town or city may receive in its corporate capacity, and hold and manage, any devise, bequest, or donation, for the establishment, increase, or maintenance of a public library within the same.

[Approved by the Governor, May 24, 1851.]

AN ORDINANCE

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND GOVERNMENT OF A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of New Bedford, as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall annually be chosen by the City Council in convention, by ballot, in the month of April, or as soon after

as may be convenient, three persons, who, together with the Mayor, President of the Common Council, and the Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction for the time being, shall constitute a Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library of the city of New Bedford, who shall hold their office for the current municipal year, and until others are chosen.

SEC. 2. All monies now or hereafter appropriated for said library shall be expended under the direction of said Trustees, who shall have full power to expend the same in the purchase of such books as they may select, and in meeting all the expenditures for the establishment, support and best efficiency of said Institution.

SEC. 3. Said Trustees shall have full power to appoint a Librarian, and all subordinate officers that may be deemed by them expedient,—to fix the salary of the same, to be paid out of the appropriation for the Library, and the same to remove at pleasure.

SEC. 4. They shall also have full power to make any and all needful and suitable regulations concerning said Library and the use thereof, subject to alteration at any time by vote of the City Council.

SEC. 5. Said Trustees shall annually, in the month of March, lay before the City Council a detailed report of their doings and of the condition of the Library.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, August 9, 1852.

Passed to be ordained.

MATTHEW HOWLAND,

President of the Common Council.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, August 16, 1852.

Passed to be ordained.

WILLIAM J. ROTCH, Mayor.

COPY,

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE SOCIAL LIBRARY IN RELATION TO THE TRANSFER OF THE SAME TO THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

Whereas under the authority of the Laws of this Commonwealth, the City Council has made an appropriation for the establishment of a Public Library, and it is understood to be the intention of the City Government to maintain and support said Public Library in a condition creditable to the city and useful to the inhabitants, by making an annual appropriation for its support,—and

Whereas, the Proprietors of the New Bedford Social Library believe that the purposes for which this Library was established will now be best promoted by placing it at the disposal of the City Government, to be made a part of said Public Library, therefore,

Voted, That the Directors of this Library, to wit, Thomas B. White, Thomas A. Greene, and John F. Emerson, together with Oliver Prescott, be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer and convey to the city of New Bedford for the purposes of the Public Library, all the books, pamphlets, periodicals, and other property now belonging to the Proprietors of the Social Library—provided, however, that no such transfer shall be made unless the following stipulations shall make a part thereof, and be duly set forth in the deed of conveyance:

1st. That the sum of six hundred dollars be paid to the Treasurer of the Library;—2d. That if at any time after the transfer, the City Government shall refuse, or neglect, to support and maintain the Public Library, all the books and other property then remaining in the possession of the city, which may have been transferred by virtue of these proceedings, shall revert back to the Proprietors of the Social Library, their successors or assigns, to be disposed of as they may deem proper;—3d. That the non-resident proprietors shall be permitted to use the public Library, with the same privileges as the citizens of New Bedford.

N. B. S. Library Room, July 26, 1852.

A true copy.

Attest: EDWARD FALES, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
In Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1856.

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby authorized and instructed, to obtain a loan on behalf of the city, for a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of building a Free Public Library, said loan to be made on twenty years, the interest and five per cent. of the principal, to be paid annually.

Adopted in concurrence.

Attest: SANFORD S. HORTON, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
In Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1856.

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Property and the Trustees of the Free Public Library, be a Board of Commissioners, to superintend the erection of the building for the Free Public Library, and that they be authorized to proceed immediately to excavate the cellar and prepare the foundation for the building.

Adopted in concurrence.

Attest: SANFORD S. HORTON, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
In Board of Aldermen, May 28, 1856.

Ordered, That the building for the Free Public Library be placed upon the lot owned by the City on William street, equi distant from William street and Mechanics Lane, and about ten feet east from the west line of the lot for its west line, and of the following dimensions, viz: fifty feet in width, and eighty feet in length.

Adopted in concurrence,

Attest: SANFORD S. HORTON, *City Clerk.*

EXTRACT FROM THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES:

"The Trustees have already placed before the public an abstract of the rules they have instituted to regulate the taking of the books and their use at the Library rooms. By a reference to the advertisement of the Trustees it will be seen, that the foundation they have laid for the use of the Library by those for whose benefit it was founded, is of the most liberal and comprehensive character. The regulations for the use of the books and other property, both in and away from the library-room, are in accordance with the all-embracing principle which governed the legislature, when it gave the sanction of law to this form of aiding in the education of the people, and in harmony with that enlightened municipal action which gave to our citizens the benefit of the statute. A library has been opened for the people, a library accessible to all; the benefits of which, to those who have attained to a suitable age, are as free as the highway to the traveller, as the public school to our children and youth.

"With a plan of delivery and use thus free and comprehensive, it must be obvious to all, that the operations of the library can only be sustained by a most rigid observance of the rules which have been made for its government. It cannot exist for any useful purpose, unless there shall be a prompt compliance on the part of all who visit the rooms or become takers of the books, with the rules which have been established for the safety of the property and its profitable employment. The rules must be observed, or disorder, decay and dissolution will soon attend upon this enlightened and praiseworthy effort to open to the people the avenues to a more extensive and genial culture. The property belongs to the city; it must be cared for and preserved—in its use, all have equal rights which will be infringed upon, if any fail promptly to return, within the specified time, the books they may have taken. Thus it will be seen that there is a double responsibility resting upon all who visit the rooms of the city library and become takers of its books. The trustees would earnestly and confidently express the hope, that this responsibility will be deeply felt, and that every one will bear in mind, that the institution cannot be sustained, unless there shall be found a hearty co-operation on the part of the inhabitants, in the enforcement of the regulations which have been instituted for its safe and profitable management."

EXTRACT FROM THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

"The great and leading feature in the conception and management of the Library, has been, by the experience of the year which has passed since its opening, fully established.

"The records of our Librarian sustain in the fullest manner the truth of the idea upon which the action of the legislature and of the city was founded—that a Library could be so managed, as to admit all the people to a participation in its benefits. So few in number are the books missing from our shelves, and so carefully, in general, have they been used while in the hands of the takers, that it is not deemed necessary, in this report, to give in detail, the very few instances in which the regulations of the Library have been violated. The Trustees would again express the great satisfaction with which they lay these statements before the City Council. The people have demonstrated, not only by the great extent to which the books have been used, but also by their heedfulness in the use and punctual return of the volumes taken, that they can be reliably entrusted with the care of the property which the enlightened liberality of the public has set apart for their recreation and improvement.

"Still a renewal of the statements and cautions of the former board upon this important point may not be uncalled for. The declaration that "the rules must be observed, or disorder, decay and dissolution will soon attend upon this enlightened and praiseworthy effort to open to the people the avenues to a more extensive and genial culture," cannot be too often or too forcibly impressed upon the minds of the people. USE CAREFULLY, RETURN PROMPTLY—these are the two fundamental rules upon which the prosperity of the Library must rest. When these rules shall be disregarded, the Library must cease to exist.

"No change has been made in the rules and regulations established by the former board for the government of the Library. These have been laid before you, and printed by your order. They are contained in the appendix to the first report of the Trustees, and to that report the members of the Council who may desire to become acquainted with their details or more familiar with the history of the Library, are respectfully referred.

"Thus have we, by the experience of a period long enough to

confirm every anticipation and dispel every doubt, demonstrated the practicability and the utility of a Free Public Library.

"To repeat the words of the former board—"Our library has become one of the institutions of the city."

"It has become a valuable, and will soon be generally considered as an indispensable auxiliary in the great work of popular education.

"It has become incorporated, both in idea and in fact, into the catalogue of subjects demanding the fostering care and annual support of the municipal government.

"Its claim for such attention and support, are founded upon principles which lie at the foundation of our republican institutions.

"To train and enlighten the public mind is a work to which a liberal portion of the public wealth must be devoted; and as being in harmony with this idea, and as the cap-stone of our beautiful system of public education, the Public Library has claims upon all whose aim is the promotion of the general welfare.

"Such was the *theory* when the work was begun by the State and completed by the City—such is now the *fact*, demonstrated by our experience, and placed beyond the reach of doubt or cavil.

"Upon the minds of the Trustees, the results to which we have arrived, after the operations of the year, have produced the most undoubting conviction that the Free Public Library is an instrumentality from which our community are deriving great and enduring advantages.

"We would give our most unqualified sanction to the principle upon which it is established and sustained.

"We hereby bear testimony to the practicability of the plan of its operation.

"We would, with the earnestness of a strong desire and a most thorough conviction, lay before you the claims of the institution to your continued attention and liberal support.

"Its reputable and profitable support, demands but a small pecuniary outlay; and it is confidently believed that from no portion of our annual appropriations of an equal amount will the people derive more satisfactory and enduring advantages.

"The establishment of a Free Public Library, by the municipal authorities of New Bedford—the pioneer undertaking of the

Commonwealth, has conferred an honorable distinction upon our beloved city, a distinction which it is hoped and believed we shall continue to deserve, by giving it an enlightened and liberal support."

LIST OF THE INDIVIDUALS AND ASSOCIATIONS WHOSE CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE TRUSTEES:

Andover Theological Institution,
American Tract Society,
Agassiz, Louis
Brown, D. C.
Bunker, George M.
Babcock, D. H.
Bache, A. D., United States Coast Survey,
Boyd, Francis
Board of Education, State of New York,
Board of Agriculture, by Charles L. Flint, Esq., Secretary,
Colby, Mrs. H. G. O.
Clifford, John H.
Congdon, James B.
Cary, Henry C.
Commissioners of the Boston Public Library, by Hon. R. C. Winthrop,
Connecticut Horticultural Society,
Commissioner of Patents,
Eliot, Thomas D.
Fields, James T.
Greene, Thomas A.
Howland, George Jr.
Hartshorn, John
Jarvis, Edward
Johnson, Charles
Kirkbride, Thomas S.
Knapp, Shepherd
Lindsay & Blakiston,
Mason, Charles

McKenzie, Daniel
Nye, Asa R.
New York, State of
Page, J. H. W.
Phipps, A. J.
Paine, Martin
Pennsylvania, State of
Russell, Charles
Rodman, William Logan
Smithsonian Institute,
Scudder, Zeno
Trustees of the Boston City Library,
Trustees of the Pennsylvania Hospital,
Taber, Isaac C.
Tillinghast, Joseph S.
Wood, Mrs. Eliza G.
Williams, John E.

EXTRACT FROM THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

Alluding to the books which had been contributed, the report says:—

"Some of the works thus received are rare and valuable, all useful, and all more than welcome. In accordance with our duty and our rules, we have already expressed our thanks to the generous donors for their valuable contributions. We would, however, in this public and general manner, convey to them on behalf of our City, a renewed declaration of our grateful feelings. May this thoughtful regard for the welfare and progress of our highly cherished Institution continue and increase; so that every year the Trustees may be called upon to discharge the pleasing duty of making public a long and continually lengthening list of its friends and benefactors."

BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

George Howland, Jr., Abner J. Phipps, Charles Almy, Simpson Hart, George H. Dunbar, James B. Congdon.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Thomas Wilcox, Lewis Hathaway, John K. Cushing, Gustavus Delano.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1852.

William J. Rotch, Mayor, President of the Board.
Matthew Howland, President of the Common Council.
Henry H. Crapo, Chairman of Standing Committee on Public Instruction.
James B. Congdon, Chosen at Large.
Abner J. Phipps, " "
Simpson Hart, " "
A. J. Phipps, Clerk.

SECOND BOARD, 1853.

Rodney French, Mayor, President of the Board.
Matthew Howland, President of the Common Council.
Isaac C. Taber, Chairman of Standing Committee on Public Instruction.
James B. Congdon, Chosen at Large.
Simpson Hart, " "
Abner J. Phipps, " "

THIRD BOARD, 1854.

RODNEY FRENCH, Mayor, President of the Board.
THOMAS WILCOX, President of the Common Council.
ISAAC C. TABER, Chairman of Standing Committee on Public Instruction.
JAMES B. CONGDON, Chosen at Large.
SIMPSON HART, " "
ABNER J. PHIPPS, " "

FOURTH BOARD, 1855.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., Mayor, President of the Board.
JOHN W. NICKERSON, President of the Common Council.
CRANSTON WILCOX, Chairman of Standing Committee on Public Instruction.
JAMES B. CONGDON, Chosen at Large.
ABNER J. PHIPPS, " "
SIMPSON HART, " "

FIFTH BOARD, 1856.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., Mayor, President of the Board.
ABNER J. PHIPPS, President of the Common Council.
CHARLES ALMY, Chairman of Standing Committee on Public Instruction.
JAMES B. CONGDON, Chosen at Large.
SIMPSON HART, " "
GEORGE H. DUNBAR, " "

NOTES

TO THE ADDRESS OF JAMES B. CONGDON.

NOTE A.

William Rotch was born at Nantucket, in the year 1734. He was the oldest son of Joseph Rotch, who moved to that place from Salisbury, in this State, where he engaged successfully in the whaling business. William Rotch was early in life a prominent man. He was, like his father, engaged in whaling, and during the war of the Revolution, lost sixty thousand dollars, by the capture of his vessels. The peace brought no relief—for England was the only market for sperm oil, and, now a foreign country, had imposed a duty upon the article, which would not allow it to be sent there. Soon after the peace, we find Mr. Rotch in England, closeted with William Pitt, urging, but without success, upon the Great Commoner, the importance of the Fishery. Disappointed there, he crosses the Channel, obtains from England's great rival the aid demanded, and very soon establishes the business firmly at Dunkirk. In 1793, believing war with England inevitable, he left France, and after a short tarry in England, arrived in Boston, Sept. 23d, 1794. The next year he removed from Nantucket to New Bedford. His father had purchased a valuable property in Acushnet, as early as 1765, calling the village Bedford. On his return from France, Mr. Rotch found his son William Rotch, Jr., settled in the new and thriving town of New Bedford, and a house ready for him that his son had erected. That house (now the Mansion House, the property of the Hon. T. D. Eliot,) he occupied until his death, in the year 1828, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. No justice is done to William

Rotch by such a barren outline. But more is not here allowable. That part of his life, embraced between the breaking out of the war of the Revolution and his removal to this town, in 1795, a period of twenty years, was crowded with interesting events. Full of enterprise, but sagacious and prudent as he was active, his business operations were extensive and absorbing. With talents of a high order, and with a heart full of love and good will to all, his native town looked to him for counsel and aid in every emergency. A prominent and consistent member of a religious society whose views were peculiar, and whose testimonies it was hard to maintain either in Revolutionary America or in Revolutionary France, he was fearless and uncompromising in avowing, maintaining and diffusing them. I have seen a narrative of this part of the life of William Rotch, dictated by him in his eightieth year. No one can read it and dispute his claim to an exalted rank as a Merchant, a Philanthropist and a Christian.

NOTE B.

Dr. John Brewer, of Philadelphia. He was the first Principal of the Friends Academy. He was appointed in 1811, and was connected with the institution six years.

Thomas A. Greene, Esq., of this city. Mr. Greene was for some time an assistant teacher, and when first appointed Principal he was associated in the office with Moses Moody.

Hon. J. H. W. Page, formerly and for many years of this city, now a resident of Brighton, doing business in Boston.

A. J. Phipps, Esq., of this city, President of the Common Council, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Library. He was appointed Principal in 1847, and is still connected with the institution, as Principal of the Boys' Department.

That veteran teacher, John F. Emerson, Esq., Principal of the High School, was at one time an assistant teacher at the Friends Academy. He has been a teacher in this city, thirty years, and for twenty-one years he has been at the head of the High School. If ever retiring pensions are justifiable it is in such cases as this. The long, faithful and successful labors of Mr. Emerson as a Pub-

lic School teacher, entitle him to the consideration and gratitude of every citizen. And he does not stand alone. We have many faithful toilers in this field, whom all men *should*, and all thoughtful men *do*, delight to honor.

NOTE C.

George Howland was born in Fairhaven, then a part of the town of Dartmouth, July 12th, 1781. The place of his birth was then known as a part of Acushnet, which included the territory that was, after the division of the town of Dartmouth, incorporated as the town of New Bedford, afterwards divided into New Bedford and Fairhaven.

His parents subsequently resided in New Bedford.

He was early placed in the counting-room of William Rotch, Jr., where his remarkable aptitude for mercantile pursuits soon developed itself, and led to many profitable business operations before he became of age. His career as a merchant was protracted and successful. He was the first President of the Bedford Commercial Bank, which office he held until his death, a period of thirty-six years. He was for many years a trustee of the Friends Academy. He died May 21, 1852, leaving behind him a large estate and an unblemished reputation.

The following are the provisions of his will respecting the School for Young Females :—

"FOURTH; I give to my sons *George Howland, Jr.*, *Augustus Howland*, *Matthew Howland*, *Charles W. Howland*, and *Robert B. Howland*, and my sons-in-law *William H. Chase* and *Samuel B. Parsons*, and the survivors of them, and their associates and successors forever, the sum of *Fifty Thousand dollars*, in SPECIAL TRUST, that they shall invest the same from time to time, with their best skill and judgment, and apply so much of the accumulated income thereof as they may think expedient, to the procuring of suitable grounds, buildings, apparatus &c., for a School for *Young Females*, and apply the income of the balance of said fund, to maintain such school, it being my desire that said school should be established as soon as it conveniently can be, and I hereby authorize my said Trustees, until said school shall be established, to apply the income of said fund after erecting said buildings, and

procuring suitable grounds, apparatus &c., for such school, for the benefit of any other school or schools, or add the same to the capital fund at their discretion.

My present views would be in favor of establishing said School somewhere in the County of Cayuga, in the State of New York, but I leave the location entirely to my Trustees aforesaid. I authorize and empower my said Trustees to name their own successors in office as vacancies may occur, and so on from time to time, and also to increase the number of Trustees to any number not exceeding twelve, *provided always*, that for the sake of harmony, all Trustees shall be members of the Society of Friends, and being disowned shall disqualify a person for holding said office, and vacate the office if he is a Trustee. If the said Trustees shall think it expedient it would be my wish that they should get an act of incorporation for said school. It is not my wish that said school should be exclusively for children of Friends, but that it should be open to all, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Trustees. I do not enjoin it, but I recommend to my children upon the decease of my beloved wife, *Susan Howland*, to add to the fund for the said school, the further sum of *Fifty Thousand dollars* from the Capital sum of *One Hundred Thousand dollars* appropriated by the second clause of this Will. And I authorize my Executors and Trustees in said second clause named, to appropriate the said further sum to that purpose if they shall think it expedient. I do not undertake to enter into details, or to prescribe minute rules for said school, but trust to the sound discretion of my said Trustees and their successors. I wish particularly to impress upon the minds of my children, and of the community, the sense which I entertain of the vast importance of thorough moral, intellectual and religious training of Young Females, and my strong desire, that this fund may be applied in the best manner to that great object."

NOTE D.

George Howland bestowed upon the Friends School at Haverford, Pennsylvania, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. His son, the present Mayor of New Bedford, is a trustee of that institution.

The sum of five thousand dollars was bestowed by him upon a school in North Carolina.

NOTE E.

William Rotch, Jun., was born at Nantucket. About the time that his father went abroad, he removed to New Bedford, and for many years was prominent among us as an enlightened and successful merchant, and a useful and honored citizen; his ear and heart ever open to the call of the needy, and his ample means always ready for their relief; holding a high and honorable position in the religious society to which he belonged, and reflecting honor upon his profession and his station, by an humble, consistent, christian deportment in all the relations and circumstances of life.

His first residence was on Water street, at the corner of William. The spacious house he then occupied, removed back to First street, is now, by the bounty of his daughter, a Home for the Sailor. The elegant mansion on County street, occupied by him at the time of his death, is now the residence of Edward C. Jones, Esq.

He died April 17th, 1850, aged 90 years.

NOTE F.

Samuel Rodman was a man who combined in his character many rare excellencies. As a merchant he was prudent, methodical, diligent and enlightened. To do business, and to do it properly and uprightly, was with him, a work which called for the exercise of high intellectual powers, constant attention and an exalted christian aim. He looked upon the calling of a merchant as one, at the same time honorable and responsible, alike as a whole and in its details. To a late period of his life he was his own book-keeper, perfect in method and execution. It is said that he never gave a note except to the Insurance Company. In form he was tall and erect, in manners refined and courteous, in his dress a model of gentility and neatness. He was owner of the ship Maria, of this port, now about 80 years old, and for thirty years she had no name but his on her register. He was one of the original board of trustees of the Friends Academy, and contributed two thousand dollars towards its endowment.

He was born in Newport, R. I., November 11, 1753, and died in this city, December 24, 1835.

NOTE G.

Elizabeth Rodman, the daughter of William Rotch, the sister of William Rotch, Jr., and wife of Samuel Rodman, was born at Nantucket, Dec. 9, 1757, and died in this city, August 2, 1856. Until a short period before she died, her mental faculties remained unimpaired. All who knew her will readily agree to the applicability of the quotation, in which I have substituted the name of this excellent woman for that of the celebrated Berkley, Bishop of London.

NOTE H.

Charity Rodman Rotch, was the sister of Samuel Rodman, and was born at Newport, R. I., Oct. 31, 1766. She married Thomas Rotch, son of William Rotch.

Her nephew, Samuel Rodman, Jr., Esq., of this city, thus speaks of her:

"Charity Rotch was my father's youngest sister. She was rightly named. She had a most benevolent heart. Among my earliest recollections of her, probably in 1800, she had a weekly levee of Freetown mendicants at my uncle's house, corner of Water and William streets, giving them her sympathy and such aid as she could, and acting as the almoner of others whom she could interest in behalf of the poor and afflicted. She died August 6, 1824, at Kendal, Ohio."

NOTE I.

The Four Corners was the village head-quarters for many years.

A painting, accurate and beautiful, of this part of Bedford village, has been executed by our fellow-citizen, William Allen Wall.

The building alluded to is Nos. 12 and 14 Water street, now occupied by our fellow-citizen, Josiah B. King.

It was for many years occupied by William Sawyer Wall, who, while he carried on the business of a smith, kept a small stock of hardware.

Various mechanical occupations have been followed in the upper

part of the building; and the writer of this has in his eye two residents of Sixth street, both occupying beautiful and costly residences, who, as well as our friend Allen, worked as mechanics' apprentices in that building.

It has lately been finely fittted up, and looks as if it was *good* for another half century. It was owned by the Rotch family, but is now the property of William C. Taber.

NOTE J.

This building is now No. 26 Union street, and is occupied by Messrs. Shaw & Bro. The lower part was for many years a dry goods store.

The office of the New Bedford Mercury was formerly in this building, and the Old Colony Gazette, a democratic paper that had a short existence among us, was printed there.

NOTE K.

Abraham Shearman, Jr., was born April 4th, 1777, in that part of the town of Dartmouth then called Acushnet, now Fairhaven.

After serving an apprenticeship to the printing business, he commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, called the "Columbian Courier." The first number was issued Dec. 8, 1798, and the last March 1, 1805. This was the second paper published in New Bedford; it having been preceded by the "Medley," published by his master, John Spooner. The issue of the latter ceased soon after the Courier was commenced. There are several volumes in our Public Library printed by Mr. Shearman. He became a member of the Society of Friends about the time that he discontinued his paper. For thirty years he was engaged in business as a bookseller. His store was what is now No. 45 Union street, owned by William C. Taber, and still devoted to the same business by his successors, Messrs. Charles Taber & Co. He died Dec. 26th, 1847, establishing by his Will, two funds, the income of one to be devoted to charitable, the other to educational purposes. His "Lines to Lord Byron" may be found in an early number of the "Christian Disciple."

NOTE L.

John Pickens was the first town-clerk of New Bedford, and held the office from the year 1787 to 1792.

He was cashier of the Bedford Bank, the first banking institution established among us, whose charter expired, it is believed, in the year 1811 or 1812. Thomas Hazard, Jr., was President.

He was again elected town-clerk in 1815, and held the office five years. He was, for many years, the only land-surveyor in the village.

NOTE M.

William Sawyer Wall was born at Rock, near Bewdley, in England, April 5th, 1767.

He was a young man when he came to this country, and always highly respected and beloved.

He was a friend and correspondent of the celebrated William Allen, of London, for whom he named his oldest son, our fellow-citizen, William A. Wall, the artist. He died 13th Nov. 1815.

NOTE N.

The Dialectic Society was formed about the year 1811. It was a new organization, with a change of name, of the "Tirocinium Society."

The objects of the association were intellectual culture, and social intercourse.

The exercises were mostly debates upon questions previously agreed upon. Several formal addresses were delivered before the Society, and many papers of great ability were written by the members and read at its meetings.

Only one of these addresses was printed. It was delivered Sept. 1st, 1817, by John Mason Williams, then a resident of New Bedford. A copy is now before me. It is an address of singular ability and beauty. William Sawyer Wall, Abraham Shearman,

Jr., John Howland, Jr., Jeremiah Winslow, Samuel Rodman, Jr., Thomas Rotch, John Summers Russell, James Arnold, Thomas A. Greene, Lemuel Williams, Jr., John Mason Williams, and William Baker, are remembered as among the early members. The three first were, it is believed, Presidents in the order they are named.

A more satisfactory sketch of this Society could have been given, had not the records been lost. It is about thirty-five years since the last meeting was held, and it is not now known where the papers and records are. There was a valuable seal belonging to the Society. Should this paragraph meet the eye of any one who can give any information respecting these articles, it is to be hoped that he will make it public.

NOTE O.

Elisha Thornton was born in Smithfield, April 30th, 1747, and died in New Bedford, Dec. 31st, 1816. He lived in this town about nine years. He was not only a sound, but a most attractive preacher. In the published testimony of the Smithfield Monthly Meeting it is said of him, that "he was a man of quick apprehension and capacious mind, of an edifying and instructive conversation, deeply concerned for the welfare of the whole human family; he labored faithfully in tenderness and love for an advancement in the way of holiness, with a mind clothed with universal charity and benevolence. Rarely has a man been so generally beloved and respected among us."

The term "chant-like" will be well understood by all who ever heard Friend Thornton preach.

NOTE P.

James Davis was born in Rochester, May 22nd, 1744, and died in this town, February 25th, 1825.

Extract from the appendix to an address by J. B. Congdon, at the consecration of the Oak Grove Cemetery, Oct. 6th, 1843:

"It has been stated that no ordained minister of the gospel has died in this town. Within this enclosure (the Friends Burying Ground) lies the dust of one, who, although a minister without the "laying on of hands," was one of the most faithful who ever declared the glad tidings of the gospel to his fellow-man. There are many among us who can never forget the venerable form of James Davis. And still less likely are any of those who heard him preach, to forget those earnest, solemn, affectionate appeals, which so often caused the tear of contrition to flow, and the desire for a state of purity and peace to rise into dominion in the soul."

1857—CITY DOCUMENT—No. 1.

ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE H. DUNBAR,

MAYOR OF NEW-BEDFORD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

APRIL 6, 1857.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

New-Bedford:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1857.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
AND OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

Another municipal year has closed. The terms of office of those who have had the administration of the affairs of the city in their hands has expired, and we have met in conformity with the provisions of the City Charter to organize the government for the ensuing term.

In taking our respective oaths of office we have assumed the responsibility, and have pledged ourselves to the faithful discharge of our duties. The wise and judicious government of any community, however small, is not an easy or trivial matter. The offices which we hold to-day by the suffrage of our fellow-citizens, are not merely honorary positions designed to enlarge our self-consequence or amuse our conceits. Serious and earnest is the work with which we have been entrusted, and in order that we may enter upon it intelligently, and with some sense of our accountability, I ask your attention to a few remarks upon the general nature of the business before us, and upon some of the particular subjects which will demand our consideration.

The present condition of our city reflects great credit upon previous administrations. Our history is one of almost unparalleled prosperity. Imagination, too, pictures a bright and glorious future, beckoning us on to still greater happiness and prosperity; but between the dead past and the ideal future, there is the living present, full of toil and care, and anxiety to us, that we may add shining pages to the one, and hasten the approach of the other. We shall accomplish much if we equal our predecessors, but lest we fall below the mark, let our aim be to excel them.

Those who have placed us here expect, and have the right to demand that we not only preserve what has already been accomplished, but that we make every advancement to secure the best government possible. While we thus recognize our responsibility, let us be careful to distinguish between it, and that trimming to the popular breeze, which proceeds only from a thirst for popularity. An independent, high toned conservatism alone can give dignity to the government, or advance the great ends for which all government is established.

He greatly mistakes I apprehend, who supposes that the objects of government are fully attained by the providing of Schools and Libraries, the opening of streets, and the economical appropriation of money for these purposes, indispensable indeed as such things are. The great end is government itself—the securing and maintaining of order, amidst elements of disorder, the preserving of peace and harmony where otherwise would exist turmoil and confusion.

The government of a city differs not in essential respects from other and higher forms of it. It is nearer to the people and more identified with their

interests. They feel more its restraints and experience more directly its advantages. Consequently the acts of Municipal officers are more frequently the subject of remarks, sometimes judicious, but often severe and unjust. To intelligent criticism we certainly should not object—neither if we stand fast in our integrity have we any occasion to fear it. And thus while we cannot but regret ill advised attacks, they should neither influence nor disturb us.

In the administration of public affairs, general experience has shown that all men feel more or less, the restraints of government and manifest a desire to be rid of its burdens. Though good citizens and willing to make sacrifices for the public welfare, and although having entrusted all public matters into the hands of officers of their own electing, yet they stand at times in a sort of antagonistic relation and put themselves into an attitude of defence. It is our duty beyond all question to make the necessary restraints and burdens of the government, as few, as light, and as equal as possible, but at best we can only approximate to such a result, more or less nearly according to the degree of judgment and care we exercise.

Government on the other hand guarantees protection to life, to liberty, and the enjoyment of property, and in general makes good its guarantee—yet there are and always will be cases quite beyond its reach. Government too redresses wrongs; yet all wrongs cannot be redressed, nor can we so regulate public affairs as never to prejudice individual comfort and happiness. Unfortunately the general welfare is not always consistent with the welfare of each individual. It is by reason of misunderstanding these things that complaints are often made, when no cause for complaint exists.

The duties of all the branches of the City government are onerous, but especially so is it with the Executive, and our citizens do not, I think, discriminate with sufficient clearness between the several departments, and the powers and duties belonging to each. I do not wish to shrink from any responsibility properly belonging to me, but many seem to entertain the idea that the Mayor, though not the whole city government, yet by some municipal imputation, which I do not understand nor acknowledge, is responsible for the short comings and misdoings of all.

I have great confidence, gentlemen, in you all, yet you will allow me to protest against being held accountable for all you may at any time see fit to do, as on the other hand I should be very sorry to have you answerable for all the vagaries of the Executive.

I cannot refrain in this connection, from a grateful acknowledgment to my fellow-citizens, for the honor which they have conferred upon me, and confess to them a feeling of want of confidence in my entire ability to discharge duties so various and so new to me. I can only promise to bring to the conduct of the affairs now entrusted to me, a single purpose to do according to my best knowledge and judgment. I have, in so far as I know myself, no other end than the best interests of the city, and in prosecuting them I shall endeavor to act independently and conscientiously, leaving consequences to time, and my conduct to the generosity and to the intelligent criticism of my constituents.

To you, gentlemen, belongs more particularly the legislative business of the government. Many of you are already familiar with its details, and I have the fullest assurance that your acts will be wisely consid-

ered, and your administration beneficial to the various interests of the city. Since many public acts result for the immediate advantage of some of our citizens, and to the injury of others, it is but to be expected that claims may be urged and remonstrances presented with a zeal and earnestness difficult many times to resist. Yet while we recognize the rights of all, we should act independently and for the good of the whole, knowing no local or party differences. Great diversity of opinion must necessarily exist among men; indeed it is not possible for any two always to agree. The stand points of observation, the private interests and prejudices of each being different, they cannot take the same view. For ordinary and trifling differences, a spirit of conciliation, and a courteous, frank and generous intercourse is generally sufficient. If unfortunately, there should arise a variance as the result of reasoning or judgment, I trust improper motives will not be attributed, nor want of confidence in and respect for the integrity of each other manifested. I anticipate, however, no difficulty from honest differences of opinion, since we can have but one feeling and one motive, as we have also the same responsibility.

It is not possible that I should be able to communicate to you fully in relation to all the various interests of the city, which will, during the year, demand your attention. I shall confine myself, therefore, to such suggestions, as the subjects you will more immediately have to consider, seem to me now to demand leaving other matters for future communications. A larger experience will give me more comprehensive views, and greater familiarity with the business of the city will render it easier for me to make intelligent suggestions.

I do not deem it to be my duty to mark out for myself any particular course of conduct, nor to confine myself within set limits. Emergencies may arise impossible to conjecture at this time, and I may entertain quite different views when I have a larger and better knowledge. I feel it wiser, therefore, to assure you that in the line of my duties I shall endeavor at all times, to consult the present and future welfare of the city.

The year now just closing has been one of general prosperity. The pestilence that walketh in darkness has not been permitted to visit us. No general conflagration has consumed our dwellings, and peace, plenty and happiness, have been within our borders. Our ships, upon which we mainly depend, have returned to us well freighted, and wealth has been added to what was rich before. The institutions of Religion and Education have been well supported, and have done what they could for the moral and intellectual advancement of our citizens. A general respect for law and good order has prevailed.

In proceeding to the statements of particular subjects, it is proper to give precedence to our Fiscal affairs. The government of a city, with interests so various, naturally involves a large expenditure. It is not possible to have good schools, a valuable library, well graded and provided streets, an efficient fire department, proper provision for the poor, and a well regulated police, without expense. Our position among our sister cities of the Commonwealth, creditable as it has been in the past, demands that we be not behind in any of these respects. There is no difference in the principle which regulates private affairs, and which should govern public financial con-

cerns. True economy can consist with liberal provision for all these matters, and differs as much from a miserly withholding as from lavish expenditure. That branch of the city government to which belongs more especially the power to regulate the public expense, and provide the necessary revenue, cannot therefore be too circumspect. It should equally avoid parsimony and extravagance.

I cannot refrain in this connection from some remarks upon the city debt. It is in the nature of a debt to be both burdensome and to augment itself. It is not just to hand down to future administrations causes of difficulty and embarrassment; and though many expensive improvements are permanent in their character, and the benefits resulting from them of equal advantage to future periods, yet we should remember that as we increase in size and wealth, so even in a greater proportion, do our actual and necessary expenses increase.

The following statement of the City Finances, prepared at the Treasurer's office, represents our condition this day:

The amount which the Treasurer charges himself with, the year ending March 1st, 1857.	$438,684.51
Of this sum, he credits himself with allowances for prompt payment of Taxes, for Taxes remitted, and for balance of uncollected Taxes for 1856, amounting in the aggregate to	14,232.32
Amount of State and County Tax,	32,340.72
Payment on warrants drawn by the Mayor during the year,	385,628.65
Balance in the Treasury March 1, 1857,	6,482.82
	$438,684.51

Of the foregoing amount of $385,628.65, paid out upon the warrants of the Mayor, the sum of $106,616.57, appropriated to the repayment of temporary loans and interest thereon, and the further sum of

$66,347.15, may be regarded as extraordinary expenses, leaving the sum of $212,664.93 as the ordinary expenditure of the year.

The City Debt at the beginning of the fiscal year, March 1st, 1856, was		185,199.94
Added since by Permanent Loans,	72,000.00	
" " " Temporary "	25,000.00	
		97,000.00
		$282,199.94
Paid principal on Permanent Loans,	11,803.52	
" " " Temporary "	15,000.00	
		26,803 52
Amount of City Debt March 1st, 1857,		$255,396 42
Amount of Loans authorized but not negotiated,		11,500.00

There is no subject to which I call your attention with more pleasure than that of our Public Schools. It is impossible for us to over estimate the advantages of a thorough system of public instruction. All other interests are affected by it, and to a greater or less extent depend upon it. You will be called upon to make large appropriations for this object, and it is in itself so noble and of such infinite consequences to all classes of the community, that the burden, however large, will be cheerfully borne.

Our school houses have recently been built upon a liberal plan, and those to whom the matter has been entrusted have combined beauty and durability in their structure, at the same time securing the health and convenience of both teacher and pupils.

We should remember that about one-half of the waking hours of the scholars are spent in the places we provide, and the health and comfort of both teachers and pupils are greatly dependent upon our action in this respect. I doubt also, whether in the matter of good scholarship, something is not often

gained by the pleasant and agreeable surroundings of the seat at school. The application of the money appropriated by you, belongs to the School Committee, and I have no doubt of its wise and judicious disbursement by them.

An amendment to the City Charter recently passed by the Legislature and ratified by our citizens, will, in my judgment, prove advantageous to this department. It provides that the members of the Committee hold office for three years, a part of them only retiring annually. Before the adoption of this amendment, the School Committee could hardly do more than make themselves acquainted with the workings of our school system, and then give place to a new Board. The Board of one year was thus continually undoing what had been done the year before, and this branch of the public service was thereby greatly prejudiced. The expenditures of the department for the year have been $42,749.45. I take pleasure in referring you to the report of the Committee for all information you may require relative thereto. It will be seen that the progress of improvement has been unabated while defects appear which remain yet to be remedied.

Prominent among the institutions of our city I consider the Free Public Library. Our citizens continue to regard it with great favor, and they will look to the action of this and future administrations respecting it with much interest. No want was felt to be greater, and no act was ever more beneficial than that which made what was hardly more than a pile of useless lumber, into the foundation at least, of a large and valuable Library, open at all times to the public. The experiment of Free Public Libraries has been tried, and so completely successful and satisfactory has

been the result, that neither argument nor persuasion are now necessary to convince us of their importance. My own connection with our Library as one of its Trustees, has satisfied me not only of its great utility, but of the high estimation in which it is held by our citizens. The new building on William street is now fast approaching completion. A beautiful structure, its appearance is gratifying to the taste, while its adaptation to the purposes designed cannot fail to call forth admiration. Its size will afford ample accommodation for many years for the additional books which will be placed there, and the material used in its construction will ensure their safety. The plan and the workmanlike manner in which it has been carried out, reflect great credit upon both Architect and Builder. I bespeak for it with great confidence, such appropriations for the completion of the building, for the improvement of the lot on which it stands, and for all suitable and proper furnishings, and adornings, together with what is required for the Library itself, as may be needed to make it one of the most attractive, as it is one of the most useful institutions of the city. The following statistics have been kindly furnished me by the Librarian:

Whole number of Books taken from March 4th, 1856, to March 4th, 1857,		23,160
Whole number of Cards issued,		4,662
Cards issued during the year,		725
Number of Volumes added by purchase,	549	
" " " donated,	69	
		618
Books now out,		1,200
Whole number of Volumes,		10,000

For further particulars in regard to the condition, wants and prospects of the Library, I refer you to the annual report of the Trustees.

Our Streets and Roads will continue to demand the attention of all branches of the City Government, and large appropriations will be needed. Although it is desirable that the expenditure in every department should be as small as is consistent with judicious economy and the interests of the city, yet streets well improved add so much, not only to the beauty of the city, but to the comfort and convenience of the citizens, that the expense actually necessary will be cheerfully borne. The changing of the grade of streets after their acceptance has been the occasion of much trouble and expense, and damages are often paid, which, under our present law, seem to me to be wholly unnecessary. I would advise, therefore, as a remedy for this evil, the acceptance on the part of our City Council, of an Act passed by the Legislature in 1853. The act provides "that the Mayor and Aldermen of any city by which this Act shall be accepted, are hereby authorized to fix and establish the grade of any way or street before the same is actually graded, and to cause a plan of such grade to be deposited in the City Clerk's office, and all those persons who improve the lots abutting on any such street or way, after the grade shall be so established and recorded, shall in their improvements, either by building or otherwise, conform to such grade and shall be entitled to no damages for the making of such street according to such grade, provided such street be actually made within two years after such grade is established. The establishing and recording of such grade shall not be considered an acceptance of said street. Any city shall have power of accepting this Act by a vote of the City Council." As the city extends its limits over new territory, so increases the demand for new streets.

A very important item in the expenses of the city, as well as a large proportion of the city debt for a few years past, has been occasioned by the laying out of new streets. While every facility should be afforded for the easy and convenient transaction of business, it behooves us to guard, even in this respect, against extravagant outlays exceeding the means of the city and out of all proportion to its wants. I cannot refrain here from some allusion to a subject which has occasioned much discussion among our citizens, and no little embarrassment to the government. It has also involved the city in a suit at law. I refer to the proposed extension of Ray street. In the month of July last the City Government laid out a street from Union street to William street, in the line of Ray street as at present located. This was but the initiatory step to the opening of the street through to its present southerly limit. An estimate of the damages which would be sustained by the owners of property taken, was made by the Board of Aldermen, and believed by them to be sufficient to compensate them liberally for their loss. The result however, was, that a majority of the land owners upon the proposed street were dissatisfied with the award, and suits were brought against the city. These suits, tried before a Sheriff's Jury, resulted in greatly increased, and as many think excessive damages. The verdicts have never been paid by the city, and measures were taken to discontinue the street. In our present state of indebtedness, I respectfully submit whether we ought to undertake any great project, though it be an improvement much needed, without knowing something near what it will cost. The citizens of Boston are urging upon the Legislature the passage of an Act authorizing

the assessments of Estates for a portion of the benefit which they may derive from street improvement. Until some such Act can be obtained as "shall afford some relief to the city without being burdensome to the Estate holders," I doubt the expediency of undertaking any more than the wants of the city imperatively require, unless the abuttors evince a readiness to co-operate in their accomplishment. The amount expended upon our streets and highways for the past year is $43,620.91.

The Fire Department, upon which the security of our property, and the public safety so much depend, has been under good management, and is in its usual efficient condition. It abundantly deserves the high reputation it has heretofore sustained. During the year the department has been called out fifty-three times, twenty-eight of which were false alarms. The loss of property is estimated at only forty-seven hundred and twenty-five dollars. It is remarkable in a city so full of combustible material and so much exposed, that so small an amount of property has been destroyed by fire. Too much credit cannot be given to those who stand ready at all times to protect and save from destruction property in which in general they have but little personal interest. The government in return cannot do less than give them all the support they need. This department is supported at great cost and is entrusted with the care of valuable and expensive apparatus. The liberality of our citizens will continue to be cheerfully extended to it, and I trust none who belong to it will be regardless of their own reputation, or wantonly put in jeopardy the property entrusted in their hands. The report of the Board of Engineers, to which I refer you for further informa-

tion, shows the expenses of the department for the year to have been $14,877.12.

The Poor we are told, we shall have always with us, and for this unfortunate class it will ever be our duty to provide. Everything within our power should be done to prevent pauperism, but from whatever cause it may proceed, we must give relief when we find it. The administration of this department if faithfully and impartially performed, is one of the most difficult connected with the City government. To deal justly by the thrifty citizen and tax-payer, while dispensing liberally to the needy, to discriminate between the different grades of destitution, and to guard against unfairness and imposture, are not trivial duties. It is no charity to support the incorrigibly idle or the improvidently vicious, for such a course strengthens the inclination to slothfulness and vice, and discourages the efforts of honest labor for self-support. There are few places where more is done for the poor than in this city. Our Alms House is of itself a model of neatness and comfort. It is under good management and answers the ends desired in all essential respects. Our public charities are aided by two separate organizations for the relief of the destitute, supported by the several churches and by private contributions. Besides these, are the Ministers at Large, who not only do much to better the physical condition of the poor, but remove in so far as they are able, the causes from which want and poverty arise. I have mentioned this, not as a matter strictly connected with our Municipal charities, but from a desire to acknowledge, in this public manner, my appreciation of the private efforts which are so generously put forth for the alleviation of the suffering and distressed in our community.

The report of the Overseers of the Poor shows the expenditure of the year to have been $14,291.71. The statistics of the dispensation of the city charities are so clearly and succinctly stated in this report, that it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer you to it. While upon this subject, I wish to offer a few remarks upon the Alms House School and the subject of Truancy. I beg leave to call your attention to the manner in which the subject is treated in the School report of 1855–6. It is obvious that a case is here presented which is not met by the provisions of the statute nor by any action of the city hitherto. I would suggest, therefore, for your consideration, whether the plan proposed by the Committee in the report referred to of "Constituting the Committee on Truants, wholly or in part of discreet members of the Police force," has not sufficient reason in it to make it wise to adopt it at least as an experiment. For the disposition of these "Truants" it is evident some more suitable place than the Alms-House should be provided. As the expense attending the establishment of a Farm School would be very great, it has been suggested that the old Alms-House building, situated on the City Farm, might at no very considerable expense, be converted into a suitable place for the confinement and instruction of this class of children. Whether or not this is feasible, remains to be determined, and I allude to it in this connection, mainly for the purpose of directing your attention to it, leaving it for you to consider and take such action as you may deem advisable.

I come now to speak of that department of the government which is clothed with authority to execute its laws. I feel my own responsibility, and my own

inability to discharge no part of the duty now imposed upon me, more than that which belongs to the Mayor, as the Executive officer of the city. As I understand it, however, I shall endeavor to discharge it. It matters not what may be my individual opinion, neither is it within my province to question the wisdom and justice of the laws. It is enough for me to know what the laws are, to respect them myself, and to endeavor to enforce obedience to them. In doing therefore what I deem to be my duty, I trust I shall have the aid, not only of the co-ordinate branches of the government, but of all good citizens. Many evils exist in every community, against which the law making power has found itself unable to provide. Many crimes are committed which every honest citizen would gladly have prevented, but human law is not subtle enough to accomplish it. While I do not propose in the least degree to relax effort, from an idea that such effort may prove unsuccessful, yet I shall strive to avoid the opposite error of weakening our power by attempting what is clearly impracticable, thereby bringing the government into disrepute, and as a consequence rendering it less efficient.

Not long since certain amendments to the City Charter were passed by the Legislature and ratified by our citizens, one of which I have already noticed in connection with the subject to which it belongs. The most important of the other provides that the election of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, with such other officers as were heretofore elected on the first Monday in March, shall hereafter be elected on the first Monday in December. The effect is to change the beginning of the Municipal year to the beginning of the Calendar year. This change gives to the new

City Government an opportunity to lay out their work for the year by the time that it is practicable to begin operations, and ensures its completion before the inclement season renders out of door work impossible. Another amendment provides that the Board of permanent Assessors shall hold their office for the term of three years, one Assessor retiring annually. This amendment is similar, and will produce like advantages to the change in the term of office of School Committee already noticed. The amendments also provide that the Mayor and Aldermen hold over till others are elected and qualified in their stead. Circumstances might occur to render this an important provision.

In this review, gentlemen, partial though it has been, I have trespassed long upon your patience. The subjects to which I have called your attention are all important. They deserve and will engage your attention, not so much from any remarks of mine as for their own intrinsic merits.

Coming as you do from every section of the city, and bringing with you a personal knowledge of the interests and wishes of your constituents, you possess every facility for a faithful discharge of the important trusts committed to your hands. I shall be happy to lend you my hearty co-operation in all matters for the public good. I ask your generous indulgence for errors unintentionally committed, and should by no means desire the position into which I am so unexpectedly placed, did I not feel that under all circumstances, you would concede to me, what I so willingly grant to you, sincerity of purpose, and a desire to maintain the peace, honor, and happiness of the city, so prosperous, so favored, and so well governed hitherto.

In conclusion, I invoke to our councils the spirit of harmony and mutual esteem, trusting that the same kind Providence which has watched over us hitherto, will vouchsafe its blessings to us this year, and for years yet to come, and grant to us all necessary wisdom, that we may conduct the affairs in our hands for the general welfare, and for the prosperity, honor, and dignity of the city.

1857—CITY DOCUMENT—No. 2.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

1857.

MAYOR,

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

ALDERMEN,

WARD 1.—SHERMAN WHITE.
" 2.—HIRAM VAN CAMPEN.
" 3.—THOMAS WILCOX.
" 4.—JOHN A. P. ALLEN.
" 5.—ELISHA THORNTON, JR.
" 6.—HENRY T. WOOD.

COMMON COUNCIL,

President—WARREN LADD.

WARD ONE.

Caleb Hammond, George W. Howland,
Warren Ladd, Sabin P. Chamberlain.

WARD TWO.

O. H. P. Brown, Henry Pierce,
John K. Cushing, Otis Manchester.

WARD THREE.

Ambrose Vincent, Andrew G. Pierce,
Arvin Smith, John B. Hyde.

WARD FOUR.

John H. Chapman, Caleb L. Ellis,
Edmund Anthony, Nathan E. Hammett.

WARD FIVE.

Isaac D. Hall, Edward Howland,
George R. Taber, Lawrence Grinnell.

WARD SIX.

Amasa T. Thompson, William H. Macy,
Zenas Wood, Henry T. Leonard.

CITY CLERK,
SANFORD S. HORTON.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
ISAAC M. RICHARDSON.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
CHARLES F. WILCOX.

ASSESSORS AT LARGE.

EZRA K. DELANO, JOSEPH W. CORNELL,
AUGUSTUS P. HAMBLIN.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

WARD 1.—BARNABAS COLLINS,
" 2.—EBENEZER L. FOSTER,
" 3.—DAVID B. WILCOX,
" 4.—JOSEPH BROWNELL,
" 5.—DANIEL DAVIS,
" 6.—ROBERT A. SHERMAN.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, (Mayor,) Chairman, *ex-officio*.
WARD 1.—SILAS STETSON,
" 2.—GEORGE PERRY,
" 3.—JOHN N. BARROWS,
" 4.—WILLIAM A. GORDON,
" 5.—SAMUEL WATSON,
" 6.—ALANSON WILLISTON.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WARD 1.—ALANSON BORDEN,
" JAMES M. LAWTON,
" CHARLES R. TUCKER.

WARD 2.—HORATIO A. KEMPTON,
" ZOETH S. DURFEE,
" EDWIN L. BARNEY.

WARD 3.—JAMES TAYLOR,
" TIMOTHY STOWE,
" SHIPLEY W. BUMPUS.

WARD 4.—WHEELOCK CRAIG,
" THOMAS M. STETSON,
" DAVID WILDER.

WARD 5.—THOMAS R. RODMAN,
" WILLIAM HOWE,
" ASA C. PIERCE.

WARD 6.—WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
" ALBERT G. STANTON,
" CHARLES C. SAYER.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, Mayor.
WARREN LADD, President of the Common Council.
HENRY T. WOOD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction.
JAMES B. CONGDON,
SIMPSON HART,
CHARLES ALMY,

CITY MESSENGER.

LLOYD H. BROOKS.

Standing Committees of the Board of Aldermen.

On Police—The Mayor and Aldermen Wilcox and White.

On Licences—Aldermen Thornton, Van Campen and Allen.

On Enrollments—Aldermen Van Campen, White and Thornton.

On Laying Out and Widening Streets—Aldermen Allen, Wilcox and Wood.

Joint Standing Committees.

On Finance—The Mayor, the President of the Common Council, Brown, Pierce of Ward Three, Hammett, Howland of Ward Five, and Macy.

On Public Property—Aldermen Wilcox and Thornton, and Messrs. Hammond, Cushing and Taber.

On Public Instruction—Aldermen Wood and Van Campen, and Messrs. Anthony, Ellis and Wood.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains and Common Sewers—The Mayor, and Alderman Allen, and Messrs. Hammett, Howland of Ward One, and Cushing.

On Accounts—Aldermen Wood and Wilcox, Messrs. Hall, Leonard and Brown.

On Alms House and the Poor—Aldermen White and Van Campen, and Messrs. Ellis, Smith and Vincent.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Thornton and White, and Messrs. Thompson, Manchester and Chapman.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Wilcox and Allen, and Messrs. Peirce of Ward Two, Howland of Ward One, and Hyde.

On Lighting Streets—Aldermen Allen and Wood, and Messrs. Grinnell, Chamberlain and Howland of Ward Five.

On Printing—Alderman Van Campen and Messrs. Grinnell and Taber.

Standing Committees of the Common Council.

On Elections and Returns—Messrs. Vincent, Smith and Wood.

On Bills in Second Reading—Pierce of Ward Two, Brown and Macy.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Messrs Leonard, Hall and Hammond.

1857—CITY DOCUMENT—No. 3.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THE Committee on Finance in pursuance of an Ordinance requiring them to lay before the City Council a statement of the financial affairs of the City, submit the following for the year ending 3d mo. 1st. 1857.

The whole amount of receipts into the Treasury including the balance on hand 3d mo. 1st, 1856, is four hundred twenty-four thousand four hundred fifty-two dollars and nineteen cents. The expenditures amount to four hundred seventeen thousand nine hundred sixty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents, leaving a balance in the Treasury of six thousand four hundred eighty-two dollars and eighty-two cents.

RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY FOR 1856.

From City and County Taxes for 1850,	$59 63
From City and County Taxes for 1851,	84 25
From City and County Taxes for 1852,	46 32
From City and County Taxes for 1853,	83 84
From City and County Taxes for 1854,	718 02
From City and County Taxes for 1855,	4,924 33
From City and County Taxes for 1856,	198,161 89
From Public Cemeteries,	1,231 00
From Support of the Poor,	2,017 99
From Repairs of Highways,	2,059 83
From Support of Public Schools,	812 73
From Fire Department,	498 10
	$210,697 93

Amount brought forward,	$210,697 93
From Commom Sewers,	4,160 08
From Lighting Streets,	51 75
From Incidental Expense Account,	7,699 28
From Temporary Loans,	114,695 83
From Permanent Loans,	72,000 00
From City Liquor Agency,	12,327 09
Balance in the Treasury 3d mo. 1st, 1856,	2,820 23
	$424,452 19

EXPENDITURES FROM THE TREASURY IN 1856.

Public Cemeteries,	$515 66
City Debt,	22,255 92
Repairs of Highways,	43,620 91
City Watch,	10,791 52
Free Public Library,	1,989 51
Support of Public Schools,	49,530 86
Support of the Poor,	14,291 71
Fire Department,	14,675 22
Main Drains and Common Sewers,	11,684 81
Lighting Streets,	14,971 33
City Liquor Agency,	12,549 75
Temporary Loans,	106,616 57
State Tax,	13,890 00
County Tax,	18,450 72
Land Damages,	12,556 94
Purchase of Land,	3,700 00
Free Public Library Building,	23,063 79
New Road,	4,840 00
Front Street,	12,673 92
Remittance of Taxes to B. B. Howard,	1,431 09
Mary E. Eldridge, damage,	1,300 00
Incidental Expenses,	22,569 14
Balance in the Treasury 3d mo. 1st, 1857,	6,482 82
	$424,452 19

The following additions have been made to the Permanent Loans. For the payment of abuttors on Front street, fifteen thousand dollars; for the construction of Front street, twelve thousand dollars; for the new road leading from the near intersection of Parker and Chan-

cery streets to Philip Allen's corner, five thousand dollars; for new School Houses, nine thousand five hundred dollars; for Sewers, five thousand five hundred dollars; for Free Public Library Building, twenty-five thousand dollars; and to the Temporary Loans, one of twenty-five thousand dollars, to meet the wants of the Treasury in advance of the payment of taxes and assessments on Sewers.

Which is respectfully submitted,

Per order of the Finance Committee,

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Mayor, *Chairman.*

New Bedford, 4th mo. 4th, 1857.

The Sub-Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the accounts of the City Clerk and Treasurer, for the year ending March 1st, 1857, having examined find them correct.

Annexed they present the following schedule of payments with the copy of the Treasurer's account.

Which is respectfully submitted,

ABNER J. PHIPPS, } Sub
GEORGE A. BOURNE, } Committee.

New Bedford, April 4th, 1857.

Dr. CHARLES F. WILCOX Treasurer and Collector,

To Balance in the Treasury, 3d mo. 1st, 1856.		$2,820 23
Receipts into the Treasury during the year ending 3d mo. 1st, 1857—		
Oak Grove Cemetery—		751 00
Pine Grove Cemetery—		47 00
Rural Cemetery—		433 00
Support of the Poor—		
From the Commonwealth,	188 73	
From William A. Gordon,	1,318 41	
From Earl C. Briggs,	385 85	
From George Weston,	125 00	2,017 99
Repairs of Highways—		
From Poor Department,	332 50	
From Fire Department,	53 00	
From Main Drains and Common Sewers,	283 68	
From Incidental Expense of Front street,	845 39	
From R. Ashley,	137 50	
From other persons,	407 76	2,059 83
Support of Public Schools—		
From Permanent Loans,	9,500 00	
From the Commonwealth,	737 49	
From other sources,	75 24	10,312 73
Fire Department—		
From net sale of Engine lot on North Second Street,	331 50	
From Brownell, Ashley & Co ,	166 60	498 10
Main Drains and Common Sewers—		
From Permanent Loans,	5,500 00	
From Abuttors,	3,975 00	
From other persons for stone, &c.,	185 08	9,660 08
City Liquor Agency—		12,327 09
Lighting Streets—		
From N. B. Gas Light Co.,		51 75
Collector of Taxes for 1850—		59 63
Collector of Taxes for 1851—		84 25
Collector of Taxes for 1852—		46 32
Collector of Taxes for 1853—		83 84
Collector of Taxes for 1854—		718 02
Collector of Taxes for 1855—		4,924 33
Incidental Expense Account—		
From the Clerk of the Market, stall rents,	648 00	
From City Clerk for Licenses,	817 50	
From City Messenger for use of the Hall,	834 68	
From F. L. Porter, Clerk Police Court, fees &c.,	1,443 67	
From Charles D. Burt, fees &c.,	160 50	
From T. Ingraham, City Marshal, Dog Licenses,	196 00	
From T. Ingraham, City Marshal, fees &c.,	1,560 47	
From sundry persons for rent of land,	306 00	
From sale of school house lot at Haskins' Corner,	40 00	
From sale of land on Dartmouth street,	150 00	
From City Scales,	3 45	
From sale of buildings on William street lot,	335 88	
From the Commonwealth for Militia Bounty, Armory rent, and collecting statistics,	1,061 75	
From T. Ingraham, City Marshal, for clearing snow from sidewalks,	80 21	
From Town of Fairhaven, for Bound stone,	5 50	
From Fire Department,	4 67	
From Free Public Library,	10 94	
From School Department,	40 06	
From Temporary Loans,	114,695 83	
From Permanent Loans,	57,000 00	179,395 11
Annual Assessment for 1856,	212,274 15	
Assessment in November and February,	120 06	212,394 21
		$438,684 51
3d mo. 1st, 1857. To balance in the Treasury,	$6,482 82	

in account with the CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Cr.

By Amount of Mayor's Warrants as follows:			
Oak Grove Cemetery,		$137 75	
Pine Grove Cemetery,		1 33	
City Debt,		22,255 92	
Repairs of Highways,		43,620 91	
City Watch,		10,791 52	
Free Public Library,		1,989 51	
Support of Public Schools,		49,530 86	
Support of the Poor,		14,291 71	
Fire Department,		14,675 22	
Main Drains and Common Sewers,		11,684 81	
Lighting Streets,		14,971 33	
City Liquor Agency,		12,549 75	
Rural Cemetery,		376 58	196,877 20
Incidental Expense Account—			
Temporary Loans and Interest,		106,616 57	
State Tax,		13,890 00	
County Tax,		18,450 72	
Land damages on Front Street,	11,006 94		
Land damages on Union Street,	700 00		
Land damages on Ray Street,	600 00		
Land damages on Pleasant Street,	250 00	12,556 94	
Purchase of land on William Street,	3,500 00		
Purchase of land for Widening Linden Street,	200 00	3,700 00	
Free Public Library Building,		23,063 79	
New Road,		4,840 00	
Front Street,		12,673 92	
Remittance and cost to B. B. Howard on his 1854 and 1855 Taxes,		1,431 09	
Mary E. Eldridge, damages claimed,		1,300 00	
Current expenses belonging to Incidental Expense Account,		22,569 14	221,092 17
Abatement for prompt payment of Taxes,		3,232 81	
Remittances,		2,118 99	
Taxes for 1856, uncollected, carried to new account,		8,880 52	14,232 32
Balance in the Treasury to new account,			6,482 82
			$438,684 51

CHARLES F. WILCOX, Treasurer and Collector.

NEW BEDFORD, 3d mo. 1st.

BALANCE OF UNCOLLECTED TAXES 3d mo. 1st, 1857.

For the year 1842,	$3 00
For the year 1844,	25 74
For the year 1845,	34 40
For the year 1846,	62 41
For the year 1847,	73 35
For the year 1848,	219 99
For the year 1849,	14 14
For the year 1850,	62 25
For the year 1851,	129 53
For the year 1852,	465 85
For the year 1853,	988 71
For the year 1854,	2,565 88
For the year 1855,	3,101 37
For the year 1856,	8,880 52
	$16,627 14

CHARLES F. WILCOX, Treasurer and Collector.

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS.

John F. Emerson,	$1,719 98
N. Lincoln, Jr.,	914 00
James S. Barrell,	875 55
Ivory S. Cornish,	968 00
Ebenezer Hervey,	900 00
William A. Chamberlain,	949 99
J. J. Tucker,	728 87
H. N. R. Tasker,	316 64
Abbie S. Tobey,	348 32
Deborah Tripp,	10 00
Anna M. Bonney,	355 00
Susan Harrington,	89 43
Mary Ann Crapo,	324 99
E. R. Howland,	358 27
E. C. Babcock,	219 99
Eliza H. Tobey,	497 78
Jason White, (music teacher),	560 00
Lois Dean,	140 55
Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	430 56
William E. Fuller,	238 33
Alberto Maggi, French Teacher,	234 00
Patience R. Almy,	366 20
Anna M. Bailey,	366 20
C. W. Haskins,	49 33
George B. Hathaway,	52 34
Mary T. Congdon,	103 44
S. Hutchinson,	900 00
Annie R. Commerford,	343 87
Hannah B. Robinson,	352 76
Sarah D. Ottiwell,	338 88
P. B. Cathell,	332 14
Helen M. Gordon,	343 87
Mary E. Savery,	343 88
H. A. Covell,	318 87
Maria T. Lothrop,	289 98
Mary B. White,	318 53
Susan T. Sherman,	318 87
Anna R. Thornton,	73 33
Sarah H. Hewins,	246 65
Alvira D. Burdon,	274 99
Jane C. Thompson,	274 99
Clarissa S. Staples,	128 33
Sarah F. Earle,	128 33
Amantha J. Bordon,	274 99
Louisa E. Colburn,	274 99
H. S. Macomber,	288 33
Jane M. Gardner,	280 54
Miranda A. Williams,	205 66
E. Emily Cushman,	298 29
Mary E. Allen,	327 54
Mary E. Cranston,	183 32
Mary E. Smith,	253 87
E. C. Lewis,	231 66
Clara D. Cory,	322 20
Anna M. Harlow,	165 00
Harriet N. Allen,	110 55
	$20,662 97

Amanda J. Clark,	245 66
Susan E. Brown,	225 00
J. S. Macomber,	225 00
Joannah P. Nash,	222 77
Laura F. Bryant,	218 89
Lucinda C. Perry,	218 88
Susan M. Tompkins,	209 70
Elenor Commerford,	218 89
Abby F. Bryant,	237 76
Sylvia A. Chace,	218 89
Mary A. Sanford,	237 77
Charlotte A. Carr,	218 89
Emeline H. Richardson,	206 65
Mary J. Chace,	236 38
Sophia H. Haffords,	218 88
Isabella G. Staples,	272 21
Annie S. Homer,	231 64
Ursula C. Gwynneth,	188 31
Annie H. Sanford,	204 98
Jane E. Finkill,	188 31
Sarah H. Cranston,	181 64
Maria L. Whitney,	181 64
Ruth H. Brady,	188 31
Eliza A. Sisson,	231 65
Sarah E. Fields,	193 87
Mary E. Tew,	193 87
Mary L. Blake,	274 99
Helen H. Kelley,	193 87
Jane M. Watson,	40 00
Cordelia A. Morton,	225 89
Dorathy P. King,	33 33
Mary C. Slocum,	113 32
Elizabeth P. Spooner,	38 77
Abbie A. R. Howard,	249 98
Mary A. Underwood,	274 99
Margaret T. Barker,	343 87
A. H. Burr,	418 87
Alice S. Barker,	274 99
Caroline E. Bonney,	299 99
Betsey B. Winslow,	154 45
Elizabeth P. Vincent,	145 54
Patience E. Allen,	132 20
Elizabeth H. Simmons,	132 20
A. M. Pierce,	132 20
Lydia R. Taber,	77 77
Catherine Commerford,	40 11
Catherine A. Parlow,	123 32
M. A. Post,	108 88
Martha Hemminway,	65 00
Emma R. Wentworth,	146 66
Mary A. Sears,	146 66
Harriet Goodrich,	57 44
Amanda A. Howland,	97 77
Ellen Atwood,	73 33
Cordelia M. Barker,	15 55
Mary A. Crowell,	225 00
	$10,273 38
	20,662 97
	30,936 35

Amount brought forward,		$30,936 35

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

William Howe,		949 67

COMMITTEE.

School Committee, salary,		1,000 00

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE, MERRIMAC STREET.

Whitman Vinal and Robert Dockendoff, on contract, carpenter and mason work,	6,600 00	
A. Meeneely, Sons, bell,	177 60	
Fairhaven Branch Railroad Co., freight bill,	3 81	
		6,781 41

FUEL.

J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	1,332 35	
Richard M. Delano, charcoal,	307 56	
		1,639 91

STOVES, PIPES, &c.

S. A. Tripp & Co., stoves, pipes and repairs,	1,100 81	
Richmond & Almy, repairing stove,	1 81	
Nathan Lewis, taking down stoves,	18 75	
Thomas Case & Co., stoves, pipes and repairing,	993 63	
Wilson & Sharp, taking down stoves,	29 00	
		2,144 00

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

Sherman White, paid for glazing,	50	
Buffington & Cook, mason work,	95 60	
James H. Collins, hardware,	73 08	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	50	
John R. Macomber, mason work,	2 90	
Flynn & Bowen, stock and labor,	371 31	
William H. Howard, furniture,	359 97	
Adoniram Jennings, labor,	3 25	
	907 11	
		43,451 34

Amount brought forward,	$907 11	$43,451 34
Sturtevant & Sherman, lumber and labor,	124 79	
S. M. Tanner, painting,	8 45	
William Wilcox & Co., lumber and labor,	106 35	
C. D. Butts, lightning rods,	47 25	
Warren Ashley, labor and carting,	60 28	
Stephen Chace, carpenter work,	12 73	
Augustus Robinson, labor,	7 19	
Thomas Sanford & Co., glazing,	1 86	
Timothy D. Cook, stock and labor,	44 76	
Ezra W. Lee, mason work,	84 79	
George Howland, Jr., plank,	40 39	
Isaac Rogers, stone posts,	47 50	
James Warren, painting,	16 97	
Frederick Underwood, mason work,	25 22	
Jenkins & Hall, painting,	91 69	
Job Sisson, iron work,	21 24	
E. L. Foster, stock and labor,	454 52	
Paul Howland, mason work,	41 55	
Ebenezer Keen, carpenter work,	23 98	
Charles H. Taber, stock and labor,	47 45	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	16 59	
Carpenter & Lewis, iron work,	1 75	
Ambrose Vincent, hardware,	53 53	
Darius Booth & Co., labor,	21 08	
A. D. Cook, stones, stone posts and labor,	186 21	
Lineas Wood, painting,	15 56	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	65 40	
George C. Brightman, labor,	1 00	
Booth & Hathaway, blinds,	8 73	
Hathaway & Brightman, labor,	1 13	
William L. Dunham, painting,	169 44	
West & Crane, clocks and repairing,	23 50	
Charles A. Emerson, painting,	7 93	
Potter, Hillman & Co., painting,	172 18	
M. Z. Crane, cleaning clock,	2 62	
Thomas P. Terry, iron work,	3 27	
Howland & Palmer, hardware,	6 27	
Taber & Grinnell, iron fence,	208 92	
Delano & Pierce, mason work,	142 51	
Chadwick & Allen, lumber and labor,	134 84	
J. & T. Durfee, iron work,	21 24	
Charles H. Higgins, painting,	60 40	
Manchester, Gooding & Co., drilling,	1 75	
Hunt & Chapman, bell ropes,	7 72	
New Bedford Cordage Co., bell ropes,	1 89	
		3,551 53
		$47,002 87

Amount brought forward,	$47,002 87

CLEANING, WHITEWASHING, SWEEPING, MAKING FIRES, &c.

Mary Johnson, sweeping,	$4 00
Mary A. Blain, sweeping,	1 33
William W. Bonney, sweeping,	4 00
Mary A. Price, sweeping,	10 66
James T. Smith, ringing bell,	2 00
Eben B. Cook, making fires,	16 00
Thomas W. Pheason, sweeping, &c.,	5 20
Phebe Chase, sweeping,	4 00
Phebe A. Bullock, sweeping,	2 00
Mercy S. Williams, sweeping,	12 00
Joseph B. Chase, sweeping,	6 00
John Casson, making fires,	74 14
Catherine Jones, sweeping,	8 00
John Ellismore, making fires and sweeping,	53 00
Charles F. Tuckwell, making fires,	11 75
William H. Stewart, making fires,	70 00
Anna M. Ricketson, sweeping,	4 00
Nathaniel Heath, making fires,	54 82
Philena Madison, sweeping,	2 00
Edward Fuller, sweeping,	2 50
C. F. Allen, sweeping,	1 00
Caleb Handy, making fires,	64 86
George G. Coffin, Jr., sweeping,	2 50
B. C. Hathaway, sweeping,	2 00
L. Ruggles, sweeping,	14 00
Keziah Jackson, sweeping,	21 00
William Smith, making fires,	21 50
E. J. D. Shepherd, sweeping,	2 00
A. B. Grinnell, making fires and carrying coal,	15 33
Erastus M. Coombs, making fires,	5 00
Lewis Douglass, making fires,	54 43
Edward H. Casey, sweeping and making fires,	10 30
Maria L. Page, sweeping,	5 50
Richmond H. Tripp, sweeping,	2 58
John Carr, sweeping,	2 50
Lizzie C. Mackie, sweeping,	8 00
Deborah D. Carr, sweeping,	2 00
Mary A. Jones, sweeping,	2 00
William E. Wadsworth, sweeping,	2 00
Adeline Hathaway, sweeping,	3 50
Beshia Kelley, sweeping,	1 00
William Wilcox, shoveling snow,	18 50
Elizabeth Maxfield, sweeping,	8 00
	616 90

Amount brought forward,	$616 90	$47,002 87
William A. Chamberlain, sweeping,	9 00	
Lemuel Gammons, making fires, &c.,	10 58	
A. Webster, sweeping,	2 00	
C. Bailey, sweeping,	2 00	
Hatti O'Neal, sweeping,	4 00	
Thomas L. Jones, making fires and sweeping,	5 00	
Charles Blake, making fires,	88 57	
H. Johnson, making fires and carrying coal,	136 27	
Rosco L. Dixon, sweeping,	8 00	
Samuel Fairbrother, sweeping,	2 50	
A. G. Stanton, cleaning school houses,	87 05	
L. Douglas, cleaning school houses and carrying in coal,	91 35	
William Smith, cleaning school houses,	73 00	
Leoina Betts, cleaning school houses,	25 00	
Daniel Hathaway, cleaning school houses,	20 00	
Jesse Richardson, cleaning school houses and carrying in coal,	62 25	
John M. Tripp, cleaning school houses,	14 00	
Desire Jackson, cleaning school houses,	10 00	
Sarah Washburn, cleaning school houses,	5 00	
Peter J. Peters, making fires and sweeping,	6 25	
Thomas L. Allen, sweeping,	5 00	
Nathan Phinney, cleaning snow,	4 33	
James Smith, sweeping,	2 00	
Debora Chace, sweeping,	2 00	
William Bennett, sweeping,	2 00	
John Ellismore, cleaning school houses,	66 63	
Eliza C. Babcock, sweeping,	6 67	
Timothy T. Peck, sweeping,	9 00	
Ellen Wire, sweeping,	4 00	
Albert Jack, sweeping,	2 50	
Richmond Gifford, sweeping,	2 50	
Lizzie S. Post, sweeping,	6 00	
Hannah Haskins, sweeping,	6 00	
Bethia S. Kelley, sweeping,	5 00	
Chloe B. Coombs, sweeping,	2 00	
Maria Bracy and S. Thomas, sweeping,	3 00	
Harriet Taylor, sweeping,	2 00	
Isaac T. West, sweeping,	2 00	
Lucy T. Ruggles, sweeping,	4 00	
Delia T. Alberts, sweeping,	4 00	
Ezra Francis, white washing, lime, &c.,	66 77	
C. K. Turner, sweeping,	4 00	
William Hammond, carrying in coal and making fires,	35 11	
	1,525 23	

Amount brought forward,	$1,525 23	$47,002 87
Ruth S. Tripp, sweeping,	4 00	
Robert V. Weaver, sweeping,	1 00	
Susan S. and M. Bracy, sweeping,	3 00	
Nathaniel Perry, sweeping,	5 00	
Anna Mitchell, sweeping,	3 00	
Julia E. Russell, sweeping,	2 00	
William Wilson, sweeping,	4 00	
A. M. Bailey, sweeping,	4 00	
J. Waggoner, sweeping,	1 00	
Amelia Bennett, making fires and sweeping,	15 50	
John Tripp, sweeping and making fires,	15 17	
Ceronia Phelps, sweeping,	3 00	
Hudson Jack, sweeping,	5 00	
Charlotte E. Howard, sweeping,	2 00	
Warren Ashley, sweeping,	2 00	
E. Hathaway and S. Head, sweeping,	1 00	
H. Manchester, sweeping and making fires,	9 00	
Ellen Ashley, sweeping,	4 00	
Gibbs Taber, white washing,	39 05	
Mrs. Sarah Allen, cleaning,	5 50	
Lewis Blair, making fires,	36 33	
Henry Richmond, making fires,	9 36	
James E. Brett, sweeping and making fires,	5 00	
Alice and William Carter, sweeping,	3 50	
Gabriel Douglas, sweeping,	4 00	
Jane Washburn, sweeping,	2 00	
Lizzie S. Rogers, sweeping,	2 00	
Caleb G. Shepherd, sweeping,	2 00	
S. Tillman, sweeping,	2 00	
		$1,719 64

INCIDENTALS.

George Tappan, mats, &c.	2 75	
Obed Nye, brooms, &c.	2 55	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d., horse hire,	11 75	
M. H. True, horse hire,	18 75	
N. B. Gas Light Co., gas,	53 95	
Bailey & Hathaway, horse hire,	10 25	
Gifford & Topham, keys,	1 12	
Wm. H. Sherman & Co., horse hire,	2 00	
James Taylor, horse hire,	3 00	
H. J. Howe, carrying notices,	2 99	
Richard Swan, Jr., tuning piano,	2 00	
Samuel Bennett, water pot, &c.	1 65	
	112 76	48,722 51

Amount brought forward,	$112 76	$48,722 51
R. A. Dillingham, taking care of Committee room,	25 00	
James M. Lawton, brooms, brushes, &c.	124 22	
Abel Snell, land,	51 00	
Jonathan Reynolds, trees,	13 00	
Sherman & Stanton, brooms, &c.	111 55	
C. G. Lee, maps,	66 00	
Hiram Sherman, labor,	10 00	
John M. Hathaway, horse hire,	32 50	
David R. Green, land rent,	125 00	
John C. Brown, brooms, brushes, &c.	10 86	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	5 75	
Cheney & Co., printing	2 00	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	41 25	
Taber & Grinnell, keys, &c.	1 90	
Incidental Expenses, printing,	40 06	
William K. Taber, carting,	75	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures,	29 83	
J. & T. R. Taber, pump box,	75	
A. D. Richmond, & Co., brass key,	75	
Allen & Bliss, brush and pitcher,	3 42	
		808 35
		49,530 86
Balance to new account,		3,786 54
		$53,317 40

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	4 67	
By Amount received of W. C. Pease, loan,	2,500 00	
By Amount received of D. C. Burt, collected, of Fairhaven pupils,	54 00	
By Amount received of T. P. Perry, loan,	1,000 00	
By Amount received of Provident Ins. of Saving, Boston, loan,	6,000 00	
By amount received of Commonwealth,	737 49	
By Amount Annual Appropriation,	43,000 00	
By Amount received for Duplicate Bill,	21 24	
		$53,317 40
By Balance brought down	$3,786 54	

RECAPITULATION.

Teachers Salaries,	30,936 35
Books and Stationery,	949 67
Committee,	1,000 00
New School House, Merrimac street,	6,781 41
Fuel,	1,639 91
Stoves, Pipes, &c.	2,144 00
Alterations and Repairs,	3,551 53
Cleaning, whitewashing, sweeping, making fires, &c.	1,719 64
Incidentals,	808 35
Amount of expenditures,	$49,530 86

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

LABOR AND NURSING.

William M. Allen, nursing,	$88 00	
John Ormond, nursing,	1 00	
John Blanding, farmer,	252 00	
Alanson Williston, labor,	50 28	
Robert Lawton, labor,	75 50	
John C. Fuller, labor,	24 00	
Elbridge G. Wood, labor,	69 00	
John S. McPherson, labor,	60 00	
Earl C. Briggs, paid,	383 93	
		1,003 71

FUEL.

Lemuel Baker, 2d, wood,	$276 45	
John H. Perry & Co., coal,	1,514 73	
Richmond M. Delano, charcoal,	33 11	
J. S. and R. Ashley, wood,	595 00	
		2,419 29
		3,423 00

Amount brought forward,		$3,423 00

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICINES.

William A. Pease, medicine,	45	
John H. Mackie, physician,	200 75	
S. G. Israel, medicine,	4 10	
Lyman Bartlett, physician,	20 00	
James E. Blake, medicines,	75	
William P. S. Cadwell, medicine,	20 77	
Thornton & Gerrish, medicine,	115 16	
A. R. Holmes, medicine,	9 00	
Charles H. Church & Co., medicines,	1 76	
Church & Co., medicines,	1 67	
William A. Gordon, physician,	478 50	
		852 91

SALARIES.

Earl C. Briggs, keeper of Alms House,	500 00	
John B. Gould, chaplain,	50 00	
		550 00

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

James R. Denham, pilot bread,	31 24	
Brett & Gifford, meat,	167 75	
P. G. Macomber, flour and grain,	946 20	
I. D. Hall & Co., groceries,	1,000 65	
William A. Peacock, potatoes,	6 60	
William F. Drown & Co., groceries,	124 94	
J. H. Carlisle, meat,	6 00	
Philip Anthony, potatoes,	12 76	
N. B. Flour Mill, flour,	239 13	
Luther S. Chase, fish,	34 98	
Humphrey & Brother, butter,	98 89	
Henry S. Packard, potatoes,	4 88	
A. B. Cory, groceries,	24 41	
Nye, Thatcher & Co., groceries,	164 63	
John Mahan, flour,	225 00	
Union Market, meat,	10 00	
S. Wood & Son, meat,	62 84	
Thomas B. Wilson, potatoes,	7 79	
J. B. Hadley, crackers,	12 50	
Nicholas Davis, meat,	64 05	
James Mills, meat,	57 02	
		3,302 26
Support of persons out of Alms House,		2,576 29
		$10,704 46

Amount brought forward, $10,704 46

INCIDENTALS.

Gifford & Topham, plumbing, &c.	27 17
George L. Brownell, repairs on carriage,	36 51
Bailey & Hathaway, horse hire,	1 50
James H. Collins, hardware,	10 27
John Holmes, services,	10 00
S. Sanford, horse and carriage,	12 00
John B. Little, horse,	250 00
Pardon Devoll, shoes,	5 62
B. G. Wilson, undertaker,	282 00
Sherman & Bliss, horse and carriage,	4 25
Mary Ann McCloskey, cleaning,	2 00
Earl C. Briggs, shingles,	31 50
B. T. Sanford, land rent,	6 00
W. & G. D. Watkins, iron,	23 43
Barrows & Kempton, tobacco,	18 18
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor,	179 73
Paul Ewer & Co., leather,	31 17
S. G. Nye, seed,	7 81
William Knights, refrigerator,	23 00
Thomas P. Terry, shoeing oxen,	10 75
Ezra Francis, labor and horse hire,	67 38
Alexander Gormley, carting,	2 00
E. C. Leonard, carpet, mat &c.,	9 83
John M. Hathaway, horse hire,	6 00
P. W. Cobb, sawing wood,	8 25
Elisha M. Mosher, carpenter work,	68 11
N. B. & T. B. R. R. Co., passages,	8 65
Earl C. Briggs, pigs,	21 22
William F. Durfee, surveying,	1 00
M. H. True, horse hire,	10 50
Samuel Bliss, undertaker,	8 00
Simeon Weston, over pay,	14 98
J. D. Hathaway, horse and carriage,	1 00
Job Sisson, Jr., horse shoes,	2 67
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	2 50
Oliver Swain, boots and shoes,	118 65
Wood, Brightman & Co., fitting steam pipes,	71 87
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	176 07
Lineas Wood, painting,	43 52
H. P. Willis & Son, harness,	6 50
Ashley & Stetson, stock and labor,	2 73
Caleb Maxfield, chairs, &c,	5 21
Eddy & Baylies, dry goods,	129 89
John Taylor, lining stove,	2 25
	1,761 67

Amount brought forward,	$1,761 67	$10,704 46
Taber & Grinnell, grate bars,	17 44	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	18 78	
Ambros Vincent, hardware,	9 41	
Charles Taber & Co., books and stationary,	7 61	
William R. Taber, carting,	2 00	
Thomas C. Allen, repairing harness,	25 41	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	68 80	
George Tappan, crockery,	20 15	
S. S. Paine & Bros., lime and brick,	7 83	
William Swain, Jr., shovel,	1 13	
Abijah D. Cook, labor,	3 88	
Samuel Bennett, brush,	1 12	
Green & Wood, lumber,	80 79	
Kelley & Swift, cloth, blankets and clothing,	449 25	
Allen & Bliss, baskets, brushes, &c.	12 40	
Thomas Case & Co., stove pipe,	6 00	
S. Leonard & Sons, oil,	60 66	
David M. Gifford, horse and buggy,	1 00	
John Fitzgerald, labor.	67	
J. H. Perry & Co., glass,	3 34	
Fairhaven Branch R. R. Co., passages,	13 85	
Earl C. Briggs, paid for waggon wheels,	27 25	
Earl C. Briggs, paid for bull,	23 00	
Earl C. Briggs, paid for one pair of oxen,	175 00	
Earl C. Briggs, paid for sundry bills,	432 44	
Propeller Wamsutta, passage to N. York,	2 50	
William A. Gordon, horse and carriage,	15 75	
E. S. Cannon & Co., hats,	5 62	
Repairs of Highways, carting wood,	332 50	
		3,587 25
		14,291 71
Balance to new account,		1,029 55
		$15,321 26

CREDITS.

By Balance of old Account,	303 27	
By Amount received from Simeon Weston,	125 00	
By Amount received from Commonwealth,	188 73	
By Annual Appropriation,	13,000 00	
By Amount received from Earl C. Briggs, sales of Farm produce,	385 85	
By Amount received from Dr. Gordon, sundries,	1,318 41	
		$15,321 26
By balance brought down,	$1,029 55	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and Nursing,	1,003 71
Fuel,	2,419 29
Physicians and Medicines,	852 91
Salaries,	550 00
Provisions and Groceries,	3,302 26
Support of persons out of Alms House,	2,576 29
Incidentals,	3,587 25
Amount of Expenditures,	$14,291 71

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

LABOR AND TEAM WORK.

George Wilson, clearing snow,	$35 65	
Squire Gifford, clearing snow,	36 00	
Meltiah Hathaway, clearing snow,	14 68	
Charles F. Tripp, clearing snow,	81 00	
Francis Tripp, clearing snow,	43 25	
Seth Bryant, pay roll,	943 90	
Hiram Sherman, clearing snow,	18 60	
Moulton & Leavitt, carting,	24 67	
John F. Vinal, clearing snow and carting,	46 00	
B. F. Corson & Co., clearing snow,	45 00	
A. K. P. Sawin, clearing snow,	36 78	
Joseph Cundell, clearing snow,	5 00	
Rodolphus Ashley, pay roll,	25,971 61	
R. Ashley, pay rolls, clearing snow,	1,899 06	
Nath'l Moulton, carting and clearing snow,	58 74	
Neal Green, carting,	101 83	
C. T. Gammons, carting,	3 00	
John F. Underwood, carting,	50	
Gideon T. Sawyer, labor and carting,	133 49	
Maurice Buckley, labor, building wall,	84 00	
S. Thomas & Co., teaming,	2 75	
F. A. Hathaway, carting,	2 00	
Samuel C. Robinson, clearing snow,	27 75	
Henry N. Andrews & Co., clearing snow,	9 60	
		29,624 86

Amount brought forward,		$29,624 86

FLAGGING, CURBING AND PAVING STONES.

John Taylor, flagging,	4,450 09	
Lemuel Gammons, curbing,	2,012 64	
B. D. & C. F. Tripp, paving,	736 00	
Phineas Drew, curbing,	5 28	
Ricketson Block, curbing and flagging,	143 13	
Liberty Hall Association, curbing & flagging,	192 77	
		7,539 91

INCIDENTALS.

Isaac C. Cory, repairing sleds, &c.,	21 28	
Daniel Ricketson, repairs on bridge,	50 00	
R. Ashley, bridge stone,	22 50	
Jos. Brownell & Co., iron work,	136 02	
R. Gray, Jr., iron work,	28 50	
Abram Brownell, hay &c.,	220 00	
E. C. Milliken & Co., oil,	31 50	
Frederick A. Kempton, barn rent,	15 00	
Union Market, killing pigs,	2 00	
Potter, Hillman & Co., painting,	4 00	
Adam Mackie, gravel,	18 12	
James H. Collins, shovels,	41 60	
Simeon N. West, gravel,	132 44	
Shaw & Whitridge, grain,	174 03	
James LeBaron, oxen,	240 00	
Sullings & Kingman, shovels &c.,	17 64	
David M. Gifford, horse,	250 00	
John B. Little, horse,	250 00	
John Braley, hay,	33 38	
Perry G. Macomber, grain,	126 54	
William R. Tripp, straw,	5 03	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., iron work,	143 77	
Wanton Brightman, hay,	75 44	
William F. Durfee, surveying,	125 43	
A. B. Grinnell, repairing pump,	80	
Stephen G. Chase, pole to wagon,	6 00	
New Bedford Flour Mill, grain and fine feed,	45 17	
R. B. Kinsley, damage to carriage,	8 00	
H. G. Webster, mowing,	6 00	
Patrick Furlong, mowing,	2 50	
Hayden Coggeshall, gravel,	889 20	
William B. Sanderson, pick handles,	18 00	
Thomas P. Terry, iron work,	19 92	
	3,159 81	37,164 77

Amount brought forward,	$3,159 81	$37,164 77
Sylvester Holmes, hay,	40 92	
Hiram Sherman, hay,	23 46	
William D. Sherman, sharpening picks,	11 51	
James G. Howland, oil,	11 70	
Isaac King, sharpening picks,	31 98	
Jacob Parker, powder,	43 94	
Daniel Jenks, stone drag,	6 00	
Manchester, Gooding & Co., stone and labor,	12 82	
J. S. and R. Ashley, gravel,	169 36	
Benj. Terry, stone,	12 00	
Leonard M. Cowin, repairing tools,	4 14	
Bethuel Penniman, gravel,	179 00	
Joseph B. Warner, grain,	77 29	
Ezra W. Lee, mason work,	5 87	
Thomas Hanlon, iron work,	12 23	
Doty & Cole, repairing,	16 75	
Nathan Lewis, pump and fixtures,	25 96	
A. H. Seabury & Co., shovels,	16 00	
James LeBaron, pig,	12 15	
Adoniram Jennings, sharpening tools,	32 74	
Thomas Fahy, gravel,	23 60	
Warner & Potter, grain,	175 59	
Rodolphus Ashley, pig,	10 50	
Phineas Drew, stone,	24 95	
N. S. Thompson, horse medicine,	4 00	
Wamsutta Mills, dirt,	56 00	
Elias Brightman, stones,	17 50	
William H. Gifford, hay,	50 45	
Simeon F. King, sharpening tools,	8 70	
B. D. Hathaway, steeling picks, &c.,	41 06	
Simeon Brown, sharpening tools,	135 33	
Richard M. Delano, charcoal,	1 76	
A. H. Seabury, & Co., grain,	111 56	
Thomas Case & Co., putting up stove,	1 78	
Lemuel R. Driscoll, stones,	33 00	
Stephen McFarlin, meal,	54 89	
Booth & Hathaway, lumber,	19 71	
Simpson Hart, lines,	3 79	
Allen Lucas, bricks,	45 00	
Rotch's Wharf, wharfage for flagging,	112 50	
O. C. Smith, sharpening tools,	160 17	
Job Sisson, Jr., sharpening tools, &c.	135 78	
N. B. & T. B. R. R. Co., freight,	1 00	
Ambrose Vincent, hardware,	56 67	
C. M. & B. S. Pierce, covering stones,	39 00	
	5,229 92	

Amount brought forward,	$5,229 92	$37,164 77
Dean & Sawyer, sharpening picks,	20	
New Bedford Cordage Co., manilla,	5 12	
Merchant's Wharf, wharfage,	1 05	
Thomas Sanford & Co., painting signs, &c.	96 95	
E. G. Turner, gravel,	16 71	
Paul Howland, setting curbing,	5 13	
William P. Doty, repairing,	19 50	
S. S. Paine & Bros. bricks and cement,	132 22	
A. D. Richmond & Co., brands,	2 08	
James A. Sherman, gravel,	20 50	
William O. Brownell, rope,	1 15	
William A. Nash, repairing,	4 50	
Joseph Clark, blocks, &c.	20 27	
David M. Gifford, hay,	27 46	
Thomas C. Allen, repairing harness,	55 56	
Schooner T. B. Smith, freight,	10 50	
Ashley & Stetson, lumber and labor,	9 85	
Joseph N. Bliss building wall,	31 88	
Carpenter & Lewis, iron work,	50 85	
Benjamin and Simeon King, labor, paving,	13 25	
George Lee, sharpening tools,	25 55	
Mahalia Pratt, damage of watering draw,	13 00	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	4 25	
H. P. Willis & Son, repairing harness,	24 11	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., cart,	145 00	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	174 31	
Bosworth & Hathaway, lumber and labor,	28 45	
Bailey & Hathaway, horse and carriage,	3 50	
Joseph Allen, Jr. & Co., stone,	1 53	
Gibbs Taber, labor,	92	
D. R. Tripp, covering stone,	20 00	
Pardon Russell, crossing stone,	28 67	
Cornelius Howland, gravel,	232 20	
		6,456 14
		43,620 91
Balance to new account,		1,571 72
		$45,192 63

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	132 80	
By Amount received from George Howland, Jr., manure,	65 93	
By Amount received from Seth Bryant,	27 56	
By Amount received from J. & T. R. Taber, dirt,	37 05	
By Annual Appropriation,	25,000 00	
By Transfer from Incidental Expense Account,	18,000 00	
By Amount received from Main Drains and Common Sewers, carting,	283 68	
By Amount received from Support of Poor, carting wood and coal,	332 50	
By Amount received from Fire Department, carting,	53 00	
By Amount recived from Incidental Expense Account, carting on Front Street, &c., per R. Ashley's rolls,	845 39	
By Amount received from B. F. Corson, horse,	100 00	
By Amount received from Gibbs Taber, stone,	29 75	
By Amount received fiom R. Ashley, pigs,	41 50	
By Amount received from R. Ashley, stone and dirt,	96 00	
By Amount received from George Howland, Jr., manure,	50 00	
By Amount received from Simeon West, over pay,	28 22	
By Amount received from Hayden Coggeshall, dirt,	21 00	
By Amount received from New Bedford Flour Mill, dirt,	13 75	
By Amount received from Wm. H. Howard,	4 50	
By Amount received of Nathaniel Moulton,	5 00	
By Amount received from B. S. Pierce,	25 00	
		45,192 63
By balance brought down,	$1,571 72	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and team work,	29,624 86
Flagging, curbing and paving stones,	7,539 91
Incidentals,	6,456 14
Amount of expenditures,	$43,620 91

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To Balance of old account,		$201 90

ENGINE MEN.

Members of the Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1,	$471 50	
Members of Engine Company No. 2,	70 50	
" " " " " 3,	675 25	
" " " " " 5,	789 00	
" " " " " 6,	937 75	
" " " " " 7,	580 25	
" " " " " 9,	751 50	
" " " " " 10,	681 50	
" " " " " 11,	745 00	
Board of Engineers and Clerk,	225 00	
		$5,927 25

RESERVOIRS.

S. Bryant, cleaning reservoir, William st.	40 35	
C. M. Pierce, use of derrick, Pleasant st.	45 00	
Delano & Pierce, stock and labor on drain from Cheapside,	129 07	
J. B. Ashley, pay roll, labor Fourth st.	1,346 33	
Nath'l Moulton, carting sand,	83 25	
Frederick A. Hathaway, carting sand &c.,	48 32	
William F. Durfee, grading,	2 00	
Delano & Pierce, labor, carting &c.,	906 84	
C. M. & B. S. Pierce, covering stones	530 40	
S. S. Paine & Bro., brick and cement,	668 63	
Thomas R. Pierce, carting,	1 75	
John Taylor, flagging stones,	40 42	
Jacob Parker, powder,	24 13	
Thomas Malone, labor,	4 20	
Daniel Murphy, labor,	6 90	
Paul Howland, repairing house near Mill street reservoir,	30 21	
H. N. Andrews & Co., carting stone and sand,	63 33	
Repairs of Highways, paving,	53 00	
William Wilcox, lumber,	6 53	
Booth & Hathaway, lumber,	2 81	
		4,033 47
		$10,162,62

Amount brought forward,		$10,162 62

REPAIRS OF ENGINES, ENGINE HOUSES AND HOSE.

Frederick Underwood, labor,	12 15	
George L. Brownell, repairs,	81 37	
Ezra K. Delano, labor on engines,	198 45	
Joseph Hammond, cleaning hose,	183 50	
Edward A. Jenney, cleaning hose,	107 50	
Barker & Hazzard, repairs on engines,	285 69	
Potter, Hillman & Co., painting,	4 70	
Thornton & Gerrish, beeswax,	5 10	
Ryder & Smith, ladders and hooks,	14 75	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	597 52	
J. & T. Durfee, iron work,	196 83	
Henry P. Willis & Son, repairing hose,	13 19	
Thomas Sanford & Co., painting,	42 18	
Joseph Hammond, cleaning engines,	30 00	
William B. Cook, painting,	36 68	
L. D. Sears, oiling hose,	22 50	
William A. Nash, repairing engines,	108 67	
E. Reed, repairing engine houses,	40 47	
Dan'l E. Carpenter, moving engine house,	250 00	
J. B. Arnold, labor on engines,	48 73	
Ezra K. Delano, engine box,	214 00	
Amos Braley and others, labor on engine,	5 10	
Gibbs Taber, stock and labor on engine house,	92 33	
S. W. Drew, cutting stone door sill for engine house,	17 85	
Thomas C. Allen, mending hose,	156 47	
B. B. Covell, painting engine houses,	39 09	
New Bedford Cordage Co., tar and rope,	44 30	
Zenas Whittemore, tallow and oil,	46 00	
A. D. Richmond & Co., repairs on suction hose,	11 35	
Peleg Butts & Son, axletree,	20 40	
H. G. O. Cole, cutting joints hose reel,	25	
William G. White, painting,	25 00	
Gifford & Topham, labor and repairs,	373 84	
L. Button & Co., pipe for engine,	9 00	
Jireh Sherman, keys,	11 17	
O. Haskins & Co., painting,	1 75	
J. B. Arnold, keys,	10 95	
Sam'l C. Perry, carting hose and hose reel,	3 00	
Sturtevant & Sherman, labor and stock,	6 17	
Ambrose Vincent, locks and keys,	71 23	
Thos. P. Swift, labor and stock,	6 98	
Horatio Kempton, lumber,	2 66	
		3,448 87
		$13,611 49

Amount brought forward, $10,162 62

INCIDENTALS.

George Wilson, drawing engines,	11	00
Warren Moore, shovelling snow,	3	00
Z. Hillman, sundry bills,	25	31
New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	70	17
Moulton & Leavitt, carting engines,	16	85
William H. Sherman & Co., carting engine,	11	50
Patrick Carroll, watching,	1	50
Samuel Bennett, damage on waggon,	2	95
William H. Doane, ringing bell,	10	00
J. & T. R. Taber, pump and repairing,	49	11
Joseph Cundell, carting engines,	2	25
Stephen Eldridge, ringing bell,	4	00
Stephen Y. Dunham, ringing bell,	10	00
Freeman Hathaway, ringing bell,	6	00
George R. Hurlbut, ringing bell,	15	00
Caleb A Carr, ringing bell,	10	00
Robert C. Topham, refreshments,	12	80
J. Augustus Brownell, silver numbers,	43	84
H. P. Willis & Son, badges,	45	50
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	109	46
William H. Manchester, ringing bell,	10	00
Edmund Anthony, printing,	4	00
Allen Phillips, flag,	28	00
A. K. P. Sawin, carting engines,	6	00
William B. Saunders, pick handles,	16	37
John M. Hathaway, horse hire,	4	50
R. A. Dillingham, clearing snow,	1	25
J. W. Pierce, clearing snow,	1	25
J. B. Hadley, refreshments,	7	35
Nathan Lewis, tin pails,	4	63
Thomas Hanlon, lantern, &c.	15	25
William Beetle, spars,	1	00
Doty & Cole, painting and lettering trumpets,	5	33
Weston Howland, flag,	28	00
Thomas Case & Co., putting up stoves,	20	58
Richard M. Delano, charcoal,	11	11
William S. Brown, labor and rope,	21	60
Jenney & Searell, halyards and labor,	6	62
Alanson Gammons, clearing snow and carting engines,	59	91
B. F. Corson & Co., carting engine,	1	00
Taber's Wharf, pine joist,	31	95
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	4	27
	750	21

Amount brought forward,	750 21	$10,162 62
Sullings & Kingman, pails, &c.	1 24	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging stones,	35 58	
Incidental Expenses, printing bill,	4 67	
Ambrose Vincent, hardware,	52 80	
William K. Taber, carting,	1 00	
Taber & Grinnell, cistern covers,	9 75	
H. S. Kirby, repairing flag,	1 50	
Caleb Maxfield, chairs and seats,	41 68	
Thomas Mahoney, labor,	1 75	
William D. Swan, pump,	9 75	
Samuel Stacy & Co., carting engines,	27 67	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas pipe and fixtures,	56 54	
Nathaniel Moulton, sinking well and carting,	43 93	
Wright Brownell, labor,	8 05	
H. N. Andrews & Co., carting engine,	3 00	
Squire Gifford, carting engine,	3 59	
George Tappan, chandelier and shades,	26 00	
Allen & Bliss, basket,	63	
Wilson & Sharp, stove and putting up,	89 30	
James H. Shearman, carting engine,	1 50	
James H. Collins, hardware,	1 38	
George F. Barker, brooms,	3 33	
John Taylor, flagging stone,	8 88	
William Knights, table,	4 25	
Timothy D. Cook, labor and stock,	6 01	
Lewis Hathaway, lumber and labor,	9 30	
John K. Cushing, labor,	12 34	
Torch Bearers, Franklin engine Co.	10 00	
Torch Bearers, engine Co., No. 10.	24 00	
E. C. Milliken & Co., oil,	11 00	
		1,265 63
		14,877 12

CREDITS.

By Amount received from George A. Bourne, sales of land,	331 50	
By Annual Appropriation,	13,000 00	
By Transfer from Incidental Expense Account,	800 00	
By J. B. Ashley, for stone and dirt sold,	166 60	
		$14,298 10
Balance to new account,		579 02
		$14,877 12
Balance brought down,	$579 02	

RECAPITULATION.

Engine Men,	5,927 25
Reservoirs,	4,033 47
Repairs on Engines, Engine Houses, Hose, &c.	3,448 87
Incidentals,	1,265 63
Amount of expenditures,	$14,675 22

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

GAS.

New Bedford Gas Light Company,		$5,645 11

OIL.

E. C. Milliken & Co.,	1,673 10	
Samuel Leonard & Sons,	892 92	
Lawrence Grinnell,	2,425 08	
		4,991 10

LANTERNS, LAMP POSTS, &c.

Ezra K. Delano, labor,	2 90	
Stephen P. Sawyer, fitting lanterns,	1 00	
J. W. & H. G. Beatley, gas burners,	293 75	
Thomas Hanlon, iron work,	12 75	
David E. Chase, painting and glazing,	301 59	
E. H. Wing & Co., lamp posts,	15 00	
New Bedford Gas Light Company, gas pipe,	402 87	
A. B. Grinnell, setting lamp post,	2 00	
Lewis G. Carpenter, iron work,	2 13	
Carpenter & Lewis, iron work,	169 96	
Timothy D. Cook, lamp posts,	16 57	
Lewis Blair, setting lamp posts,	12 00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., lanterns and gas fixtures,	461 01	
	1,693 53	10,636 21

Amount brought forward,	1,693 53	$10,636 21
Nathan Lewis, lamps and tubes,	77 17	
Manchester, Gooding & Co., drilling,	3 15	
William Hathaway & Son, iron work,	1 24	
Thomas H. Pierce, ladders,	3 00	
Elihu M. Mosher, lamp posts,	15 00	
Taber & Grinnell, lamp posts, &c.,	182 72	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	1 50	
Edward Bierstadt, post and rosette,	50	
Joseph Allen, Jr. & Co., setting post,	70	
		1,978 51

LIGHTING.

Henry Foster,	216 00	
Thomas Hill,	10 00	
Caleb Handy,	216 00	
Jesse Richardson,	228 00	
William Smith,	228 00	
William Johnson,	225 00	
George Owens,	206 00	
William H. Stewart,	181 66	
Alfred Johnson,	161 95	
Lewis Blair,	162 78	
Frank Sullivoo,	167 72	
Andrew B. Grinnell, at Acushnet,	11 50	
		2,014 61

INCIDENTALS.

William H. Doane, carting,	299 24	
City Liquor Agency, alcohol,	5 76	
William H. Doane, services,	13 15	
Thornton & Gerrish, sponge,	2 69	
Edward Johnson, carting,	4 00	
S. Thomas & Co., wicking,	7 70	
James H. Collins, shovel,	1 00	
Dean & Sawyer, screws,	75	
Allen & Bliss, feather duster,	1 00	
J. & T. R. Taber, faucet,	90	
Ambrose Vincent, snow shovel,	1 00	
Eddy & Baylies, wicking,	4 81	
		342 00
		14,971 33
Balance to new account,		1,343 01
		$16,314 34

CREDITS.

By Balance of old Account,	262 59	
By Amount received from Gas Company, for burners,	51 75	
By Annual Appropriation,	13,000 00	
By Transfer from Incidental Expense Account,	3,000 00	
		$16,314 34
Balance brought down	$1,343 01	

RECAPITULATION.

Gas,	5,645 11
Oil,	4,991 10
Lanterns, Lamp Posts, &c.	1,978 51
Lighting,	2,014 61
Incidentals,	342 00
Amount of Expenditures,	$14,971 33

CITY WATCH.

WATCHMEN.

John A. Underwood,	$463 16
William Duffy,	391 25
Stephen J. Stratton,	390 00
Joseph T. Sylvia,	390 00
Asa Potter,	391 25
Walter Handy,	81 25
T. D. J. Sears,	391 25
Benjamin Fuller,	391 25
Edmund T. Case,	391 25
John B. Chase,	391 25
David Hart,	391 25
William M. Howard,	391 25
Warren Tripp,	391 25
Leonard Ellis,	450 00
Nathan B. Read,	446 25
Francis C. Stimpson,	456 25
Joseph S. Dunbar,	391 25
George Taber,	456 25
	7,045 56

Amount brought forward,	$7,045 66	
Lewis S. Jennings,	456 25	
Willard Gifford,	456 25	
Enoch Bearse,	206 25	
Isaac Bennett,	207 50	
George Gardner,	197 50	
Abraham Estes,	205 00	
Thomas B. Paul,	193 75	
George R. Hurlbut,	271 25	
Joseph Hammond,	70 00	
George M. Ripner,	70 00	
Jeremiah Hill,	70 00	
Thomas Croucher,	70 00	
George Bowker,	70 00	
Benjamin Wilcox,	70 00	
Caleb L. Ormsbee,	62 50	
Taber Bolles,	70 00	
Adley Wilcox,	70 00	
Thomas H. Pierce,	68 75	
Leander A. Tripp,	65 00	
Daniel P. Devoll,	61 25	
Josiah Newcomb,	70 00	
John O. Hervey,	70 00	
Samuel Havens,	5 00	
John T. Russell,	1 25	
John Tower,	317 50	
Joseph Chambers,	18 75	
		10,539 41

INCIDENTALS.

Thomas Collins, taking care of watch house,	120 00	
Charles F. Fergerson, cleaning watch house,	3 00	
New Bedford Gas Light Company, gas,	85 15	
Little & Allen, oil carpet,	3 15	
James Crittenden, setting glass,	2 00	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	3 34	
Richmond & Almy, bell and hooks,	60	
Allen & Bliss, brushes, mats, &c.	10 25	
Zenas Whittemore, soft soap,	2 10	
Thomas Sanford & Co., glass and setting,	2 52	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., poker,	25	
Gamaliel Taber, watch rattles,	14 50	
Caleb Maxfield, repairing settee,	1 75	
Thornton & Gerrish, matches and lime,	3 50	
		252 11
		$10,791 52

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	377 31	
By Annual Appropriation,	10,000 00	
		10,377 31
Balance to new account,		414 21
		$10,791 52
Balance brought down,	$414 21	

RECAPITULATION.

Watchmen,	10,539 41
Incidentals,	252 11
Amount of expenditures,	$10,791 52

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

William H. Jenney, clearing track,	50	
William F. Durfee, surveying,	100 00	
John M. Cornell, labor,	7 00	
John M. Cornell, cleaning tombs, walks, &c.	25 25	
Charles Taber, & Co., binding plans,	5 00	
		137 75
Balance to new account,		2,480 53
		$2,618 28

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	1,867 28	
By Amount received of William H. Jenney, sale of lots,	179 00	
By Amount received of Joseph G. Grinnell, sale of lots,	572 00	
		$2,618 28
Balance brought down,	$2,480 53	

RURAL CEMETERY.

To Balance of old account,		4,609 45
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work,	2 00	
Gifford & Topham, keys,	3 00	
Martin Wheeler, moving shed,	15 00	
Charles H. Brownell, labor,	13 97	
Daniel Tripp, labor, trimming trees,	12 00	
William H. Jenney, sundry bills,	10 10	
Gideon Jennings, labor,	2 30	
Barjona D. Tripp, paving stones,	79 20	
Charles F. Tripp, paving stones,	34 80	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor,	15 51	
Samuel Bliss, whitewashing tombs,	5 75	
Samuel Bliss, cutting grass,	10 00	
Frederick A. Hathaway, teaming,	53 05	
C. T. Gammons, paving stones,	69 00	
Patrick Conway, labor, paving,	49 40	
John Tripp, carting,	1 50	
		376 58
		$4,986 03

CREDITS.

By Amount received of William H. Jenney, sale of lots,	142 00	
By Amount received of Joseph G. Grinnell, sale of lots,	291 00	
By balance to new account,	4,553 03	
		4,986 03
Balance brought down,	4,553 03	

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

William A. Spooner, labor,	1 33	
Balance to new account,	192 02	
		193 35

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	146 35	
By Amount received of William H. Jenney, sale of lots,	36 00	
By Amount received of Joseph G. Grinnell, sale of lots,	11 00	
		193 35
Balance brought down,	192 02	

CITY DEBT.

Amount paid principal and interest on loans,	22,255 92	
Balance to new account,	168 93	
		22,424 85

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	424 85	
By Annual Appropriation,	22,000 00	
		22,424 85
Balance brought down,	168 93	

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOKS, &c.

James B. Congdon,	747 92	
A. J. Phipps,	44 60	
Charles Taber & Co.	152 01	
		944 53

LIBRARIAN.

Robert C. Ingraham,	500 00
	1,444 53

Amount brought forward,		$1,444 53

GAS.

James B. Congdon, gas bill,		134 04

INCIDENTALS.

George Tappan and Nathan Chase, rent,	240 00	
James B. Congdon, insurance on books,	150 00	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	15 94	
Cheney & Co., printing,	5 00	
		410 94
		1,989 51
Balance to new account,		54 17
		$2,043 68

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	43 68	
By Annual Appropriation,	2,000 00	
		2,043 68
By balance brought down,	54 17	

RECAPITULATION.

Books, &c.	944 53
Librarian,	500 00
Gas,	134 04
Incidentals,	410 94
Amount of Expenditures,	1,989 51

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

SALARIES AND RENT.

Nathan B. Gifford, salary,	762 50	
George Perry, salary,	198 39	
Otis Irish, salary,	543 75	
Estate of William R. Rodman, rent,	40 50	
Liberty Hall Association, rent,	145 83	
William Little, rent,	27 57	
		1,718 54

Amount brought forward,		1,718 54

LIQUORS, &c.

A. S. Mansfield, liquors,	9,165 49	
John Bramson & Co., liquors,	391 50	
J. D. & M. Williams, liquors,	275 61	
		9,832 60

INCIDENTALS.

George Perry, sundry bills,	253 45	
Nathan B. Gifford, sundry bills,	505 62	
Thomas Sanford & Co., paints and labor,	28 48	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	27 54	
E. Paige, demijohns,	26 65	
Richard M. Delano, charcoal,	4 40	
Thomas Case & Co., fixing stoves,	3 00	
Peter Fales, painting curtains,	12 45	
Charles Taber & Co., books and stationery,	20 07	
Ashley, Stetson & Co., carpenter work and stock,	103 25	
Benjamin Almy, iron hoops,	2 53	
Wood, Brightman & Co., pipe,	11 17	
		998 61
		12,549 75
Balance to new account,		2,406 22
		$14,955 97

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	2,628 88	
By Amount received from Agent, for sales,	12,327 09	
		14,955 97
Balance brought down,	2,406 22	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries and rent,	1,718 54
Liquors, &c.	9,832 60
Incidentals,	998 61
Amount of Expenditures,	$12,549 75

MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS.

LABOR AND TEAM WORK.

Rodolphus Ashley, pay roll, labor,	5,196 46	
Wright Brownell, labor and carting,	781 14	
Ezra W. Lee, labor,	381 46	
William C. Howland, labor,	246 12	
John F. Vinal, carting,	156 20	
Daniel Shay, labor,	16 25	
John F. Underwood, carting,	40 06	
Alonzo Davenport, labor,	5 10	
Repairs of Highways, carting,	283 68	
John Lynch, labor,	3 00	
Samuel Darling, labor,	3 12	
Thomas R. Pierce, carting,	2 00	
Perry Brownell, labor,	158 09	
S. Thomas & Co., teaming,	22 61	
Paul Howland, labor,	25 00	
Delano & Pierce, labor,	20 50	
John Egan, labor,	5 75	
		7,346 54

STOCK, TOOLS, &c.

Nourse & Co., wheelbarrows,	13 50
George D. Swift, sharpening tools,	40 90
Isaac C. Cory, plank,	3 06
Isaac C. Cory, wheelbarrows,	16 00
William B. Sanderson, pick handles,	20 34
Isaac King, blacksmithing,	60 80
Hugh Collins, lighting lamps,	11 63
S. S. Paine & Bro., bricks and cement,	2,653 80
Brownell, Ashley & Co., drills and sharpening,	228 94
Dean & Driggs, picks,	31 50
Sullings & Kingman, hardware &c.,	23 82
Jacob Parker, powder,	98 88
Ambrose Vincent, hardware, &c.,	20 22
Manchester, Gooding & Co., scuttle frames,	217 59
James G. Howland, oil,	17 10
William F. Durfee, surveying,	26 00
Dennis Long, lighting lamps,	17 76
Abraham Russell, brush,	1 75
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor,	33 98
William D. Shearman, sharpening tools,	64 43
Moulton & Leavitt, sand,	17 80
	$3,619 80

Amount brought forward,	3,619 80	$7,346 54
Nathan Lewis, tin ware,	14 89	
A. H. Seabury & Co., shovels,	47 50	
Simeon Brown, sharpening picks,	6 21	
William Bates, 2d, sand,	247 47	
J. S. Mayhew, damage to carriage,	6 50	
Chace & Davis, stone,	15 50	
B. D. Hathaway, picks,	14 00	
Dean & Sawyer, sharpening picks,	37 54	
J. & T. Durfee, sledge and drills,	11 14	
Job Sisson, Jr., sharpening picks, &c.,	27 69	
Simeon Ashley, lumber and labor,	18 18	
Martin Pierce, sand,	58 30	
Calvin Staples, surveying,	3 00	
Booth & Hathaway, lumber,	7 09	
William D. Dunham, setting glass,	1 15	
Squire Gifford, brush,	3 00	
I. F. Terry, lantern,	1 13	
Anthony Hathaway, scuttle stones,	16 00	
C. M. & B. S. Pierce, covering stones,	41 20	
Joseph Allen Jr. & Co., curb stones,	13 04	
Wood, Brightman & Co., water bailer,	1 00	
Thomas Sanford & Co., setting glass,	5 51	
H. N. Andrews & Co , sand,	58 43	
Henry S. Packard, assessing sewer,	30 00	
Henry T. Leonard, assessing sewer,	30 00	
S. G. Israel, damage,	3 00	4,338 27
		11,684 81
Balance of old account,		5,114 74
		16,799 55

CREDITS.

By Amount received from Job L. Shaw, to enter Campbell Street Sewer,	10 00
By Amount received from T. B. Denham, abuttor, Bush Street Sewer,	33 50
By Amount received from E. C. Jones, abuttor, Bush Street Sewer,	248 76
By Amount received from abuttors, Bush Street Sewer,	315 73
By Amount received from Hazard Estate, William Street Sewer,	28 80
	636 79

Amount brought forward,	$636 79	
By Amount received from William C. Pease, loan,	500 00	
By Amount received from New Bedford Ins. for Savings, loan,	5,000 00	
By Amount received from abuttors, different Sewers,	2,313 19	
By Amount received from abuttors and stone,	223 35	
By Amount received from abuttors, Smith Street Sewer,	124 12	
By Amount received from abuttors, different Sewers,	862 63	
		9,660 08
Balance to new account,		7,139 47
		$16,799 55
Balance brought down,	7,139 47	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and team work,	7,346 54
Stock, tools &c.	4,338 27
Amount of Expenditures,	$11,684 81

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

SALARIES.

George Howland, Jr., Mayor,	800 00
Gideon B. Spooner, 2d., City Clerk,	220 46
Estate of Frederick Bryant, Treasurer and Collector,	137 50
Isaac M. Richardson, Treasurer and Collector, pro tempore,	200 95
Isaac M. Richardson, Clerk of Common Council,	200 00
Seth Bryant, Superintendent of Streets,	269 38
R. A. Dillingham, Messenger,	350 00
	2,178 29

Amount brought forward,	$2,178 29	
Oliver Prescott, Judge of Police Court,	1,250 00	
Richard Davenport, Clerk of Market,	175 00	
Wm. H. Doane, Superintendent of Street Lamps,	75 00	
Charles D. Burt, City Marshal,	304 68	
Francis W. Hatch, Assistant Marshal,	675 00	
Eliphalet Robbins, Assistant Marshal,	600 00	
Oliver M. Brownell, Assistant Marshal,	600 00	
Joshua P. Dunbar, Assistant Marshal,	600 00	
Lewis G. Allen, Assistant Marshal,	600 00	
Thomas A. Howland, Assistant Marshal,	600 00	
William W. Crapo, City Solicitor,	300 00	
Wm. H. Jenney, Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	41 65	
Wm. H. Manchester, Ringing Bell,	125 00	
Timothy Ingraham, City Marshal,	698 06	
Henry O. Remington, Superintendent of Street Lamps,	211 85	
R. Ashley, Superintendent of Streets,	635 55	
Charles F. Wilcox, Treasurer and Collector,	820 27	
Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk,	531 60	
F. L. Porter, Clerk of Police Court,	400 00	
Augustus L. West, City Solicitor,	211 88	
Committee on Truants,	60 00	
		11,693 83

ASSESSORS.

Assessors Salaries,	1,500 00	
Henry S. Packard, expenses,	3 41	
Charles Taber & Co., Assessors Books,	61 35	
Manasseh Kempton, expenses,	1 50	
J. W. Cornell, horse hire,	12 00	
		1,578 26

ELECTIONS.

Wardens,	32 00	
Ward Clerks,	50 00	
Inspectors,	151 00	
Envolope Distributors,	4 00	
Ward Rooms,	140 20	
John Holmes, taking care of Ward room,	1 00	
Isaac Gwynn, taking care of Ward room,	4 50	
		382 70
		13,654 79

Amount brought forward,		$13,654 79

GAS AND GAS FIXTURES.

New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	299 01	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures,	35 84	
		334 85

FOURTH OF JULY.

Freeman Hathaway,	2 00	
Martin Hathaway,	2 00	
Simpson Hart,	2 00	
Horatio A. Kempton,	4 26	
Green & Wood,	3 00	
Henry Pierce,	17 92	
N. B. & T. B. R. R. Co.,	15 00	
John K. Cushing,	22 03	
Joshua C. Hitch,	9 56	
William Beetle,	2 00	
Nathaniel Moulton,	2 26	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	5 00	
Taunton Brass Band, music,	75 00	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	5 00	
Holder, Cutter & Co., fire works,	464 25	
P. Norton,	4 00	
Cyrus M. Vaughn,	2 00	
Augustus W. Munroe,	2 00	
Jacob Parker, powder,	68 14	
New Bedford Brass Band,	50 00	
Wm. H. Manchester,	2 00	
Charles Almy,	25 35	
		784 77

CITY COMMON.

S. G. Nye, seed,	8 35	
Lewis Hathaway, stock and labor,	27 95	
B. D. Hathaway, iron work,	42 57	
William Swift, trees,	63 35	
Manchester, Gooding & Co., stone work,	5 60	
Squire Gifford, carting trees,	2 00	
Sullings & Kingman, tools,	11 57	
Francis H. Pasel, wheelbarrows,	8 00	
R. Ashley, pay roll, labor,	696 55	
Thomas Case & Co., covering seats,	13 36	
Thomas Childs, elm tree,	4 00	
	883 30	14,774 41

Amount brought forward,	883 30	$14,774 41
Benjamin King, rye, &c.,	8 43	
G. T. Sawyer, gravel and stones,	21 50	
R. Beetle, flag-staff,	110 99	
Potter, Hillman & Co. paints and labor,	20 93	
John K. Cushing, labor and stock,	67 21	
Peter Norton, raising flag staff,	18 61	
J. & T. Durfee, iron work,	4 28	
Taber & Grinnell, casting,	7 44	
Horatio A. Kempton, lumber,	17 14	
		1,159 83

POLICE COURT.

Thomas Collins, services,	60 00	
Thomas Case & Co., fitting stoves,	27 25	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	2 92	
		90 17

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

Henry Pierce, contract,	22,000 00	
J. Reynolds, cleaning vault,	2 00	
Holder Brightman, digging cellar,	149 00	
William F. Durfee, leveling cellar,	2 00	
Hiram Sherman, cleaning vault,	4 00	
N. B. Brass Band, laying corner stone,	32 00	
James B. Congdon, sundry bills,	16 43	
A. D. Richmond & Co., box,	3 38	
Charles Taber & Co., binding address,	50 00	
S. K. Eaton, plans, &c.,	600 00	
William C. Parker, painting,	36 83	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	10 50	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	146 00	
Taber & Grinnell, iron work,	11 65	
		23,063 79

FRONT STREET.

Com'l. Wharf Co., interest on damage,	136 50	
John H. Perry & Co., damage,	575 00	
George T. Baker, damage,	300 00	
B. S. & W. J. Rotch, damage,	600 00	
Deborah Brayton, damage,	933 00	
Rotch's Wharf Corporation, damage,	970 00	
	3,514 50	39,088 20

Amount brought forward,	$3,514 50	$39,088 20
Heirs of Hazard Estate, damage,	2,590 00	
J. & J. Howland's Wharf, damage,	2,298 00	
R. Ashley's roll, labor,	3,062 30	
Pardon Russell, crossing stones,	1,012 62	
James G. Howland, oil,	1 80	
B. D. Tripp, carting sand,	18 75	
Paul Kempton, damage,	865 00	
Henry Taber & Co., damage,	217 59	
James Arnold, damage,	200 00	
Shales, Kinstead & Co., flagging,	1,477 16	
F. R. Pierce, carting sand,	195 00	
B. D. & C. F. Tripp, paving stones,	2,969 06	
Lemuel Gammons, crossing stones,	69 12	
Lemuel Gammons, curbing stones,	659 43	
Nathaniel Moulton, carting sand,	93 75	
Moulton & Leavitt, carting sand,	37 15	
John F. Underwood, carting,	95	
Anthony Hathaway, crossing stones,	1,011 42	
Lemuel R. Driscoll, crossing stones,	538 25	
Simeon Brown, sharpening tools,	71 60	
S. Thomas & Co., carting sand,	38 25	
John Lynch, labor,	19 50	
John Roch, lighting lamps,	8 25	
Samuel S. Paine & Bro., bricks and cement,	137 99	
A. K. P. Sawin, carting sand,	46 50	
Paul Howland, labor,	5 50	
Alanson Gammons, carting sand,	70 00	
Frank Tripp, carting sand,	52 50	
R. Beetle, old mast, &c.	13 25	
Martin Pierce, carting sand,	85 37	
L. Russell, sharpening drills,	10 10	
Estate of Wm. R. Rodman, damage,	1,321 85	
Taber's Wharf, wharfage on flagging,	20 90	
C. Haskins, lumber and labor,	5 96	
B. D. Tripp, carting sand,	18 75	
Dean & Driggs, iron work,	1 45	
Manchester, Gooding & Co., scuttle frames,	30 00	
Edward Sowle, plank and labor,	4 67	
Booth & Hathaway, plank,	12 04	
George Wilson, carting sand,	141 00	
Snow & Purrington, sharpening tools,	20 47	
Neal Green, carting sand,	48 26	
Wright Brownell, sand and labor,	5 16	
Perry Brownell, pipe and labor,	16 95	
Squire Gifford, carting sand,	71 45	
	23,109 57	

Amount brought forward,	$23,109 57	$39,088 20
Sullings & Kingman, twine, &c.	3 26	
Samuel C. Robinson & Co., carting sand,	88 50	
Repairs of Highways, carting,	284 00	
C. T. Gammons, carting,	10 50	
B. F. Corson, carting sand,	183 35	
Ambrose Vincent, pails,	1 68	
		23,680 86

INCIDENTALS.

George Tappan, paper for police office,	15 75	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d., horse hire,	9 00	
Joseph Brownell & Co., iron work on bell,	10 99	
Davis Thomas, removing nuisance,	2 60	
James Stubbs, boarding officer and expenses,	44 95	
E. Russell, J. Grinnell, and S. R. Grinnell, damage, Union street,	700 00	
Francis Tripp, removing nuisance,	7 22	
George Tappan, crockery, &c.	9 41	
William Gisby, trees,	8 00	
James R. Denham, bread for police office,	14 62	
C. H. Walker, carting voters lists,	1 75	
Isaac Gwynn, labor, City Hall,	194 30	
William Howe, stationery,	2 07	
Nathaniel Shepherd, care of city clock and repairing,	60 00	
E. Anthony, printing,	682 50	
Gifford & Topham, repairing cistern,	8 75	
George Perry, fitting measures,	3 00	
George A. Bourne, Armory rent,	500 00	
R. Davenport, sundries,	3 60	
Abner J. Phipps, expenses of Committee,	6 00	
Estate of Frederick Bryant, postage, &c.	6 50	
Gideon B. Spooner, 2d., postage, &c.	4 30	
Obed Chase & Co., horse keeping,	1 87	
James Wing, ice,	4 00	
J. S. Mayhew, vaccinating,	15 00	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	170 75	
Hiram D. Wentworth, damage to carriage,	77 50	
Thornton & Gerrish, medicine,	5 75	
Jireh Sherman, lock, &c.	3 00	
Mechanics Bank, temporary loans and interest,	25,235 00	
Special Police, pay roll,	102 50	
R. A. Dillingham, sundries,	12 25	
	27,922 93	$62,769 06

Amount brought forward,	27,922	93	$62,769 06
E. W. McCammon, tile,	40	00	
Protecting Society,	107	25	
Atwood Holmes, land,	3,500	00	
E. K. Delano, statistical information,	98	00	
John H. Perry, & Co., coal,	114	94	
Charles L. Swasey, vaccinations,	5	25	
John T. Russell, police officer,	28	50	
Mary Ann Gwynn, labor, washing,	1	33	
George R. Hurlbut, police officer,	62	00	
Allen & Brownell, repairing matting,		75	
John W. A. Smith, cleaning Assessors' room,	4	67	
Edward Baker, award of damage for son,	125	00	
Charles D. Burt, charcoal, &c.	16	16	
Peleg B. Sanford, contract for new rood,	4,840	00	
Sherman & Bliss, horse and waggon,	1	00	
B. B. Howard, award of back taxes,	1,431	39	
William H. Howard, repairing chairs,	4	38	
William Read & Son, brass guns,	550	00	
William Knights, desk,	18	50	
Augustus L. West, fees at Court,	103	70	
Mary L. Eldridge, damage awarded,	1,300	00	
Timothy D. Cook, labor and stock,	1	87	
Jacob Waggoner, posting bills,	13	50	
Edward Johnson, carting,	3	00	
Special Police Roll,	47	50	
J. M. Hathaway, horse and carriage,	3	00	
N. B. & T. B. R. R., freight on guns,	6	00	
Cyrus M. Vaughn, special police officer,	21	50	
Daniel P. Lewis, special police officer,	19	50	
Jacob Parker, powder,	9	08	
Bethuel Penniman, damage on Ray street,	600	00	
Special Police Roll, 5th of July,	38	00	
Estate of Elizabeth Rodman, land,	200	00	
Nathan Lewis, deed box,	3	17	
Merchants Bank, temporary loan and interest,	81,381	57	
B. D. Tripp, stones for Ray street wall,	20	00	
R. Ashley, labor on Ray street wall,	145	25	
Cheney & Co., printing,	24	50	
George M. Woodward, County tax,	18,450	72	
Manchester, Gooding & Co., drilling, &c.	9	80	
Corban Lucas, damage on Pleasant street,	50	00	
James Foster, damage on Pleasant street,	50	00	
Charles Almy, expenses to Boston for guns,	8	72	
R. Ashley, labor for North pound,	142	07	
	141,524	50	

Amount brought forward,	$141,524 50		$62,769 06
Samuel Bliss, returning deaths,	8 88		
John F. Underwood, carting,	23 87		
Adoniram Jennings, iron work for North pound and well,	3 14		
John K. Cushing expenses to Boston, for guns,	6 60		
R. Ashley, labor for well, Hathaway's Corner,	92 26		
R. Ashley, labor, sewer, Hazard's wharf,	170 35		
Wm. F. Durfee, surveying Merrimac street,	20 00		
State Tax,	13,890 00		
Thomas Case & Co., fitting stoves,	29 67		
Hannah Chase, damage, Pleasant street,	50 00		
William Spooner, returning deaths,	1 20		
Richard M. Delano, charcoal,	25 52		
Mrs. J. Munckley, damage, Pleasant street,	50 00		
C. M. Vaughn, measuring charcoal,	9 50		
J. L. Hunt, stone troughs,	91 20		
J. & T. Durfee, iron work,	88 68		
Samuel S. Paine & Bro. brick and cement, Hazard's wharf,	160 52		
James M. Lawton, damage, Pleasant street,	50 00		
George W. Choate, case for scale,	3 43		
Caleb Maxfield, furniture and repairs,	19 37		
William K. Taber, carting,	1 00		
Eddy & Baylies, carpet, mat, &c.	13 51		
Moses H. Bligs, lumber and labor,	1 83		
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	163 27		
B. F. Corson, carting,	33		
Taber & Grinnell, stair plates,	7 41		
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	8 41		
Edward S. Taber, expenses to Dighton,	2 30		
Isaac C. Davis, trustee of David Baker,	85 77		
Lineas Wood, painting,	3 50		
Joseph Clark, pumps, &c.	44 73		
David E. Chase, painting,	5 25		
Hiram Van Campen, expense on guns,	3 55		
Both & Hathaway, plank key at well,	3 18		
Calvin Staples, stakes for new road,	12 33		
Simpson Hart, covers for guns,	9 31		
Bailey & Hathaway, hack, &c.	14 00		
Delano & Pierce, labor,	4 25		
Joseph Allen, Jr. & Co., well stones,	6 95		
Wright Brownell, labor, Hazard's Wharf Sewer,	50 25		
Wright Brownell, whitewashing market,	9 70		
	156,768 52		

Amount brought forward,	$156,768 52	$62,769 06
P. Brownell, labor, Hazard's Wharf Sewer,	18 38	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., ice tongues,	1 75	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	7 50	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work for guns,	17 41	
A. D. Richmond & Co., repairing,	3 79	
James T. Almy, repairing seat,	3 50	
Lewis Hathaway, stock and labor,	58 53	
George Tappan, shades, burners, &c.	31 50	
West & Crane, repairing clock,	20 00	
Allen & Bliss, jar, &c.	13 55	
Thomas Sanford & Co., painting,	3 55	
Gamaliel Taber, returning deaths,	4 32	
C. F. Bradford, painting and setting glass,	5 14	
Squire Gifford, carting,	9 17	
H. G. O. Cole, repairing gun carriages,	40 25	
William D. Swan, repairing pump,	3 41	
E. G. Turner, cleaning vaults,	20 00	
James H. Crittenden, setting glass,	1 00	
Thomas Case & Co., repairing stoves,	21 12	
Town of Truro, execution,	68 08	
Timothy Ingraham, clearing snow,	292 55	
Sanford S. Horton, registering births, &c.	153 95	
John K. Cushing, lumber and labor,	9 98	
B. G. Wilson, returning deaths,	32 50	
Allen Lucas, lime,	6 86	
Hew Bedford Guards, bounty money,	427 00	
New Bedford Brass Band, bounty money,	144 00	
David Baker, execution,	59 37	
Charles F. Wilcox, sundries,	3 99	
Sanford S. Horton, sundries,	28 22	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery, police office,	10 86	
P. Norton, taking down flag staff,	5 61	
James H. Collins, hardware,	1 75	
William H. Sherman, horse and carriage,	4 00	
Charles M. Cranston, labor,	14 00	
William Bray, labor,	7 00	
Transfer to Fire Department,	800 00	
Transfer to Repairs of Highways,	18,000 00	
Transfer to Lighting Streets,	3,000 00	
Remittances on Taxes,	2,450 21	
Abatement on Taxes for prompt pay,	3,232 81	
		185,806 13
		$248,575 19
Balance to new account,		22,715 00
		$271,290 19

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	20,500 87
By amount received for temporary loans,	114,695 83
By amount received for Market stall rent,	648 00
By amount received of Town of Fairhaven, bound stones,	5 50
By amount received of R. A. Dillingham, use of hall,	834 68
By amount received for lot of land on Dartmouth street,	150 00
By amount received of G. B. Spooner, 2d., for licences, &c,	59 45
By amount received for old School House, Haskins' Corner,	40 00
By amount received of Obed Chase, for land rent,	300 00
By amount received of F. L. Porter, Clerk of Police Court	1,443 67
By amount received of Charles D. Burt, fees, &c.	160 50
By amount received of T. P. Terry, land rent,	6 00
By amount received of Timothy Ingraham, dog licenses,	196 00
By amount received of Timothy Ingraham, fees, &c.	1,560 47
By amount received of Sanford S. Horton, licenses,	761 50
By amount received from appropriation for salaries,	11,000 00
By amount received from appropriation for City Common,	1,000 00
By amount received from appropriation for State Tax,	13,890 00
By amount received from appropriation for County Tax,	18,450 72
By amount received from Annual Appropriation,	24,659 28
By amount received from permanent loan,	57,000 00
By amount received from George A. Bourne, building on William street,	335 88
By amount received from Commonwealth, armory rent,	150 00
By amount received from Commonwealth, bounty money,	478 00
By amount received from Commonwealth, taking census,	433 75
	$268,760 10

Amount brought forward,	$268,760 10	
By amount received from T. Ingraham, clearing snow,	80 21	
By amount received from Fire Department,	4 67	
By amount received from Free Public Library,	10 94	
By amount received from Support of Public Schools,	40 06	
By amount of overlay on Taxes, for 1856,	2,274 15	
By amount of assessment in Nov. 1856,	64 50	
By amount of assessment in Feb. 1857,	55 56	
		271,290 19
Balance brought down	$22,715 00	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries,	$11,693 83
Elections,	382 70
Fourth of July,	784 77
Police Court,	90 17
City Common,	1,159 83
Free Public Library Building,	23,063 79
Front Street,	23,680 86
Assessors,	1,578 26
Gas and Gas Fixtures,	334 85
County Tax,	18,450 72
State Tax,	13,890 00
Mary Eldridge, damages claimed,	1,300 00
Atwood Holmes, land,	3,500 00
Bethuel Penniman, land damages,	600 00
New Road,	4,840 00
E. Russell and others, damage on Union Street,	700 00
B. B Howard, back Taxes,	1,431 39
Incidentals,	6,994 43
Amount of expenditures,	$114,475 60

DEBIT BALANCES, MARCH 1, 1857.

Collector of Taxes for 1842,	$3 00
" " " " 1844,	25 74
" " " " 1845,	34 40
" " " " 1846,	62 41
" " " " 1847,	73 35
" " " " 1848,	219 99
" " " " 1849,	14 14
City and County " 1850,	62 25
" " " " " 1851,	129 53
" " " " " 1852,	465 85
City, County and State Taxes for 1853,	988 71
Collector of Taxes for 1854,	2,565 88
" " " " 1855,	3,101 37
" " " " 1856,	8,880 52
City Watch,	414 21
Fire Department,	579 02
Main Drains and Common Sewers,	7,139 47
Rural Cemetery,	4,553 03
City Treasurer,	6,482 82
	$35,795 69

CREDIT BALANCES MARCH 1, 1857.

Alien Passengers,	$48 00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	2,481 53
Pine Grove Cemetery,	192 02
City Debt,	168 93
Repairs of Highways,	1,571 72
Free Public Library,	54 17
Support of Public Schools,	3,786 54
Support of the Poor,	1,029 55
Lighting Streets,	1,343 01
City Liquor Agency,	2,406 22
Incidental Expense Account,	22,715 00
	$35,795 69

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

The Sub-Committee, to whom was referred the duty of taking an inventory of the City Property, submit the following as their Report:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., &c.

City Hall Building and Lot, 102 rods of Land,	72,000 00	
Old Town Hall Building and Lot, 30 rods of Land,	10,000 00	
Lot on William St., 84 1-3 rods of Land,	14,150 00	
City Library Building on William Street, not finished,	30,000 00	
Lot of Land at Clark's Point, 2 acres,	200 00	
Powder Magazine and Lot,	680 00	
South Pound and Lot, 20 rods,	300 00	
Lot of Land on Willis Street, 12 rods,	600 00	
City Common, on Purchase Street,	48,500 00	
Lot of Land at the Cove, 3 acres,	350 00	
City Stable and Lot, containing 40 rods,	5,500 00	
Lot of Land, near Jonathan Tobey's, 1 acre,	35 00	
		182,515 00
Rural Cemetery, Dartmouth Street,	2,700 00	
Oak Grove Cemetery, Smith Street,	200 00	
Pine Grove Cemetery, Head of Acushnet,	2,000 00	
		4,900 00
Standard Weights and Measures,	380 00	
Surveying Instruments,	350 00	
Public Library, 9,000 volumes,	6,800 00	
		7,530 00

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New Alms House and Out Buildings,	23,000 00	
Old Alms House and Barn,	1,000 00	
Small Pox Hospital,	100 00	
Farm, containing 76 acres,	12,500 00	
Live Stock,	1,550 00	
Household Furniture,	1,675 00	
Hay and Grain on hand.	400 00	
Oakum Stock and Oakum, on hand,	180 00	
Farming Utensils, Wagons, &c.	1,350 00	
Light Wagons.	260 00	
		41,955 00
		$236,900 00

Amount brought forward,		$236,900 00

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

School House and 30 rods of Land at Perry's Neck,	1,200 00	
School House and 20 96-100 rods of Land on Griffin street,	930 00	
School House and 80 rods of Land at Acushnet Village,	1,300 00	
School House and 41 1-2 rods of Land on Linden street,	2,600 00	
High School House and 120 rods of Land on Middle street,	17,700 00	
Grove School House and 109 rods of Land on Water street,	4,250 00	
School House and 39 rods of Land on Sixth street,	3,900 00	
Two School Houses and 44 rods of Land on Bush street,	8,400 00	
School House and 31 rods of Land on Maxfield street,	3,850 00	
School House and Lot, North District,	1,000 00	
School House and Lot, Haskins' Corner,	1,200 00	
School House and Lot, Clark's Point,	780 00	
School House and 44 rods Land, Cannonville,	2,000 00	
School House and 20 rods of Land on William street,	7,350 00	
School House on Market Square,	150 00	
School House and 123 84-100 rods of Land on Parker street,	13,000 00	
Two School Houses and 55 3-4 rods of Land on Charles and Foster streets,	8,000 00	
School House and 34 1-4 rods of Land on Cedar and Maxfield streets,	4,000 00	
School House and 84 rods of Land at Belville,	1,500 00	
School House and 60 rods of Land on Dartmouth Road,	5,400 00	
School House and 60 1-3 rods of Land on Merrimac street,	10,500 00	
Maps, Globes and Philosophical Apparatus,	1,300 00	
School Library, about 2,000 volumes,	200 00	
		100,510 00
		337,4100 00

Amount brought forward,		$337,410 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine House and 3 rods of Land on Middle Street,	1,450 00	
Engine House and 4 rods of Land on Foster Street,	825 00	
Engine House and 14 3-4 rods of Land on Purchase Street,	8,500 00	
Engine House and lot of Land at Jesseville,	1,000 00	
Engine House and 4 rods of Land on Third Street,	750 00	
Engine House and 4 rods of Land on Fourth Street,	1,325 00	
Engine House and 13 rods of Land on Purchase Street,	3,850 00	
Engine House at Acushnet Village,	375 00	
Engine No. 1,	600 00	
" " 2,	600 00	
" " 3,	1,000 00	
" " 4,	1,000 00	
" " 5,	1,900 00	
" " 6,	2,300 00	
" " 7,	1,000 00	
" " 9,	1,000 00	
" " 10,	1,000 00	
" " 11,	1,000 00	
New Hook and Ladder Carriage,	1,200 00	
Old Hook and Ladder Carriage,	100 00	
		30,775 00
Four pieces of silver ware at West & Crane's,		125 00

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Six Horses, five single Carts, one double Cart,	1,960 00	
Two Horses, one Wagon, six Harnesses, one double Harness,	340 00	
One double Gear, one single do, three leading Harnesses,	185 00	
One pair of Oxen, Cart and gear,	340 00	
Fifty-five Snow Shovels and eighty-seven common Shovels,	33 00	
Twenty-eight Iron Bars, twenty-three Hoes, twelve Chains,	58 00	
	2,916 00	368,310 00

Amount brought forward,	2,916 00	368,310 00
Thirteen Buckets, seven Cans, ten Iron Rakes, six Axes,	10 00	
Eight Paving Hammars and sixty Splitting Drills,	25 00	
Blasting Tools,	25 00	
Eighteen Sledges, six Setts, fourteen Chisels, eight Iron Wedges.	23 00	
Eight Pounders and five Wheelbarrows,	20 00	
Three Hand Saws,	3 00	
Bags, Blankets and Stable fixtures,	10 00	
One Drawing Knife and three strings of Bells,	4 00	
One Hay Cutter, two Sleds, five Levels,	25 00	
One Derrick and Rigging,	100 00	
Five Tool Houses,	50 00	
Four small Derricks and Rigging,	25 00	
Three Scrapers,	15 00	
Four Plows,	35 00	
Two Brass Field Pieces,	750 00	
		4,036 00
Total,		$372,346 00

Respectfully submitted,

LUTHER G. HEWINS, } Sub
BENJAMIN C. WARD, } Committee.

New Bedford, March 13th, 1857.

CITY DEBT.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	ORIGINAL AMOUNT.	TIME.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL PAYMENT.	BALANCE DUE.
1839.						
5 mo. 3.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	500 00	1,500 00
5 mo. 3.	Pacific Insurance Co., New Bedford,	6,500 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	325 00	975 00
5 mo. 29.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	500 00	1,500 00
1852.						
8 mo. 4.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	10,000 00	20 yrs.	5 per cent.	500 00	8,000 00
11 mo. 29.	" " " "	7,870 50	20 yrs.	5½ per cent.	393 52	6,296 42
1853.						
6 mo. 14	" " " "	20,000 00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	1,000 00	17,000 00
7 mo. 6.	" " " "	12,000 00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	600 00	10,200 00
7 mo. 30.	" " " "	5,000 00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	250 00	4,250 00
10 mo. 14.	" " " "	13,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	650 00	11,050 00
10 mo. 14.	" " " "	2,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	100 00	1,700 00
11 mo. 2.	" " " "	20,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	1,000 00	17,000 00
1854.						
6 mo. 14.	" " " "	5,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	250 00	4,500 00
7 mo 19.	" " " "	5,000 00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	250 00	4,500 00
12 mo. 25.	Joseph Wilcox,	1,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	50 00	900 00
9 mo. 30.	Thomas P. Terry,	1,200 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	120 00	1,080 00
9 mo. 30.	Levi Hawes,	1,200 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	60 00	1,080 00
1855.						
1 mo. 9	Joseph Wilcox.	1,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	50 00	900 00
1 mo. 23.	George A. Bourne,	1,000 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	100 00	900 00
2 mo. 17.	Weston Jenney,	2,000 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	200 00	1,600 00
2 mo. 20.	Thaddeus M. Perry,	1,000 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	100 00	1,000 00
2 mo. 21.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	3,800 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	190 00	3,420 00
2 mo. 23.	Benjamin C. Luther, Fall River,	1,400 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	140 00	1,120 00
5 mo. 19.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	15,500 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	775 00	14,725 00
6 mo. 16.	" " " "	11,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	550 00	10,450 00
7 mo. 11.	Jireh Swift, Jr., and others,	5,000 00	20 yrs.	6 per cent.	250 00	4,750 00
12 mo. 1.	Provident Institution for Savings, Boston,	10,000 00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	1,000 00	9,000 00
1856.						
1 mo. 1.	New Bedford Institution for Savings.	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	500 00	9,500 00
2 mo. 28.	" " " "	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	500 00	9,500 00
6 mo. 9.	" " " "	10,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	500 00	10,000 00
7 mo. 9.	" " " "	5,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	250 00	5,000 00
8 mo. 6.	William C. Pease, Edgartown,	3,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	150 00	3,000 00
8 mo. 13.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	5,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	250 00	5,000 00
9 mo. 3.	" " " "	6,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	300 00	6,000 00
9 mo. 10.	" " " "	7,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	350 00	7,000 00
10 mo. 6.	Thomas P. Terry,	1,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	50 00	1,000 00
10 mo. 16.	Provident Institution for Savings, Boston,	25,000 00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	1,250 00	25,000 00
2 mo. 16, '57.	" " " "	10,000 00	20 yrs *	6 per cent.	500 00	10,000 00
		Permanent Loan Balance, - - - -				$230,396 42

Permanent Loan Balance, as above,	$230,396 42
1857. 2 mo. 21. Merchants Bank, payable May 1, 1857,	25,000 00
Total amount of City Debt,	$255,396 42

*Interest payable semi-annually.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 4, 1857.

Accepted, ordered to be printed, and sent up for concurrence.

I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 4, 1857.

Concurred.

SANFORD S. HORTON, City Clerk.

1857—CITY DOCUMENT—No. 6.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford.

In accordance with the requirement of Section 8th, of the Fire Ordinance, the Board of Engineers present their Annual Report of the present condition of the Department and the expenditures on its account during the past year. Also, their estimate of the amount necessary to meet its outstanding bills, and the probable outlay for the ensuing year. The account of its expenditures and receipts for the past year is as follows, viz:

For pay of Firemen to 5th mo. 1st, 1856,	$5,927 25
For construction of Reservoirs and Drains,	3,917 91
For repairs of Engines, Hose and Engine Houses, including alteration of Engine No. 4,	2,313 17
For Incidentals,	888 89
For amount from debit of old account,	201 70
For amount paid for bills due 4th mo. 1st, 1856,	1,628 00
	$14,877 12
By Annual Appropriation,	13,000 00
By Transfer,	800 00
By amount received of J. B. Ashley,	166 60
By amount received for sale of Land on Second Street,	331 50
By amount overdrawn,	479 02
	$14,877 12

The property on Purchase Street, a few rods South of William Street, on which a Reservoir formerly was situated, and from which the Reservoir on the corner of William and Second Streets was supplied, having changed hands, the City was deprived of its use, and it became necessary to find some other supply to take its place. Accordingly a well was dug on Cheapside, from which, as a head, pipes were laid down William Street to the Reservoir, and also down Union Street to the new Reservoir, corner of Fourth Street, which will contain 2,600 barrels. This was filled from the head alone, in $32\frac{1}{3}$ days during the dryest season of the year, and the stream has been constantly running since, the over supply being led into the public Sewer. The water from the roof of Ricketson Block has also been led into this Reservoir.

The Engine House lot on North Second Street, has been sold and the House removed to Jesseville, and put in good repair, and is now occupied by Engine No. 4, (formerly No. 5,) which having been thoroughly repaired with new box, axles, &c., is now as good an Engine as any of its capacity in the Department. A company has been organized for it, consisting of thirty men, and is now ready for active service. The old Hook and Ladder carriage has also been placed at Jesseville.

The improvements (for all we believe regard them as such) which were made in the Department the past year, viz: the reducing the number of men for the several Engines, and increasing their pay, &c., has had a very beneficial effect, both as regards the character and efficiency of the Department, and by comparing the false alarms from month to month, it will be seen that there has been a great diminution in their number since

those changes were made. The companies have been well filled and great unity now exists in the Department. The Houses are all in good repair, and have been kept neat and clean during the year. The Department has been called out fifty-three times, twenty-eight of which were for false alarms. The amount of property destroyed by fire as near as can be ascertained, is $4,725.00. Insurance on ditto, $3,000.00, viz:

DATE.	OWNERS.	SITUATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES. &c.
1856.					
4 mo. 5.					False Alarm.
5.					" "
6.					" "
8.	Thomas Borden.	48 Middle Street.			Burning of a Bed.
8.		Fairhaven.			" of Bushes.
9.					False Alarm.
10.		South part of city.			Burning of Bushes.
19.					False Alarm.
19.	Chas. Harmus.	Howland Street.	$3,000	$3,000	Incendiarism.
21.					False Alarm.
26.					" "
28.					" "
29.					" "
29.					" "
30.					" "
30.					" "
5 mo. 2.		Jesseville.			Burning of a Chimney.
8.					False Alarm.
20.		Parker House.			Burning of a Chimney.
6 mo. 25.	D. Bent.	Middle Street.			Slight burning of a Wood Shed.
7 mo. 1.					False Alarm.
1.					" "
4.					" "
4.	F. H. Dodge.	Purchase Street.			Slight burning of Shop.
8.					False Alarm.
21.	African Church.	Middle Street.			Incendiarism.
2[illegible].	M. Gabriel.	Water Street.			Burning of Shavings.
8 mo. 2.	B. Rodman.	" "	$1,200		Incendiarism.
8.	B. Lindsey.	" "			"
10	African Church.	Middle Street.	$25		"
12.		Elm Street.			Slight burning of Rodman House.
13.					False Alarm.
20.					" "
25.		Elm Street.			Burning of a Curtain.
9 mo.		Allen Street.			Burning of Bushes.
27.	G. Tappan.	Purchase Street.			Burning of Shavings.
29.		Union Street.			" "
					False Alarm.
10 mo. 5.		Hillman & Pleasant.			Slight burning.
6.	W. W. Swain.	Middle Street.			Slight burning of House.
8.					False Alarm.
9.		Allen Street.			Burning of Bushes.
15.		Mansion House.			Burning of Chimney.
30.					False Alarm.
31.					" "
11 mo. 4.					" "
7.					" "
11.					" "
25.	Samuel Bliss.	Dartmouth Street.	$500		Burning of Barn.
12 mo. 14.		Perry's Neck.			Burning of Mill.
1857.					
2 mo. 9.					False Alarm.
3 mo. 13.		Westport.			Burning of Factory.
13.					False Alarm.

The estimate expenses for the Department for the ensuing year are as follows, viz:

For pay of Firemen to 5th mo. 1st, 1857,	$8,500 00
For construction of Reservoirs,	5,000 00
For new Hose,	1,500 00
For Incidentals,	2,000 00
For outstanding bills,	600 00
For Lot at Jesseville,	300 00
For amount overdrawn,	579 02
	$18,479 02

Should the foregoing meet the approbation of the City Council, there will be required for the Department an appropriation of eighteen thousand and five hundred dollars ($18,500.00) for the expenses of the ensuing year.

We are desirous of returning our thanks to the entire Department for their promptness on an alarm of fire, and for their gentlemanly deportment, and efficient co-operation in the discharge of every duty.

Per order of the Board,

JOSHUA B. ASHLEY,

Chief Engineer.

New Bedford, March 21st, 1857.

In Board of Aldermen, March 24th, 1857.

Accepted, ordered to be printed and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, City Clerk.

In Common Council, April 4th, 1857.

Concurred.

I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

THE Overseers of the Poor respectfully present the following Report in relation to the Poor Department, for the year ending February 28th, 1857.

The amount expended for the Support of the Poor, is, $14,291.71.

The items of expenditures are as follows:

OUT OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

For Fuel and carting,	$2,093 10
Provisions,	2,243 35
Allowances to sick and infirm,	291 56
Medicines,	72 03
Physicians' Bills,	406 25
Funeral Expenses,	269 75
Miscellaneous,	16 22
	$5,392 26

AT THE ALMS HOUSE.

For Flour and Grain,	$1,399 81
Dry Goods and Clothing,	570 39
Beef and Pork,	513 66
Other provisions,	1,285 69
Shoes and Hats,	161 06
Furniture and Crockery,	79 84
Hardware and Farming Tools,	89 61
	$4,100 06

Amount brought forward,	$4,100 06
Fuel,	666 94
Repairs and Improvements,	658 84
Blacksmithing,	189 49
Farm Labor,	339 25
Wages of Nurses,	412 50
Wages of Cook and Domestic,	241 68
Soap,	58 66
Oil,	62 71
Tobacco and Snuff,	20 61
Seed, Potatoes,	18 76
Seed, Grass and Garden,	40 61
Farm Stock,	284 22
Horse,	250 00
Repairs of Wagons and Harness,	119 10
Books,	18 25
Medicines,	84 79
Physicians' Bills,	293 00
Chaplain, (six month's salary,)	50 00
Funeral Expenses,	48 38
Superintendent's Salary,	500 00
Miscellaneous,	201 73
	$8,659 58

INCIDENTAL.

Removing Poor,	$79 18
Horse Hire and Travelling Expenses,	55 89
Care of Office,	12 00
Stationery, printing blanks, &c,	15 89
Burials per Coroners' orders,	20 25
Miscellaneous,	56 66
	$239 87

The receipts have been as follows:

Balance of account,	$303 27
State Pauper account,	188 73
Appropriation,	13,000 00
Support of Poor of various towns,	588 96
Board of Hospital patients and others, at Alms House,	642 00
Sales from Farm and Work Shop,	463 55
Sales of Wood,	9 75
Simeon Weston, on mortgage due City,	125 00
	$15,321 26
Leaving a balance on hand of	1,029 55

No. in Alms House Mch. 1, 1856, 65.

Admitted	in	Mch.	10.	Discharged	16.	Remain	April	1, 59
"	"	April,	17.	"	15.	"	May	1, 61
"	"	May,	5.	"	15.	"	June	1, 51
"	"	June,	16.	"	13.	"	July	1, 54
"	"	July,	16.	"	12.	"	Aug.	1, 58
"	"	Aug.	14.	"	12.	"	Sept.	1, 59
"	"	Sept.	18.	"	19.	"	Oct.	1, 58
"	"	Oct.	19.	"	15.	"	Nov.	1, 62
"	"	Nov.	21.	"	12.	"	Dec.	1, 71
"	"	Dec.	15.	"	17.	"	Jan.	1, 69
"	"	Jan. 1857,	10.	"	11.	"	Feb.	1, 68
"	"	Feb. "	2.	"	8.	"	Mch.	1, 62

The above table shows the number of admissions,	163
Number relieved in Alms House,	228
Number of deaths, (included among discharged,)	13

Of the admissions, 57 were on account of sickness; 73 for destitution; 21 for intemperance; 12 by sentence for Truancy. The inmates remained in the Alms House, 2,242 weeks.

The following are some of the principal products of the Farm:

Corn,	125	bushels.
Potatoes,	650	"
Turnips,	200	"
Beets,	29	"
Carrots,	60	"
Barley,	115	"
Oats,	188	"
Onions,	39	"
Pork,	3,965	pounds.
Beef,	4,965	"
Milk,	11,008	quarts.

The value of Farm produce consumed, is	$1,841 06
The value of Farm produce sold,	230 90
Total,	$2,071 96

The stock on the Farm consists of

Three Horses, valued at	$750 00
Eight Cows, valued at	360 00
One yoke of Oxen, valued at	200 00
One three year old Bull, valued at	30 00
One one years old Bull, valued at	16 00
One Yearling Heifer, valued at	20 00
One Boar Hog, valued at	35 00
Fourteen last Fall Pigs, valued at	112 00
Three Sows, valued at	70 00
Total,	$1,593 00

The Farm comprises about seventy-five acres, of which fifty are under cultivation The remainder is very rocky, and of little value until cleared.

Out of the Alms House, relief has been granted to four hundred and twenty-five applicants, most of whom represented families. About one hundred of them were *men*, of whom a considerable proportion had been reduced by want of employment; some by dissipation, by infirmities of age or of health, or by these causes combined.

Of the female applicants, a large proportion have been widows. Of the remainder, the destitution has arisen from the desertion or dissipation, or prolonged absences of their husbands, and occasionally from sickness. The aggregate number relieved out of the Alms House, is one thousand one hundred and eighty-four, of whom six hundred and eight were children.

In behalf of the Board of Overseers,

WILLIAM A. GORDON, Sec'y.

New Bedford, April 4th, 1857.

In Board of Aldermen, 4th mo. 4th, 1857.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, City Clerk.

In Common Council, April 4th, 1857.

Concurred.

I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

1857—CITY DOCUMENT—No. 6.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE Trustees of the Free Public Library present to the City Council, their Fifth Annual Report.

The general aspects of the institution are unchanged. It has continued to do its work, imparting to our people useful instruction and innocent and improving recreation. It still maintains its high position in the minds of the people; every year finds it more firmly rooted in their regards, and thus far the administration of its affairs has been in harmony with the principles upon which it was established, and has given satisfaction to the inhabitants of the city.

For more than four years it has been in successful operation, giving evidence from its results of the wisdom which planned, the liberality which established, and of the enlightened and vigilant guardianship by which it has been cherished and sustained.

In every respect in which it can be viewed, it must be regarded as a most successful undertaking. The

people of New Bedford have found it a source of great and enduring advantage. It has entertained, enlightened, and improved them. They have realized from it advantages beyond the promise of its inception. The range of its influence has been wider and deeper. Its educational features are gradually unfolding, and giving it a higher and more comprehensive position. It is at work in the minds and hearts of the people, and the more influential it becomes, the more deeply it is cherished, and the more active and earnest is the determination to sustain it in all its integrity and to enlarge the sphere of its operations. It has come to be indentified with our views of Municipal prosperity and well-being; and while partaking of its advantages, we are not indifferent to the fact, that our city has increased its reputation by its early and earnest action in this direction.

The establishment of a Free Public Library, while it has been profitable to our people, has brought us a rich harvest of praise. Its plan, progress and position, are subjects of remark and commendation in all parts of the country. Now that four years of successful experience have sanctioned the wisdom which gave to us the theory of a Library for the people, many other communities are looking towards us earnestly and hopefully; and there are movements making in various parts of our country, indicated by the constant demands which are making for our reports, which promise the extension of the principle and plan to many of our sister municipalities.

We look upon it as a most fortunate and important circumstance, that we have, in this city, made a demonstration so successful, of the principle upon which the law of our Commonwealth is founded. Had there been

wanting in our experiment, the liberality and devotedness which are the only foundation for success in such an undertaking, the result would have been without utility or influence. Fortunately for us, and may we not say, fortunately for the cause of public enlightenment and a free and generous intellectual culture, there was, in the beginning, and there always has been, in the Councils of our city, a deep, active, enlightened conviction, that a Free Public Library is an institution which belongs to our highest ideas of a rightly constituted municipality. The action of our City Government has been in harmony with this conviction; and while it has given to our community an educational establishment of great and constantly increasing interest and value, it has quickened into activity and hopeful effort many thoughtful minds and earnest hearts in various parts of our country, who have heard of our undertaking and its successful issue. We are gratified at this result. A measure so successful here, cannot fail of success in other communities similarly situated. It is good for any people, to unite in establishing and fostering an institution having for its object the public enlightenment and welfare. There is dignity and elevation in the union of the minds and hearts of a community in such a work. There are elements in it which elevate it above all the conflicts of party, above all the disturbing, dividing and alienating circumstances which are found to exist wherever men have gathered for their common welfare. It is significant of progress in the right direction, when we find such a work has been accomplished—it gives encouragement and hope when the minds of any community are intent upon engaging in such an undertaking—it is a source of gratification and of commen-

dable pride to know, that such a purpose and such a consummation have an intimate and important connection with our own united and successful movement. To such of our sister communities as may now be giving their attention to the subject of Free Public Libraries, we can say with confidence, that the success which has attended the effort here, has been far beyond the highest anticipations of those who were the pioneers in the enterprize. The statements contained in the former Reports of this Board, showing the beneficial operations of the institution, the interest with which it is regarded by the people, and the elevated position which it has attained, under the fostering influence of enlightened municipal action, demand from us neither denial or modification. On the contrary, we can cheerfully unite with those who have preceded us in the honorable position of Trustees of the New Bedford Free Public Library, in giving the sanction of our judgment and experience to the declarations which they have so repeatedly and earnestly given forth to the public. In the Reports of our predecessors, there is to be found a faithful record of what the public has done for the Library, and what the Library has done for the public. This record may be received without qualification or modification. It is a record creditable to our city, and full of encouragement to the friends of a more genial culture everywhere. To all, here or elsewhere, who would acquaint themselves with the history of this successful fulfillment of a wise design for the benefit of the people, this record may be given, as one reliable in its facts, and useful as an encouragement and guide, to those who would imitate and profit by the example which it furnishes.

The year now about to close, while it does not call upon us to lay before the City Council any facts of material importance in the operations of the Board of Trustees, is nevertheless, an important one in the history of our cherished institution. On the 28th day of August last, the corner stone of our Library edifice was laid; and on the day that this Report will be placed in the hands of the City Government, the building will be nearly finished.

The completion of this work will form a memorable era in the history of the Public Library of New Bedford. Anxious as the Trustees of this institution have been for a place of deposit for our large, valuable, and constantly increasing collection, less liable to destruction, more convenient of access, and more ample in its accommodations for the visitors to the Library; and earnest and unremitted as have been their efforts and appeals, a consummation so complete had hardly been within the range of their hopes, much less of their expectations. Constituting but a part of the Body charged by the City Council with the duty of superintending the erection of the building, it belongs not to us to enter into the details of the work now so near a successful completion. Upon the Board of Commissioners, whose labors are soon to close, will it devolve to lay before you the details of those operations which have, under their direction, resulted in the erection of an edifice for the Free Public Library, safe and enduring in its character, ample and commodious in its arrangements, and beautiful and harmonious in all its architectural features.

The circumstances under which the work was commenced, are familiar to the Council and the people. A simple but impressive ceremonial marked the occa-

sion when the cornor stone was laid, and in the addresses then delivered and subsequently published and distributed among the people, are to be found, the history of the Municipal action which led to the event, and some of the facts and associations which rendered the occasion interesting and memorable to the inhabitants of our city. The name of the Architect,* who had planned, and of the builder,† who had taken upon himself to execute, are there given. Full of confidence and hope, inspired by what had been at that time accomplished, one of those upon whom had been conferred the honor of addressing the people on the occasion, thus gave expression to the feelings and anticipations of those who had been charged with the undertaking.

"The foundation walls are firmly placed; the corner stone is immovably fixed in its appropriate position; an enlightened and ever to be commemorated public liberality has provided ample means; devoted, earnest and competent Commissioners have been selected and given themselves to the work; an Architect, with a large experience, a cultivated taste, and an affluence of that zeal and love of the beautiful and true, which finds its highest reward in giving form and fixedness to their creations, has given us arrangements of convenience and elevations of beauty; a master builder has grappled with the undertaking, who to that clear apprehension of beauty and fitness which lies at the foundation of architectural success, and that practical knowledge without which all architectural affluence were as worthless as the baseless fabric of a vision, unites that love of art, that meritorious striving after excel-

* Solomon K. Eaton, Esq.
† Henry Pierce, Esq.

lence, that praiseworthy emulation after a high and enduring reputation, which are an earnest of well-doing, and a pledge that a liberal devotedness of means and a design of skill and beauty can be entrusted to his mechanical guardianship.

"Thus auspiciously have we commenced our work. Thus do we find on the day devoted to the important and interesting ceremony of placing the corner stone of our edifice, that the forms and the forces by whose combination and harmonious action the work is to be accomplished are all arranged and marshalled, and give to all an assurance of a speedy and perfect consummation.

"Allow me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you upon this memorable and auspicious event. Allow me to use the language of a chastened exultation and a reasonable enthusiasm in view of the high position given to us as a community by this noble work, and of the unspeakable advantages which will flow to this people from the institution which will have this beautiful edifice as the guardian of its intellectual treasures; the attractive home of the seekers after intellectual enjoyment and wealth, the perennial source and the truthful emblazonry of refinement, high mental cultivation, and a correct taste, and a heartfelt love of all things beautiful and pure."

These hopes and anticipations have been realized. There has been "harmonious action" between the "forms and the forces" by which the work was to be accomplished. He who designed, and he who had been selected to execute, have come up to the full measure of this confident and hopeful announcement. In no respect have they come short of the anticipations thus expressed; and aided by the labors of the Commission

charged with the superintendence and direction of the work, they have erected a building substantial and neat in its workmanship, convenient in its arrangements, and beautiful and striking in its architectural characteristics.

We should do violence to the feelings with which we have constantly regarded this undertaking, should we fail to congratulate the City Council and the people they represent, upon the completion of this work.

The "ornate and enduring receptacle and safeguard of our Bibliothecal Treasures," thus characterised in anticipation, is completed; and in no respect does it fall short of the high hopes and expectations which found expression in the language we have transferred to our Report. The building is an ornament to our city; and when associated, as it ever will be, with the enlightened and honorable purpose in which it had its origin, will, as long as its walls shall endure, be a source of commendable pride and satisfaction to the inhabitants of New Bedford. And we shall all be proud to remember, and the memory thereof will linger with many of the generations who will succeed us, that not only is it true, that the library that is to be placed within its walls, was "THE VERY FIRST FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY KNOWN TO THE ANNALS OF THE WORLD," but it is also true that this is THE VERY FIRST FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY EDIFICE EVER COMPLETED.

Although the principal room of the building is completed, several weeks must elapse before it will be ready for the reception of the books. In the mean time, a thorough examination of the library must be made, and measures taken for a more perfect classification and convenient arrangement.

That this may be done effectively, the books must all be called in, and for a short period retained. The

public will gain by a detention, which will allow the Trustees to open the doors of the new building, with every arrangement for the accommodation of the inhabitants, carefully matured and effectually completed. It will be a work of much labor; but that the advantages of our beautiful and convenient rooms may not be lost, there must be given to our operations, when they shall re-commence under such auspicious circumstances, the advantages of a plan the most perfect that it may be in the power of the managers to provide.

Our efficient and industrious Librarian, ever intent upon promoting in every way in his power the usefulness of the institution and the convenience of the public, has already made much progress in the work of preparing a catalogue. This is a laborious undertaking; but when completed it will be of essential service to those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the Library.

With the occupancy of the library edifice, a perfect arrangement of the books, and the completion of the catalogue, a new impulse and an enlarged sphere of operations will be given to our Free Public Library. Then will the idea of those who gave the first impulse to this movement be realized. Then shall it be the boast of our city, that it has within its borders, established by the people and by the people cherished and sustained, free to all as the schools and the highways are free, attractive to all by its concomitants of architectual fitness and beauty, convenient for all by arrangements of careful and comprehensive adaptation, and accessible to all from its central and prominent position, an institution, established and dedicated and sustained for the high and noble purpose of informing, elevating and refining the minds of the people, giving

to those whom the public schools can no longer retain, educational facilities calculated to stimulate and satisfy the never dying thirst after knowledge which claims the companionship of every rightly directed mind; winning the young to the love of books, to the love of a pure and elevating literature, to the love of refined and intellectual pursuits and recreations, while it opens avenues to the attainment of useful knowledge, and aids in the important labor of preparing them for the work which their hands may find to do; affording opportunities seldom enjoyed, for the females of the community to participate, not only in the advantages to be derived from books, but in the pleasure and profit of quiet and prolonged study; multiplying in many ways the enjoyments of the people, while it gives dignity to intellectual pursuits, and throws the charms of a refined and cultivated taste around the pleasures and pursuits of all conditions and all classes; giving to all loftier and more comprehending views of man's intellectual capacity; aiding in the formation of those habits of self-respect which all should cherish, and those habits of thought and mental action which adorn and dignify, while they elevate and protect; in a word, spreading broad-cast through our community those aids to mental and moral efforts, to the love of knowledge and the desire for excellence, which give hope and strength in the struggle of life, which throw around the pathway of existence the light of all things beautiful, and the love of all things pure, and which while they constitute the most elevating and enduring of man's earthly purposes and hopes, are significant of that alliance and destiny which belong to him as an immortal being, and are, in their highest and purest form, "golden links which connect the children of

earth with the throne of the Eternal," and which the religion of the Gospel so hallows and directs, that the problem of man's destiny is solved, and the Christian finds himself the recipient of the promise of this world and of that which is to come.

With regard to the increase of the library, the same general plan has been followed as in previous years. Of the new issues from the press, such have been added as were in accordance with our design and within the reach of our means, while of the standard literature of our language we have made a large number of valuable accessions. Every year has found us, through the judicious expenditure of the means which the liberality of the Council has annually devoted to this object, with a large increase of valuable books both new and old; and although the process is slow, yet we look forward to the time, when the united action of public and private liberality, and a wise and prudent administration of our means, shall give to the people of our city a library, second to none in our Commonwealth in all that constitutes the real wealth of such an institution.

We feel that we are, as yet, but upon the threshold of our undertaking. To perfect it, will call for many days and years of earnest and well-directed effort. There must be the same enlightened liberality and the same unremitting devotedness bestowed upon the institution now so highly and so justly appreciated, if we would continue to have it a source of usefulness and an object of regard, and if we would ensure for it that improvement and progress which constitute indispensable elements in its constitution. But as we look upon the past, we have no fears for the future. The work is in the hands of the people. By them it will con-

tinue to be cherished and sustained, and the children of those by whom it was established, educated under its influence, and taught to look upon it as an institution held in special regard, by their fathers, will not fail to bestow upon it that fostering attention which will ensure its continuance and prosperity.

We are gratified to be able to announce the receipt of many valuable books as donations to our institution. The names of the donors will be found connected with this report. There is no part of our duty that gives us more pleasure, than that which calls upon us to lay before our fellow-citizens this portion of the records of our board. To the thoughtful and enlightened liberality and attention of our friends, we are indebted for many highly cherished volumes. Every such volume is regarded by us with a special interest. It brings with itself the welcome and encouraging fact, that, beyond the circle of those who have been officially entrusted with the management of the library, there are many who are heedful of its importance, and who are desirous of promoting its prosperity and usefulness. The reflection, to those who are charged with its management, is ever a joyous one, that the number of those is large and increasing whose thoughts are intent upon its interests, and whose minds and hearts are "devising liberal things" with regard to it. Again would we express our grateful acknowledgements to those who have been thus thoughtful of us, and who have placed upon our records and our shelves the evidence of their enlightened and benevolent regard. In all coming time, will this portion of our municipal records be regarded with a deep and abiding interest. The generations which shall come after us will seek upon it for the names of those who have thus come down to them

as public benefactors, and children will be gratified to find there, the names of parents who have honored themselves and honored *them*, by contributing to the growth and prosperity of an institution so closely identified with the prosperity and reputation of the city.

While we thus do justice to the past, may we not be allowed to express ourselves hopefully and earnestly for the future. With no considerations to influence us but such as belong to a deeply rooted conviction that we are "zealously affected in a good thing," we could wish to find access to many, whose "pure minds" if once "stirred up by way of remembrance," would not fail to "devise liberal things concerning us. We know that it may be most emphatically said of the institution in whose behalf we are pleading, that "by liberal things shall it stand." No form of words could more aptly express the idea which lies at the foundation of the work in which we are engaged. Liberality is its life. It came into existence at its bidding, it has flourished under its fostering care, and its future is bright with a radiance thrown around it by our hopeful confidence. Liberality, public and private; liberality of thought, feeling and action; liberality that recognizes the obligation and feels the joy of dealing justly and nobly with the manhood of every member of God's earthly family; this is the word, which in its beautiful comprehensiveness more fully than any other, expresses the origin, the aims, and the needs of our Free Public Library. Therefore it is that we feel great freedom in using it, when we would incite to thought and action favorable to a cause so worthy of the advocacy and assistance of all generous hearted and right minded persons. We ask them to be liberal towards our new, but influential and valuable Public Educational

Institute—liberal in thought, liberal in feeling, and, as they may have ability and opportunity, liberal in action.

We want from the wealthy and enlightened citizens of New Bedford, what we cannot obtain from the action, however liberal and harmonious, of our Municipal authorities. That want would be met by finding in the alcoves of our beautiful Library hall, and upon the walls of the tasteful edifice now about to be dedicated to the cause of public enlightenment and progress, the evidence of a lively sympathy with the movement and of a disposition on the part of those upon whom have been bestowed large stores of material wealth, to direct a portion of it into this channel. Money can purchase books, and pictures and statues; and money will come, when votes are passed and City officials demand it in the name of the Commonwealth. But money cannot purchase that feeling, born of gratitude and benevolence and of a thoughtful and rightful apprehension of the brotherhood of man and of man's craving for sympathy and for a good beyond the joys of sense, which bids those to whom Providence has been bountiful and who feel the responsibilities of the stewardship to which they have been called, to send forth for the well-being of their fellow-men, the rich streams of their bounty directed and hallowed by elevated thought and self-forgetting charity, to cheer, to refresh, to renovate, to bless.

Let us then multiply the evidences of this manly, this Christian feeling. Let the whole field be made green and beautiful by an irrigation, generous and bountiful, from those rich fountains of pecuniary ability and elevated sentiment. Let there be concentrated within the walls of our Library edifice, a spot consecrated, not only to moral and mental improvement, but to the cul-

tivation and enjoyment of a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the public well-being, many of the treasures of literature and art, not only diffusing around the rich delights of taste, and the valuable accumulations of knowledge, but sending forth constantly and forcibly, the teachings which fill the mind with thoughts of an enlightened munificence and awaken within us emotions of gratitude and good will.

The following statistics exhibit the operation of the Library for the past year. During the year ending March 4th, there have been taken from the Library *twenty-three thousand one hundred and sixty books.*

The number of new cards issued during the same period, is *seven hundred and twenty-five.*

The whole number of cards issued is, *four thousand six hundred and sixty-two.*

Six hundred and eighteen volumes have been added during the year, *five hundred and forty-nine* by purchase and *sixty-nine* by donation.

The number of books now out is about *twelve hundred.*

The number of volumes in the Library, about *ten thousand.*

Books and other publications have been received from the following persons:

Mrs. Eliza Wood, Mrs. Sarah Coffin, Charles L. Flint, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Robert B. Hall, Hon. L. B. Comins, Gen. Thomas Lawson, Doct. N. B. Shurtleff, Parmenius Parsons, Esq., Abner J. Phipps, Esq., Albert Gilbert, Esq., John Fisk Allen, Esq., A. K. Whittemore, Esq., Samuel Rodman, Esq., James B. Congdon, Esq., William Duane, Esq., Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, State of New York, State of

Rhode Island, Connecticut Historical Society, Portsmouth, Va., Relief Association, Smithsonian Institute, Library Company, New York, William Logan Fisher.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,
Mayor of the City, and, *ex-officio*,
Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

Abner J. Phipps, Sec'y.

1857—CITY DOCUMENT—No. 7.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD,

FOR THE YEAR 1856-7.

New-Bedford:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1857.

REPORT.

The School Committee of the City of New Bedford respectfully submit the following Report:

On the organization of the Board at the commencement of the municipal year, the usual Sub-Committees upon the different grades of Schools were appointed, the City having been divided, as heretofore, into Northern and Southern divisions, and a separate Committee assigned to every grade of schools in each of these sections, the High School being the only exception to this arrangement.

It is but just to the working members of the Board to state at the outset, that while the members of some of these Sub-Committees have almost without exception devoted much time and attention to the schools which have been under their immediate care, many of the members of others have been extremely remiss in the discharge of their duties; nearly the whole labor accomplished having been performed by a few individuals of their number. Though this negligence has, in some instances, doubtless, been owing to causes beyond the control of those who have rendered themselves liable to the imputation, yet, in view of the consequences of such a state of things, it is a question worthy of the serious consideration of every person who takes upon himself the important trust of guar-

dian of our Public Schools, whether, if from any cause he finds himself unable to give a reasonable share of time and labor to the discharge of the duties of the position, a just regard for the welfare of the Schools, as well as a proper respect for the rights and feelings of his associates, does not require him to yield the place to some one more nearly equal to its responsibilities.

The difference above alluded to, in the amount of labor which has been bestowed upon the different schools, renders it impossible for the Committee to give so full and complete a report of the standing and proficiency of some as is given of others; which will account for the contrasts in this respect which the following pages present. But this is a matter of small importance when compared with the loss which the schools themselves must have suffered on this account; for there can be no question but that the progress of any school will be much more rapid when frequently visited and thoroughly examined, than when left wholly to the care of its teachers, however excellent they may be; and that the benefit in the one case, and the loss in the other, will be proportionate to the frequency or rarity of these visits and examinations.

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of the advancement of our schools consists in the natural repugnance to labor evinced by the scholars. It is in this tendency to indolence that disorder, carelessness and inattention, as well as numerous other subordinate difficulties with which the teachers have to contend, have their fruitful source. While some of our teachers exhibit much tact in overcoming this disposition to idleness, readily succeeding in awakening the pupils under their charge to a sense of the importance of the object of their pursuit, others, with much greater

apparent exertion, either fail entirely or meet with but partial success in accomplishing the same end. No doubt a variety of causes contribute to these different results, not the least of which, however, it is believed, is the dissimilarity in the systems of in truction pursued. It will almost invariably be found, that those schools are pervaded to the greatest extent with the spirit of industry in their appropriate work, in which the most thorough and systematic drilling is practiced by the teachers. In order that a scholar should be interested in his books, he should be made to understand what they contain; and in proportion as the teacher enables him to comprehend the principles which lie at the foundation of his studies, will his industry be quickened, and his aversion to labor be removed.

This thoroughness of teaching is, however, rarely possible, unless a proportionate share of interest is manifested by the teacher as well when without as when within the school room, in the progress of his scholars. It assumes that the teacher suffers no point of importance to escape his notice in any recitation, that every principle is illustrated and fully explained, and that the explanations given are so varied as to be adapted to the comprehension of every member of the class. And unless long experience in his profession, coupled with a great degree of familiarity with the text books used, enables him to dispense with the labor which such a course involves, much previous preparation and study, out of school hours, are necessary, to qualify him for such a discharge of his daily duties as is above indicated. It is too often the case, that the teacher throws off all care and responsibility concerning his charge, the moment that the

door of his school room closes behind him; only to resume them again when the hour for commencing his school returns. If what has been observed in relation to the general good effects which thoroughness of instruction has upon the character of a school, and of the necessity of previous study and reflection on the part of the teacher in order to enable him to carry such a system into effect, be true, it follows, that the teacher who limits his services to the hours prescribed for the sessions of his school, not only fails in doing his whole duty to his scholars, but also comes far short of attaining that elevated position both for himself and his school, to which every teacher should aspire, and which a proper use of his opportunities might enable him to reach.

Though in some of our schools the system of instruction pursued is far from being in point of thoroughness, what the Committee could desire, they believe that additional efforts are being made by most of the teachers to this end, and that much improvement has been made in nearly all of them, during the year, in this as well as in other respects; and that our schools as a whole will compare favorably, in all of the qualities which contribute to excellence, with those in other sections of the State.

The instructor in Vocal Music, who was employed in the Grammar Schools during the latter part of last year, has not only been continued in the same grade of schools, but since about the middle of the present school year, has been employed also in the High School, the Mixed School, and in all the Intermedial Schools. In most of the schools in which this branch has been taught, much interest has been manifested in it by both teachers and scholars; and, as a consequence,

good progress has been made, and the general effect has been salutary. It has been the aim of the instructor to teach the subject in a thorough and scientific manner; so that while giving variety and animation to the exercises of the schools, it should operate at the same time as a good discipline to the minds of the scholars.

Whatever may be the opinion of individuals as to the value of a knowledge of vocal music, it is a question whether as an exercise calculated to exert a healthful and harmonizing influence upon the minds of the pupils, and to give a character of pleasantness and attractiveness to our schools, it does not present claims sufficient in themselves to warrant its continuance as a separate branch of instruction. But so long as a majority of the community consider a scientific knowledge of this subject a valuable accomplishment, and when thoroughly taught there can be no doubt that it is a good mental discipline, it is submitted, that if by employing a teacher in our schools who is skilled in a knowledge of its principles, it can be made more profitable to the scholars without detracting from the other purposes which it is intended to subserve, and this result cannot so well be attained by other means, then such a teacher should be employed, if one possessing the requisite qualifications can be obtained at an expense which the object to be gained will warrant. Mr. Jason White, the present instructor, has performed the duties of the position which he has occupied, in a very acceptable and satisfactory manner; and, if it should be determined to continue the services of such a teacher, he is recommended to the favorable notice of the incoming Board.

The Committee would again call attention to the

imperfections which exist in the means at present employed for remedying the evil of Truancy; and to the consequent inadequacy of those means to accomplish the end desired. The subject was considered at some length in the Report of the Committee of last year; and the unfitness of the present instrumentalities employed for the enforcement of the law upon this subject, and the unsuitableness of the Alms House as a place of confinement for the class of children coming within its provisions, were plainly stated, and the necessity of reform in both these particulars earnestly urged. The remarks then made are applicable in their full force to the present state of things, no reformatory measures whatever having been adopted since that time. But unless something is speedily done in the way of providing more effectual means for enforcing the law, and a more suitable place than the Alms House for the accommodation of these children, a large number of the youth of our City will inevitably grow up in our midst in ignorance and crime, with such consequences to themselves and the community at large as can be better imagined than described. It has been suggested, that the old Alms House building, situated on the City Farm at Clark's Point, might, at no very considerable expense, be properly enclosed and converted into a suitable place for the confinement and instruction of the class of children in question. Whether or not this plan be feasible, remains to be determined; and it is alluded to in this connection mainly for the purpose of directing to it the attention of those who may be called to act upon the matter, and who will no doubt be capable of judging of its merits. In concluding their remarks upon this subject, the Committee would again urge it

upon the attention of the incoming City Administration, as a matter which in all its relations deserves and imperatively demands their serious consideration.

A change has lately been made, by the Committee, in the text books heretofore in use on the subjects of Geography and History. The treatise upon the former branch had long been used in our schools, and besides being in many respects poorly adapted to its intended purposes, is wanting in many of the advantages possessed by more recent publications. And. furthermore, there were so many different editions of the same book used by the scholars, as to render it a source of constant trouble and vexation to the teachers; and if there were no other reason for the change, this alone would be sufficient to justify the action of the Committee in this behalf. Cornell's system of Geography, which has been substituted for Smith's, was selected after a careful examination of the works of several other authors, and in its plan and arrangement is believed to be the best school book upon this subject now published; and the Committee are confident that much benefit will be derived from its introduction.

Lossing's History of the United States has been substituted for that of Goodrich; the former being better arranged, more attractive in its form and character, and containing many features well calculated to interest and impress the mind of the learner; and thus being better adapted to convey a good knowledge of the subject, with less labor and in a shorter time than the latter work.

The following pages contain the usual schedule of all the schools in the city, together with the names of the several teachers now employed in the same, with the average and per centage of attendance in each school for the year.

HIGH SCHOOL.

	av. att.	per cent.
	Boys 58	.95
	Girls 81	.88
	139	.92

John F. Emerson, *Principal.*
J. Judson Tucker, *Assistant.*
Eliza H. Tobey, *Assistant.*
Elizabeth C. Babcock, *Assistant.*
Caroline E. Bonney, *Assistant,*
Alberto Maggi, *Instructor in French,*

PARKER STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Ebenezer Hervey, *Principal.*	135	.93
Emma R. Wentworth, *Assistant.*		
Jane M. Gardner, *Assistant.*		
Jane C. Thompson, *Assistant.*		

CHARLES STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nancy H. Burr, *Principal.*	120	.94
Louise E. Colburn, *First Assistant.*		
Mary C. Slocum, *Second Assistant.*		

MIDDLE STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

James S. Barrell, *Principal.*	122	.92
Abby A. H. Howard, *First Assistant.*		
Isabella G. Staples, *Second Assistant.*		
Alvira D. Burdon, *Third Assistant.*		

BUSH STREET BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Sylvander Hutchinson, *Principal.*	104	.91
Cordelia A. Morton, *First Assistant.*		
Mary A. Sanford, *Second Assistant.*		

BUSH STREET GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Hannah B. Robinson, *Principal.*	88	.89
E. Emily Cushman, *First Assistant.*		
Mary E. Smith, *Second Assistant.*		

GROVE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Ivory S. Cornish, *Principal.*	83	.95
Abbie S. Tobey, *First Assistant.*		
Harriet N. R. Tasker, *Second Assistant.*		

	av. att.	per cent.
ACUSHNET SCHOOL.		
William A. Barrell, *Principal.*	44	.87
Catharine A. Parlow, *Assistant.*		
MARKET SQUARE SCHOOL.		
Nehemiah Lincoln, Jr., *Principal.*	46	.91
Elizabeth P. Vincent, *Assistant.*		
DARTMOUTH STREET SCHOOL.		
Ann M. Bonney, *Principal.*	110	.88
Eliza A. Sisson, *First Assistant.*		
Betsey B. Winslow, *Second Assistant.*		
Mary A. Post, *Third Assistant.*		
HILL INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Helen M. Gordon, *Principal.*	49	.91
Ursula C. Gwynneth, *Assistant.*		
PARKER STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Annie R. Commerford, *Principal.*	52	.92
Sylvia A. Chace, *Assistant.*		
MAXFIELD STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Eliza J. D. Shepherd, *Principal.*	88	.85
Martha Hemenway, *First Assistant.*		
Emeline H. Richardson, *Second Assistant.*		
KEMPTON STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Margaret T. Barker, *Principal.*	119	.93
Joanna P. Nash, *First Assistant.*		
Helen H. Kelley, *Second Assistant.*		
CHARLES STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Clara D. Cory, *Principal.*	49	.82
Eliza C. Lewis, *Assistant.*		
WILLIAM STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Mary E. Savery, *Principal.*	84	.85
Mary H. Crowell, *First Assistant.*		
Susan E. Brown, *Second Assistant.*		
BUSH STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Mary E. Allen, *Principal.*	65	.87
Maria L. Whitney, *Assistant.*		

	av. att.	per cent.
SIXTH STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.		
Sarah D. Ottiwell, *Principal.*	101	.90
Sophia E. Haffards, *First Assistant.*		
Charlotte Carr, *Second Assistant.*		
GROVE INTERMEDIAL AND PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Phebe B. Cathell, *Principal.*	112	.87
Mary J. Chase, *First Assistant.*		
Patience E. Allen, *Second Assistant.*		
HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Susan T. Sherman, *Principal.*	98	.85
Eleanor Commerford, *First Assistant.*		
Mary C. Tew, *Second Assistant.*		
PARKER STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Mary L. Blake, *Principal.*	78	.77
Abby F. Bryant, *Assistant.*		
MAXFIELD STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Mary B. White, *Principal.*	103	.88
Amanda J. Clark, *First Assistant.*		
Judith S. Macomber, *Second Assistant.*		
CEDAR STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Hannah S. Macomber, *Principal.*	75	.78
Annie S. Homer, *Assistant.*		
CHARLES STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Patience R. Almy, *Principal,*	111	.81
Lucinda C. Perry, *First Assistant.*		
Susan M. Tompkins, *Second Assistant.*		
WILLIAM STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Sarah H. Hewins, *Principal.*	101	.84
Jane E. Finkell, *First Assistant.*		
Elizabeth H. Simmons, *Second Assistant.*		
BUSH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Anna M. Bailey, *Principal.*	104	.91
Sarah E. Fields, *First Assistant.*		
Amanda M. Peirce, *Second Assistant.*		
SIXTH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Harriet P. Cushman, *Principal.*	89	.84
Ruth H. Brady, *First Assistant.*		
Sarah H. Cranston, *Second Assistant.*		

	av. att.	per cent.
GRIFFIN STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Annie H. Sanford, *Principal.*	67	.85
Cordelia Barker, *Assistant.*		
NORTH SCHOOL.		
Mary A. Sears, *Principal.*	20	.73
BELVILLE SCHOOL.		
Amantha J. Borden, *Principal.*	29	.78
PERRY'S NECK SCHOOL.		
Alice Barker, *Principal.*	27	
HASKIN'S CORNER SCHOOL.		
Ellen Atwood, *Principal.*	34	.76
CANNONVILLE SCHOOL		
Hannah H. Sears, *Principal.*	60	.79
Louisa F. Bryant, *Assistant.*		
CLARK'S POINT SCHOOL.		
Elizabeth R. Howland, *Principal.*	15	.83
ALMS HOUSE SCHOOL.		
Amanda A. Howland, *Principal.*	18	.98
EVENING ADULT SCHOOL.		
MALE DEPARTMENT.		
Cyrenus Haskins, *Principal.*	35	
George B. Hathaway, *Assistant.*		
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.		
Ivory S. Cornish, *Principal.*	56	
Anna M. Bailey, Patience R. Almy, Mary B. White, } *Assistants.*		

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The studies pursued in the schools of this grade are necessarily limited in their range, and are not of such a character as usually to interest the majority of persons serving as members of the School Committee. On this account these schools are liable to be less frequently visited and examined than those of a higher

grade; less care and caution are likely to be exercised in selecting their teachers; and they are apt in other ways to be considered as having less relative importance than really belongs to them. But in fact there are none of our schools more deserving than these of careful attention, or which better repay for the amount of time and labor expended upon them.

The greatest advancement of the other schools is, indeed, utterly impossible, without a proportionate advancement of these. The appropriate work of the Primary Schools must be done and well done in the Primary, and so, also, in all the intermediate grades between the lowest and the highest, in order to the best state of each and all. Taking into account the comparative estimation in which these schools have been held, and the manner in which they have as a consequence been cared for, they are certainly in much better condition than could reasonably be expected; several of them, indeed, being well deserving of the appellation of excellent. In others, however, there is still room for improvement in various particulars, as will more fully appear in the remarks which follow under the head of each school.

Hill Primary School. This school still maintains the improved character which in the Report of last year it is represented as having acquired; it being in point of order and in most other respects a well managed school. But though the teachers have all been industrious and faithful, all have not been equally successful in the training of their classes, those under the direction of the Second Assistant exhibiting superior carefulness and thoroughness of instruction. Some further effort on the part of the other teachers, in this direction,

would soon render the school equal in standing to others of its grade.

Parker Street Primary School. This school, since the commencement of the Summer term, has been under the charge of Miss Mary L. Blake; and under its new management it has exhibited most marked and decided improvement. Miss Blake, combining as she does vivacity and gentleness of manner, with aptitude to impart instruction and thoroughness in her system of teaching ,appears to be peculiarly adapted to a school of this grade. Miss Abby F. Bryant continues to act as Assistant in this school; and the exercises in her department, though not fully equal to those in the Principal's, are reported good.

Cedar Street Primary School. This school has been under the charge of Miss Hannah S. Macomber since the beginning of the present school year, Miss Annie S. Homer, the former Assistant, having continued to act in the same capacity. Though both of these teachers are, perhaps, better adapted to a school of a higher grade, they have labored faithfully and with success to advance the standing of their several departments; and though the school does not in all respects equal in excellence some others of its class, its deficiencies are not attributable to any lack of effort on the part of its instructors.

Maxfield Street Primary School. Though the same teachers have been continued in this school, it is now in much better condition than at the date of the last Annual Report. The classes of some of the teachers exhibit very careful training. Some other classes, under different management, do not appear to have been quite so thoroughly drilled. The school, as a whole, however, is doing a very good work and stands well.

Charles Street Primary School. This is a well governed, thoroughly taught, and in every other respect a superior school. Mrs. Almy, the Principal, has labored earnestly and effectively to elevate the character of her charge, and being well adapted to her position, and her efforts having been ably seconded by her Assistants, she has so far far succeeded in her object as to leave little to be desired for this school beyond its continuance in its present prosperous condition.

William Street Primary School. Though this school cannot be said to have deteriorated in character during the year, it has not made the same progress as some others of its grade, and therefore now occupies only a fair relative position.

Bush Street Primary School. This is a very pleasant, well drilled and excellently managed school, and fully maintains the deservedly good reputation which it has long enjoyed.

Sixth Street Primary School. The classes of the Assistants in this school indicate more careful and better instruction than those of the Principal. If the efforts of the latter had been as earnest and well directed as those of the former, the school, it is believed, would, a sa whole, have made much greater progress, and might now have been in a state more satisfactory to the Committee. Miss Covill, who has long acted as Principal of this school, resigned her position at the close of the Winter term, and was succeeded by Miss Harriet P. Cushman, from whose previous reputation as a teacher, the Committee have reason to hope for a better future for this school.

Griffin Street Primary School. Miss Lothrop, the late Principal of this school, resigned her position during the latter part of the Winter term; and in

consequence of the time at which her resignation took effect, this school was left in rather an unfavorable state for the annual examination which followed soon after. Judging of the character of the school, however, from the appearance which it has presented at other times during the year, as well as from the results of this examination, the Committee do not consider that the school fully sustains its former rank as the first of its grade. Miss Annie H. Sanford, the present Principal, gave entire satisfaction while acting as Assistant in the same school, and it is hoped that she may be equally fortunate in her new position.

Grove Intermedial and Primary School—Primary Department.. This department has, since the beginning of the Summer term, been under the immediate direction of Miss Mary J. Chase. The opinion of the Committee as to the manner in which Miss Chase has discharged the duties of her present position is sufficiently indicated by the remark, that the school, under her management, presents the same characteristics of excellence which belonged to it while under the charge of her predecessor, Mrs. Harriet N. Allen.

Dartmouth Street School—Primary Department. The Primary scholars in this school now occupy two rooms, one of which is under the care of Miss Mary A. Post, and the other has, until the beginning of the present term, been under the direction of Miss Eliza A. Sisson. Though Miss Post has had no experience in teaching beyond what she has acquired in her present position, which she has only occupied a little more than two terms, yet, in respect to order and general good management, her department will compare favorably with the higher departments in the same school. The exercises in Miss Sisson's department are highly

commended by the examining Committee; and the continued success she has met with during the period of her connection with this school, together with her long experience as a teacher, seems to have entitled her to the promotion she has received in being placed in charge of the Intermedial department, to which position she was appointed at the commencement of the present term; Miss Betsey B. Winslow having, at the same time, been appointed to the vacancy thus made.

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

The scholars admitted to these schools have arrived at sufficient maturity to begin to have some preception of the use and value of knowledge; and, especially if they have been properly instructed in the Primary Schools, are in the best possible state for effective training. Their minds being in a condition best fitted to receive and retain whatever impressions are made upon them, more is probably accomplished towards permanently fixing their habits, while they remain in these schools, than during any other period of their school attendance. It is, therefore, of the first importance that they should here be well drilled in the rudiments of those branches which they are to pursue more extensively in the higher grades of schools; and that they should be trained to those habits of studiousness and correctness which are so necessary to their future rapid advancement. The teachers of these schools, more particularly their Principals, have hitherto been appointed mainly with reference to their ability fully to meet and carry into effect the requirements implied in the above remarks; and it is no doubt to this that

their present generally good condition is mainly attributable.

Hill Intermedial School. The spirit and vigor with which this school is managed, tolerating neither idleness nor inattention, impart to it an appearance of vitality and industry which the condition of the classes proves to be real and not imaginary. The school is well governed and well taught, and the report of the examining Committee shows that it has lost nothing of the good name it has hitherto borne.

Parker Street Intermedial School. This school has greatly improved within the last two years, and now ranks among the first of its grade. The order is unexceptionable; the school rooms invariably wear a neat and pleasant appearance; and the good impression given by these features, which first attract attention, is confirmed and sustained by the proficiency of the classes. The Committee take pleasure in noticing the increased energy and efficiency manifested during the past year by both of the teachers in this school.

Maxfield Street Intermedial School. The system of classification lately introduced into this and some of the other schools of this grade, by which the first class in one study is made first in all, and so also with the subordinate classes, in connection with the fact that at the close of the previous term the first class was sent to the Grammar Schools, was rather unfavorable to the comparative standing of this school, judging from the examination alone. Yet the school is considered as being in an excellent state in regard to training and order; and under more favorable circumstances would undoubtedly do better justice to the industry and faithfulness which characterize all its teachers.

Kempton Street Intermedial School. The reputation

which the present Principal of this school had acquired, as a good disciplinarian and thorough teacher, while acting as First Assistant of the Middle Street Grammar School, induced the Board of last year to transfer her to the Principalship of this school; and she entered upon the discharge of the duties of that position with well founded expectations on the part of the Committee that under her management the prosperity of the school would be ensured. The fact is too obvious, however, to be kept out of sight, and therefore it may as well be plainly stated, that neither in the general condition of the school during the year, nor in the result of the last examination, have the expectations of the Committee been realized. The order of the school has not been satisfactory; and the examining Committee report that the classes do not compare favorably with those of the same rank in the other Intermedial schools. This unfavorable state of things is, no doubt, in part, attributable to the turbulent character of the material of which the school is composed, and in part to the large number of scholars which have been in attendance; these extenuating circumstances do not, however, in the opinion of the Committee, fully account for the present condition of the school; and some reform in the method of its management is urgently desired.

Charles Street Intermedial School. The attendance at this school during the year has been quite small, but there has been no remission of effort on the part of the teachers on this account; and the report of the examining Committee indicates that it is not wanting in any of the elements which constitute a good school.

William Street Intermedial School. This school has attained during the year even a higher character for

excellence than that which it had previously enjoyed. The teachers, while faithful in the discharge of their own duties, exact from the scholars the same strict performance of theirs; and, as a consequence, in no school of its class is, perhaps, so great an amount of labor accomplished, and such rapid progress made, as in this. In short, both teachers and scholars, in all the exercises of the school, appear to be governed by the maxim that "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

Bush Street Intermedial School. Miss Mary T. Congdon, the long continued and deservedly popular Principal of this school, resigned her situation at the close of the Spring term, and was succeeded at the commencement of the following term by Miss Mary E. Allen, under whose direction it has since been. Miss Allen is a laborious and faithful teacher; the examination was creditable, and in many respects excellent; but the school, as a whole, is not considered as fully maintaining its former high rank.

Sixth Street Intermedial School. The improvement in the character of this school, which was noticed and commended in the Report of last year, has been still more marked and striking during the present year. The teachers seem to have succeeded to a very considerable extent in infusing into the scholars the same spirit of industry and desire to excel which have characterized their own exertions; and thus all having labored together with well directed efforts to accomplish the same end, the school has attained a state of excellence highly gratifying to the Committee.

Grove Intermedial and Primary School.—Intermedial Department. Notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances under which this school has labored

during the year, arising from the sickness which has prevailed among the scholars, the examination was highly creditable to the character and standing of the school. The exercises in every respect merited commendation; the order is of the best kind; and the school, as a whole, is considered to be in a very flourishing condition.

Dartmouth Street School.—Intermedial Department. This school has been under the direction of Miss Mary A. Crapo up to the close of the Winter term, and has been conducted in a most unexceptionable manner. Miss Crapo resigned her situation at the time above mentioned, and, as has been already stated, was succeeded at the commencement of the present term, by Miss Eliza A. Sisson; and if under the care of the latter the school is maintained in its present condition, the reasonable expectations of the Committee will be fully realized.

Market Square School. The Principal of this school seems to possess in perfection all the qualifications necessary for the successful management of the class of scholars of which the school is composed. Made up of truants, and the dull and disorderly from the other schools, the most that can be expected is, that they should here be trained to habits of unhesitating obedience, and of strict regularity in their attendance at school, and that their dormant energies should be aroused, and a proper start given them in the way of acquiring a more complete education in the higher schools. All this, and whatever else can well be done for this class of scholars during the period of their attendance at this school, is being done by Mr Lincoln, aided, however, by the valuable services of an Assistant, whose qualifica-

tions for her position are not much inferior to his own.

The initiatory steps were taken by the present City Council towards providing better accommodations for this school, and an appropriation was made for that purpose; but owing to the lateness of the season before the necessary preparations were made, or from some other unexplained cause, the original purpose has not been carried into effect. It is earnestly to be desired that the incoming City Government will immediately take measures to accomplish this object; for the location of the building in which the school is now held is in very many respects unsuitable; and its accommodations are also inadequate for the number of scholars who might with advantage be sent to a school of this character.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

North School. Among the scholars attending this school there are a number of bright and intelligent girls, whose attainments are comparatively of a high order, and who add much to the interest of the exercises, especially of the more advanced classes to which they belong. It is indeed mainly to the superior scholarship of these girls that the satisfactory character of the examination was due. The school, since the beginning of the Spring term, has been under the management of Miss Mary A. Sears; and it appears to be orderly and well conducted.

Acushnet School. Notwithstanding the union of all the scholars of this place into one school, and the admission to it of a number of Fairhaven scholars, the size of the school is comparatively small, the average

attendance for the past year having been but forty-four. The scholars admitted from Fairhaven are charged a small fee for tuition, and being of the best class, they serve rather to increase than to diminish the usefulness of the school to those properly belonging. Both at the time of the Annual Examination, and at other times during the year, the exercises have been of a high order of merit, and creditable to the skill and efficiency of the teacher Under the charge of Mr. Chamberlin, the school has for a number of years been in a highly prosperous condition; and the Committee much regret the loss of his valuable services, he having lately resigned his situation with the intention of removing West. Mr. William A. Barrell has been appointed to the vacancy thus made.

Belville School. The pupils attending this school are for the most part young, and therefore the school could not be expected to compare, in point of scholarship, with some others of its class more fortunately situated in this respect. The teacher labors earnestly and faithfully for the advancement of her scholars; and the progress they have made is creditable to her exertions. Some further attention to the order of the school is, however, suggested to the teacher as a means of still further increasing its usefulness.

Perry's Neck School. This school continues under the charge of Miss Alice Barker, and is in good order, and in fair condition as to the attainments of its classes. The examination was creditable, but not of a character deserving particular commendation.

Haskins' Corner School. Miss Miranda Williams, the former Principal of this school, resigned her situation at the close of the Fall term; and Miss Ellen Atwood was placed in charge of the school at the

commencement of the Winter term. Miss Williams was considerd to be a good teacher; but under the management of Miss Atwood, the school has been completely revolutionized and in every way improved. The order of the school is all that could be desired; the examination was in every respect satisfactory; and if her success thus far indicates her true character as a teacher, the Committee were fortunate in securing Miss Atwood's services.

Cannonville School. There are several quite large and evil disposed boys belonging to this school, whose conduct is such as to render the school exceedingly difficult of management by any female teacher. The scholars of which the school is composed are as a whole of rather a disorderly description, and are of just the right sort to be easily influenced and led astray by the boys in question. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the character and standing of the school should not be good. Miss Alvira D. Burdon, the late Principal of the school, during her connection with it, used her best exertions to keep it in subordination; and it is not considered as any reflection upon her ability as a teacher, under the circumstances in which she was placed, to state that she was unsuccessful. Miss Burdon was transferred to the Middle Street Grammar School at the beginning of the present term, and Miss Hannah H. Sears was appointed to the situation thus made vacant. Under the management of the latter, the school has been even in a much worse state than while under the former; and the Committee have been obliged to interpose to prevent the school from falling into a state of complete anarchy. Under their direction three of the most turbulent of the boys have been suspended; and it is hoped that a better state of things

will now soon prevail in the school. But if this result should not be realized, it is suggested to the incoming Board that the services of a male teacher should at once be secured for this school. The remarks above made have no application to the department of the school under Miss Bryant, which has been in a fine state of order, and in general good condition through the year.

Clark's Point School. This school continues under the charge of Miss Elizabeth R. Howland; and though small in number, is a well conducted and admirably managed school. The classes have been very thoroughly drilled, and the examination was highly satisfactory. Miss Howland is one of the best teachers in the service.

Alms House School. Miss Hannah S. Macomber resigned her situation as Principal of this school, at the close of the Spring term; and the school since that time has been under the charge of Miss Amanda A. Howland. Miss Howland has had a fair degree of success in her present position, but the school hardly sustains the character it possessed while under the care of her predecessor.

NORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The general condition of these schools fully appears in the Report of the Sub-Committee on the same, which is as follows.

The Committee respectfully submit the following Report:

Feeling the importance of systematic effort in visiting and examining the schools under their immediate

charge, this Committee, at the commencement of the year, divided the responsibility of their management, by assigning to each member distinct and definite duties. Rev. Mr. Bradford was appointed Sub-Committee on Geography and Moral Science, Dr. Swasey on History and Physiology, Mr. Barney on Arithmetic, and Mr. Gleason on Reading, Spelling, Grammar and Writing.

In accordance with the above plan these schools have been examined in each department of study during every term, and the results of each examiner carefully noted at the time. From the minutes of these several examinations a general statement is made, showing the condition of the schools in all the studies during the year.

Subjoined are the Reports of each examiner:

GEOGRAPHY.

Upon the undersigned was imposed the duty of examining the several classes in Geography in the North Grammar Schools during the school year just closing. That duty has been performed,—all the schools having been visited, and every class, with but a single exception, examined during each term; and the following is presented as his report:

Parker Street School. In this school there are four classes in this study, each of the four departments into which the school is divided forming one class. The class in room No. 4, have been through the introductory portions of the text books and partly through the maps of the United States, and as far as they had progressed they passed fair, and some of them good examinations. The class in room No. 3, during the early part of the year, accomplished but little; but during the latter portion of the year, they have done

much better; and at the close of the Winter term the examination was generally well sustained. This class have passed through about the same portions of the text books as the one previously noticed. The class in room No. 2, did not, at the Fall term, fully meet my expectations; but at the examination recently held they had made excellent progress, and I was much pleased with their proficiency. In room No. 1, the examinations have been generally well sustained through the year.

Middle Street School. In this school there are eight classes in this study, two classes reciting to each of the four teachers. The lower classes have made about the same progress in the text books, and with about the same results as those of the same grade in the Parker Street School. The higher classes sustained themselves well, with a few individual exceptions. The first class of the First Assistant is a good class, and sustained very satisfactory examinations. The first class of the Principal also acquitted themselves well. They excel in drawing maps, first having memorized the latitude and longitude of the principal points.

Charles Street School. This school has five classes in this study, each of which have passed good examinations upon the topics pursued. In the four lower classes recitations in concert upon the outline maps are chiefly relied on in teaching this study. The topics are first thoroughly committed, and then the several places &c., are required to be pointed out in succession upon the maps. In this manner the three lowest classes have passed over the American Continents and their divisions; and the first class of the First Assistant have been through Europe and Africa, and have committed the topics of Asia. The class of the Principal

has in the same manner completed all the maps. Numerous maps were presented which had been drawn by members of this class, all of which were well, and some of them beautifully executed.

In closing this report your Committee feels it a duty to say that he has found much to commend. Deficiencies which appeared at one examination were found supplied at the next, showing diligence on the part of both teachers and scholars, and also proving the importance of frequent and thorough examinations by the Committee. In each of the schools there are scholars who have invariably acquitted themselves well, thus honoring themselves and reflecting equal honor upon their teachers.

Moral Science.

The subject of morals has received considerable attention in the several schools, some of the scholars exhibiting a fair knowledge of the manual used as a text book.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. B. Bradford.

History of the United States.

At the organization of the Board last April, the examination of the classes in the History of the United States, and also the classes in Physiology was assigned to me as one of the Sub-Committee of the Grammar Schools North.

Every class in History in these schools has been examined during the year, three and some of them four times. It was intended to make these examinations thorough, more especially in the higher or first classes; and particularly at the close of the Winter term, a

whole half day having been devoted to a single class in some instances at this last examination.

Of the condition and improvement of the Principal's classes in the Parker Street, Charles Street and Middle Street Schools, I am pleased to be able to report very favorably. In these classes there has been not only progress but decided improvement, giving evidence of faithfulness on the part of the teachers as well as application on their own. To this general statement there are a few, and but a few, individual exceptions. The same general statement in regard to the first classes is also applicable to the second classes, with perhaps a larger number of individual exceptions to good scholarship. Some of these classes are under the charge of the First Assistants in these schools. As an offset to these cases of poor scholars I have alluded to, I might mention individual cases of superior scholarship in these classes were it proper in this place.

As the third and lowest classes have made but little progress in History, little can be said of them in comparison with the other two. It is not doubted, however, but that the material both as to the teachers and scholars, gives a good guaranty of progress and improvement here. These classes have received their proportionate share of attention from the Committee.

Physiology.

Early in the school year some recitations in Physiology were heard; but so few have been the scholars and classes in this branch in the Grammar Schools North, and so little the interest manifested on the part of both teachers and scholars in the same, that I did not deem it expedient to examine any classes in this study at the close of the year. In what I have said in regard to a want of interest in this study, I intend

no reflection upon the teachers or scholars; for I think it is owing in a great measure to the fact that the text books upon this subject, now used in our schools, are poor and imperfect and not what they should be.

In conclusion, I feel justified in speaking well of the improvement, the attention and respect of the scholars in the different classes in History, in the Grammar Schools North, as well as the faithfulness, kindness and urbanity of their teachers.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES L. SWASEY.

ARITHMETIC.

The undersigned, who attended to the examination of the classes in Arithmetic in the North Grammar Schools for the school year 1856–7, respectfully submits the following Report:

During the Spring and Summer terms, the schools were so nearly equal in their standing in this branch that it would be difficult to discriminate between them. The same remark is also very nearly correct when applied to the Fall term; though from the hasty examination made at that time the undersigned judged that the Middle Street and the Charles Street Schools stood rather the best, the percentage of error made by the scholars in these schools being about the same, and somewhat less than was made in the Parker Street School.

At the close of the Winter term a more thorough and satisfactory mode of examination was adopted, and the Committee would report the following as the relative condition of the three first classes in each school.

CHARLES STREET GIRLS' SCHOOL.

1st class—	Percentage	of	error,		.16 8-10.
2d "	"	"	"		.20 2-10.
3d "	"	"	"		.23 8-10.

MIDDLE STREET BOYS' SCHOOL.

1st class—	Percentage	of	error,		.16 8-10.
2d "	"	"	"		.16
3d "	"	"	"		.11 1-10.

PARKER STREET BOY'S SCHOOL.

1st class—	Percentage	of	"		.09 7-10.
2d "	"	"	"		.04 2-10.
3d "	"	"	"		.01 6-10.

From the above schedule it appears that the Parker Street School made the least percentage of error, the Middle Street stands next in order, and the Charles Street last. The undersigned feels it his duty to report to the Board the result of this last examination, because the same method was pursued with the three first classes in each school. The Parker Street School is, however, the only one in which all these classes have been under the instruction of the Principal; and this circumstance in connection with the fact that the first and second classes in this school are smaller than those of the same grade in the Charles Street and Middle Street Schools, gave the former school a decided advantage over the two latter. In all these schools the classes, under the instruction of the respective Principals, passed a fine examination, and I report them to be in excellent condition. Judging of the standing of the respective schools from the relative standing of all the classes in each, I find that the Middle Street School stands the best, and that the other two are about on an equality.

The government in the Charles Street and Middle

Street Schools is good; but in the Parker Street there is some difficulty in this respect. The Principal of this school does not exercise that care and authority over the scholars in the rooms of the Assistants which I find to exist in the other schools. Though there is some excuse for this in the present arrangement of the rooms, it is not, in my opinion, sufficient to justify the state of things which prevails, and reform in this particular is much desired.

E. L. Barney.

Grammar.

From a comparison of the examinations of these schools in Grammar, your Committee is pleased to be able to report steady improvement; slight deficiencies at one examination having been so far remedied at another, as to leave no exceptions to the general rule. The system of instruction is different in the different schools with varying results. In the Middle Street and Parker Street Schools, the text books used, treat this subject upon the synthetic method, with but little analysis; in the Charles Street, the text book for the higher classes is purely analytic in its arrangement. The teachers of these classes, however, combine the two methods. The exercises with the more advanced classes have been substantially the same, and consisted in parsing from their reading lessons, in the construction and analysis of sentences, and upon the principles and rules of Grammar generally. The lower classes were confined principally to their Grammars in their examinations, and were found quite familiar with the principles as far as they had advanced. There is but little difference in the standing of these schools, if

we except those classes that have studied analysis, which are superior to others of the same grade. There are good Grammarians in all the schools, and there is no class, that has not made respectable progress. The interest shown in this subject both by teachers and scholars, refutes the notion that "Grammar is a dry study," when skilfully and properly taught.

Reading.

This important branch receives its appropriate share of attention in these schools. From term to term, progress has been made in all the classes, and marked improvement in some, particularly in the second class, under the instruction of the Principal in the Middle Street School. Very few cases of monotonous reading or unpleasant formality can be found in any of the classes, and they generally exhibit a fair knowledge of the use and properties of the marks and stops used in punctuation. We do not attempt to compare these schools in Reading, as the excellence of each consists in reading very different kinds of composition, each school in a style somewhat peculiar to itself. In the Principal's room at the Parker Street, they excel in narrative reading. This is partly owing to their frequent readings from History. The Principal's class in the Middle Street, read well in dialogue and declamatory composition. In the Charles Street, in promiscuous subjects, they read remarkably well. In expression and force, the classes taught by the Principal and First Assistant, have attained a high degree of excellence. Most of the Assistants' classes in these different schools, are in nearly the same degree of advancement, except in room No. 3, in the Parker Street, where there are some large boys who attend only in Winter, and whose presence reduces the

standing of that room. But little inequality exists in the reading of the members of the same class in any, except the Middle Street School, and in this, it is the result of the mode of classification. In this school each pupil is in the same class in all of his studies. Much might be said of the importance of perfection in this study, attained only by patient thorough instruction in the elements of Elocution. Good reading, if not regarded as an essential, must certainly be ranked among the accomplishments of a thorough education; and no amount of labor to attain eminence in this department, can be regarded as superfluous.

Spelling.

All the classes in each school were examined in Spelling. The exercise with the highest three classes was conducted in writing. Twenty words, selected by the Committee, were proposed to the pupils, who wrote them hastily upon strips of paper, without being allowed any time for subsequent correction. The remaining classes spelled, orally, words from their reading lessons. The following is a list of the words used in examining the higher classes in each school.

Turpitude.	Tyrannize.	Pigeon.	Raisin.
Typify.	Supersede.	Sparse.	Basilisk.
Satellite.	Apocrypha.	Irascible.	Chrysalis.
Brunette.	Paralysis.	Pleurisy.	Leopard.
Chirrup.	Mysticism.	Charade.	Mayoralty.

The result is given in a tabular view, showing the percentage of correct spelling, and the number of scholars to whom the words were given, in each school.

	Percentage of correct work.	No. of Scholars.
Charles Street School,	.43	46
Middle Street School,	.38	45
Parker Street School,	.35	64

The small per cent. of correct work here shown, is calculated to give a more unfavorable impression of the condition of these schools in this study than is just. The words are difficult, and were designed to test, severely, the pupils' knowledge of Orthography. Some allowance is due the Parker Street School on account of the large number of scholars engaged in the exercise, which would have a tendency to lower their percentage. It should be noticed that this is the largest Grammar School in the city.

Writing.

All the pupils in these schools write. A large proportion of them are confined to writing the elements and simple words. This is owing in part, to the system and books now in use, which contain nothing but elements and single words in three or four of the first numbers. This is regarded as a radical defect, as the writing of sentences ought to be soon introduced. Neatness and care characterize these books generally, with an occasional exception of one sadly deficient in the proportions and positions of its principal characters. There are other systems of Writing, combining in a higher degree, beauty and simplicity, which could easily be substituted for the one now in use.

At the close of the Winter term the exercises in the Middle Street and Charles Street Schools, were of a miscellaneous character, consisting of declamations, compositions and singing, interspersed with some of their usual recitations. Many of the parents and friends of the teachers and pupils were present, as well as others interested in the prosperity of our Public Schools.

The general appearance and condition of these schools are somewhat differently noticed by the differ-

ent examiners. Although these schools have not yet attained that high degree of eminence your Committee would desire, still I believe it but simple justice to say, that they have not only maintained their former standing in scholarship and discipline, but have made decided improvement. At all times the teachers have received the Committees' suggestions in regard to instruction and general management, in the spirit in which they were given, and have cheerfully complied with the same.

In conclusion, I refer with pleasure to the Reports of the gentlemen with whom I am associated, showing with what faithfulness they have examined and reported their respective departments, and in parting, beg leave to tender them my grateful acknowledgments for their advice and aid in the general conduct of these schools.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. L. Gleason, *Chairman*
North Grammar Committee.

SOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of the usual number of members, was assigned to these schools at the beginning of the school year, but, as has been the case with others of these Committees, the greater portion of the labor performed has devolved upon one or two individuals belonging to the same. For this reason these schools have not been examined with that degree of care and thoroughness which has been the case with the same grade of schools North,—it having been im-

possible to carry into effect the same method of apportioning the studies among the different members. The Chairman of this Sub-Committee has faithfully performed his duties, and with the assistance he has been able to obtain from the other members, has made such examinations from time to time, as were in his power. The following is a brief statement of the general result of these examinations in the several studies pursued.

Arithmetic.

The recitations in this study were generally satisfactory. The same results were frequently obtained by different scholars, by processes varying in their nature, showing that they had been instructed in the principles of the branch, rather than by rote and rule. Among the higher classes deserving of particular mention, are the first class in the Grove School and the first in the Bush Street Girls' School. The first class in the Bush Street Boys' School is a good class, but not equal to those first named. Among the lower classes, those of the Second Assistants in the Bush Street Schools, are highly commended.

History.

This branch has been well studied and thoroughly taught in all of these schools. The first class in the Grove School, and the first in the Bush Street Boys', are noticed as having passed excellent examinations.

Grammar.

The examinations in this study were generally of a very favorable character. The Committee state that they were particularly well pleased with the intelligence and accuracy of the classes in the Bush Street Girls' School.

Geography.

The examinations in this study were creditable in all of these schools, with the exception of a class containing a number of large boys in the First Assistant's department in the Grove School. These boys are much better qualified by their size, than by their attainments, for a school of this grade.

Reading.

In this branch, the Committee report that they were well pleased with the classes in the Bush Street Girls' School, particularly with a class under the instruction of the Second Assistant. The Principal's first class is made up of scholars, who have, for the most part, been under her instruction but a short time, and therefore, the class did not appear quite as well as is usual with the first class in this school. It is, however, rapidly laying the foundation for future excellence. In the Bush Street Boys' School there are some excellent readers, and many who would be profited by further thorough drilling. The same remark also applies to the classes in the Grove School. The Committee remark that in both of these schools the great body of the scholars betray a lack of finish and scholarly deportment. This doubtless is mostly owing to the want of home discipline; but perhaps in part to the exercise of too little care in these particulars, on the part of the teachers.

Spelling.

The spelling was very good in all of the classes. Particular improvement is noticed in the Bush Street Boys' School. The words proposed were not selected with reference to the rarity of their appearance in the language, nor on account of any remarkable association of consonants, but were such words as are in com-

mon use, and were taken from the books used by the scholars in reading.

SINGING.

In relation to this subject the Committee remark,—"That the trial of having a teacher to instruct each school weekly in this branch, has been entirely successful, it not only having caused an increased interest on the part of the scholars, but also a very great improvement in the art of singing itself."

The general appearance and condition of these schools may be noticed as follows;

Grove School. This school is orderly and very well managed, and has, through the year, maintained a good standing. The examinations, with some few exceptions, have been satisfactory.

Bush Street Boys' School. There has been great improvement in this school since the last Annual Report. The Principal has made zealous efforts to bring his classes up to the required standard, and they have generally passed good examinations. It is, however, considered that the Principal has, at times, manifested undue anxiety to give the Committee favorable impressions of the attainments of his classes; and it is further remarked, that there is yet room for improvement in the deportment of the scholars, and in their general neatness of appearance.

Bush Street Girls' School. The happy relations which exist between the teachers and scholars, and the lady-like air and bearing with which all its operations are conducted, are in themselves, sufficient to make it always a pleasure to the Committee to visit this school. The government is mild, though firm and judicious, being as far removed from discord, as from constraint, and the examinations are generally of an

excellent description. But of whatever character they may be, the fact is always apparent that the classes are under the management of patient, pains-taking and thorough teachers; and that every effort is being made to promote their advancement.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The Committee to whom the care of this school was assigned, included several members, who, for various reasons, have failed to give that attention to the school which its importance would seem to demand. The few members of this Committee upon whom the labor has mostly devolved, have found it impossible to make such thorough and extensive examinations as could have been desired; yet the results obtained have been of a character fully to show that the school continues to sustain the reputation for excellence it has long enjoyed. The public semi-annual exercises in Composition and Declamation, were well attended, and the performances of the pupils were of a very meritorious and most interesting description; indicating, if not proving of themselves, that the course of instruction and discipline pursued, is well calculated to make accomplished scholars.

A class, consisting of thirty members, was admitted at the June examination of candidates, and a class of eighteen at the succeeding December examination, and the whole number of scholars now in the school is one hundred and forty-five; fifty-seven of whom are in the Male Department, and eighty-eight in the Female Department, with an average attendance in the whole school, for the year, of one hundred and thirty-nine.

The Male Assistant who was employed the latter part of last year, resigned his situation at the close of the Spring term, and that position has since been filled in a very acceptable and satisfactory manner by Mr. J. Judson Tucker. Mr. Maggi, who was employed by the Board of last year, as an instructor in the French language, has been continued through the present year, and the classes in this study under his management have been well taught, and have attained a high degree of proficiency. The school has now a corps of very able, competent and faithful teachers. If proper care continues to be exercised in the admission of scholars to its privileges, and it receive its due share of attention from the Committee, its graduates cannot well fail to continue to evince, by their attainments, the high standing of the school, and by the excellence of their scholarship, the thoroughness of the training which they shall have received.

EVENING ADULT SCHOOL.

Anxious to afford to all classes of our population the means of obtaining the rudiments at least, of an education, the School Board has for several years past, opened this school during the evenings of about six months of the year, for the accommodation of such adults and others as have been desirous of acquiring knowledge, but whose circumstances have denied them access to the ordinary sources of instruction. A sufficient number of teachers has been provided to afford to each of those attending, a fair share of attention, so that all might receive the greatest possible benefit from the opportunities presented, and thus be encour-

aged to continue their efforts. Quite a large number of persons have to a greater of less extent, embraced the privileges which this school affords during the current season, and many of them have made commendable progress. The whole number entered in the Male Department, is one hundred and three, with an average attendance, for the first twelve weeks, of forty-eight. The whole number entered in the Female Department, is one hundred and ninety, with an average attendance for the same period, of seventy-one.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

A brick School House has been erected on the corner of State and Merrimac streets during the year, at an expense for the building alone, of $8,500; which sum will probably be increased by the necessary outlay for furniture, fences, &c., to $9,500. The lower story of the building is designed for a Primary School; and it is contemplated to occupy it for this purpose at the commencement of the ensuing Summer term. The upper story remains unfinished; but is intended at some future period, to accommodate an Intermedial School.

An appropriation has also been made for the purchase of a Lot and the erection of a more suitable building for the Mixed School; but, as has already been observed under the head of that school, the purpose has not yet been carried into effect. It is desirable, however, that early action should be taken in relation to this matter, so that the building may be erected before the cold season again comes on, not only that it may thus be made more substantial in its character, but sooner be in readiness for occupancy.

The inconveniences and difficulties arising from the present arrangement of that part of the Parker Street School House which is occupied by the Grammar School, cannot, consistently with a proper regard for the welfare of that school, be permitted much longer to continue. The alterations in the premises made necessary by the introduction of the new arrangement which took place some three years since, were of rather an expensive nature, and though the practical operation of this arrangement has from the first been continuously productive of evil results, the original cost, in connection with the fact that the restoration of the old order of things would involve the repetition of the same expense, has deterred the Committee from taking any decisive action in relation to the matter until time should unmistakably have proved the experiment to be a failure. Should the old arrangement be restored, however, the premises could not be made to accommodate the present number of scholars, and it might therefore involve the necessity of re-establishing the Hill Grammar School.

There is quite an urgent demand for a new Country School somewhere about mid way from Jesseville to Haskins' corner. Such a school is, no doubt, much needed in that locality, and the subject claims the early attention of the new Board.

Several of the School Houses now in use, are old and unsightly in their appearance, and besides, are very far from being suitable for the purposes for which they are occupied; and it will probably be found necesary to erect one or more new buildings each year, for several years to come, before our school edifices will compare favorably with the erections of a similar character in other cities, or be creditable to our own.

FINANCIAL.

The expenditures of the School Department for the year ending March 1st, 1857, and the state of its finances at that date are exhibited in the following account:

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, DR.

To Teachers' Salaries,	$30,938 35
" Fuel,	1,639 91
" Salary of Committee,	1,000 00
" Books and Stationery,	949 67
" Alterations and Repairs,	3,551 53
" Stoves, Pipes, &c.	2,144 00
" Cleaning, Whitewashing, Sweeping, &c,	1,719 64
" New School House on Merrimac Street,	6,781 41
" Incidentals,	808 35
Amount of Expenditures,	$49,530 86
" Balance to new account,	3,786 54
	$53,317 40

CREDITS.

By Balance March 1st, 1856,	4 67	
" Annual Appropriation,	43,000 00	
" Amount received from Commonwealth,	737 49	
" Loans,	9,500 00	
" Tuition of Fairhaven Scholars,	54 00	
" Duplicate Bill,	21 24	
		$53,317 40

Though from the foregoing statement it appears that the expenses of this Department are large, it is not easy to perceive how they can, consistently with the best interests of our schools, be materially diminished. The increased cost of living, for a few years past, has made it necessary to increase to some extent, the salaries of the teachers, and for the same cause, a still further increase of the same is called for. The growth of our city, and the condition of many of the School

Houses now in use, are annually making the construction of new houses necessary. These causes combine to keep up the present large expenditures, and do not render it probable that they will be much diminished for a few years to come. But whatever sums may be required to furnish proper facilities for the education of our youth, and to maintain the high character of our Public Schools, will, it is believed, be cheerfully granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

By order of the School Committee,

ALANSON BORDEN, Chairman.

1858. CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE H. DUNBAR,

MAYOR OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

JANUARY 4, 1858.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
BENJAMIN LINDSEY, CITY PRINTER,
21 HAMILTON STREET.
1858.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

The old year, with its record of troubles and trials, of joys and pleasures, has passed away, and we stand upon the threshold of a new year. Already have we participated in the greetings of this festive period, and throughout the land has there been joy at this new cycle of time.

Desolate indeed have been those homes and those hearts which have not been quickened into new life by the merry Christmas chimes and the happy New-Year salutations, that, echoing from one end of our country to the other, are yet ringing their joyful music in our ears.

At this stand-point of time, what reflections come crowding in upon us! what emotions fill our hearts! what reviews pass before us! what beautiful but too often deceptive pictures the fancy paints for us! Many who were with us when the year began, and who looked forward to this time as we now look forward to the coming of yet another and another new year, are gone, and their places shall know them no more forever. To

all of us has there been much of disappointment, and trial, and suffering; yet to none have there not come some rays of sunshine. Our alternate joys and sorrows have come and gone as lights and shadows chase each other over the verdant landscape. So will human life ever be, and we grow wiser and better as the years go by, just as we heed and are profited by the experiences they contain.

As individually, so also as a community, have we experienced the full measure of this ever-changing scene of life. We have participated in the alternate good and evil. If a great financial revulsion has suddenly prostrated our business, and filled our commercial circles with embarrassment, a bountiful harvest has enriched the earth. If we have suffered in our shops and our warehouses, and confidence has been lost, and the exchanges of the business marts have been interrupted, no pestilence has wasted the land, no conflagration has consumed our dwellings; but all the blessings of peace are around us, and we are, on the whole, a prosperous and happy people, enjoying the goodly heritage which our fathers bequeathed to us.

Entering therefore into the spirit of this holiday season, with the consciousness that there will be both good and evil, joy and sorrow, in the year upon which we have entered, feeling that we know not what it will contain for any one of us, I wish yon all, in your several and respective places of business, in your homes, and in the satisfactory discharge of your public duties, a happy New Year.

Called the second time by the suffrages of my fellow citizens to assume the duties and responsibilities of the chief executive officer of the city, I cannot refrain from a grateful acknowledgment to them of the honor con-

ferred upon me; the more flattering to me, since I cannot but regard it as an approval of the policy pursued, and the labors performed during the past year.

With the new calendar year, by a recent amendment of the City Charter, begins a new municipal year. The noise and strife of the election is over; all party purposes and party prejudices are we trust now laid aside.

To us has been confided the care of the various interests of the city, and we have met to organize the government for another year. Having invoked a Divine Presence, and with the solemn oaths of our respective offices resting upon us, it would seem to be hardly necessary that we should be reminded of our duty. In conformity, however, with a long-established custom, I shall ask your patient attention to a few remarks upon the general nature of our business, and to a brief review of some of the more important questions upon which you will be called to pass.

The idea which generally prevails respecting our duties I apprehend is only partial. It does not attach sufficient consequence to the abstract idea of government, which, although abstract, is essential. We are placed here, according to the popular notion, only to provide certain ways and means, and are criticised only as we have provided those ways and means. The inestimable value of government itself, and a general respect for it in the community, are not sufficiently considered and appreciated. The true idea of government — a power somewhere to control, and if need be to punish — is too often lost sight of; and yet this is the living principle, without which no government can exist. The providing of ways and means and the economical care of this or that department is necessary to its support, but more essential is a reverence for government itself,

a strict obedience to its requirements, and a respect for those delegated with authority.

The government of a City like ours involves a great detail of business, and our time and our talents are required to accomplish it. I trust no one can be so regardless of the obligations he has now assumed as to make it necessary for me to remind him that the city expects a work at his hands. No tardy and reluctant giving of our time, no weak and vacillating purpose, no subserving of party or selfish ends, will discharge our responsibility. We can discharge it here only in the honest and faithful performance of our duty. Not all that will be expected of us will be pleasant work to do. It will be pleasanter sometimes to sit down quietly in our comfortable homes when we are needed here, and more gratifying to a selfish vanity to clothe ourselves with the real or supposed honor of our position. But this will not answer the solemn appeal made to God, nor fulfil the requirements of a trust which we have undertaken with a full sense of our responsibility.

It is not difficult for me to see that there will be some obstacles in our way. My own position is not in all respects a pleasant one. We do not all entertain like views, and conflicting feelings and interests may disturb our counsels. The different departments of the government may not always act in concert. Such difficulties must always be expected in a representative government; still it is possible that harmony may be brought out of them, and the general welfare promoted notwithstanding. I have therefore little solicitude, since it will be my earnest endeavor to add no causes of embarrassment to you, and since I have reason to expect on your part a willingness to lend all needed strength to the hands of the executive. The prerogatives of the

Mayor are very limited, and in the honest exercise of them he does not anticipate any opposition, but rather expects that you will give to them all necessary confirmation.

It is not my purpose to mark out for myself any particular course of conduct. I am before you, Gentlemen, untrammelled by pledges to any individual, — free to pursue such a course of policy as my sense of duty and the best interests of the city may dictate; and with your co-operation, that liberty and that conviction of duty shall to the utmost of my ability be consecrated with singleness of purpose to the greatest good of our constituents. I have abundant reasons to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of our City, the public affairs of which we are about to undertake. Good order and a general respect for law has during the past year prevailed. Our persons and property are comparatively safe, and we feel a confident security in both that is not felt in many other cities. Smaller and minor offences have been and will continue to be committed. Our endeavor should be to restrain these to the utmost. It is to be observed that it is not possible for us to do all that will be expected of us by every citizen; and he is greatly mistaken, I apprehend, who believes that we are able to provide the panacea for all the ills of life. Our business is not with private individuals, but for the general good. Some of course will be offended. Let them, if so they choose, until they better understand their relation to the government, and of the government to them.

We cannot legislate poverty into wealth, ignorance into knowledge, nor selfishness into charity. But poverty, ignorance and selfishness are in the world, and we are to take these things into account and provide against

them as best we can. We will endeavor to alleviate them so far as we are able, and thereby promote the general welfare. Government is not a luxury; it is a necessity, and all men have to make sacrifices to it. It is burdensome, and all men must help bear it.

With these general remarks, Gentlemen, I come to consider more specifically some of the subjects which will require your attention.

In speaking of the Finances of the city, I am well aware that I am treating a subject upon which our citizens, one and all, are exceedingly sensitive. It is one which all can understand, if not in its larger and more comprehensive bearing, yet always in its details. All men like to live under a good government. They like to walk in nicely paved and well lighted streets; they like to see fine public buildings, and to point them out with pride to their friends who are visiting the city; they desire a good, efficient and active police, comfortable and neatly ordered School-Houses for their children; they like to boast of our Fire Department, our provision for the Poor, and our Public Library. But all men do not consider that these highly useful institutions involve expense to which they must according to their respective proportions contribute.

Complaints upon the subject of taxation are frequent and loud. I do not say that in some instances they may not be just; but I do say that in the greater number of instances they are wholly without foundation, and would be made under the most economical management. It is undoubtedly your duty, Gentlemen, to be exceedingly careful in your consideration of questions which involve expense; for do the best you can, and curtail in every possible point, and you will still find that the taxes will be large. Our city is growing in

extent, and the wants of our citizens increase faster than the ability to meet them. I urge, therefore, upon that department of the city govenment which regulates the finances and provides the revenue, the strictest economy which is consistent with the true interests of the city. More especially is this necessary now when we are suffering from the effects of a great financial revulsion.

During the past year very great improvements have been made, — many, perhaps, which would not have been undertaken could the pressure and panic have been foreseen. Do not understand me as advising a narrow and contracted policy. Every necessary expense must be incurred. No great interest of the city can be allowed to suffer. It is one of the most perplexing questions which will demand your attention, to decide what expenditures ought and what ought not to be made. In many proposed improvements, some one or more individuals may be pecuniarily interested, and the measure will be urged upon you as if the existence of the city depended upon it. You will have little regard for such applications, but consider carefully all questions touching the expenditure of money, bearing upon the general welfare and wants of our citizens. Whatever will promote good government, and is essential to the solid and permanent improvement of the city, you will freely and willingly disburse.

The Financial year closes with the month of March, and as soon after as practicable the report of the Committee on Finance will be laid before you. The amount raised by taxation is believed to be adequate to the expenses of the year. By referring to the report of the Finance Committee for the year ending March, 1857, it will be seen that the city debt was $230,396.52, to which should be added the further sum of $11,500 authorized but not effected by the last government. We

have paid during the past year on account of the city debt $14,503.52. We have added by new loans the sum of $13,600, having decreased the permanent loan $903.52, — a result which has not been attained by any one of the five preceding administrations.

I have prepared the following table of statistics, which will show you at a glance the actual growth of our city, with the increased value of property and rate of taxation, and also the history of the city debt: — The city was incorporated April 28th, 1847. The population has increased from 16,000 to 21,800. The value of property has increased from $17,851,000 to $27,539,400. The rate of taxation has increased from $4.20 to $8.90 on a thousand. The city debt has increased from $33,000 to $230,396.52.

I leave this subject with you, Gentlemen, as being one exclusively belonging to you, and with the fullest confidence that you will give to every consideration bearing upon it wise and careful attention, in the belief also that all necessary expenses will be cheerfully borne by every tax-payer in the city.

Feeling confident that the subject of Public Education will not be neglected by you, and that you will give due consideration to the wants of our Free Public Schools, I do not propose to weary you with any trite and commonplace remarks under this head. The importance of education in general, and the inestimable value of our system of Free Schools, are fully understood by you all. No remarks of mine would be likely to add to your appreciation of that which is the subject of general eulogium, as the glory of New England, and the very foundation of our free institutions.

We have ever enjoyed a high reputation for the excellence of our schools, and the government has always been liberal in its provisions for their support. Our

expenditures in this department are large and constantly increasing; and our citizens, while they cheerfully contribute to their maintenance, reasonably expect them to be of a high character, creditable to our city, and equal to the wants of the growing generation of an enlightened age and people. The city charter vests the superintendence and care of the schools in the School Committee, and upon that board alone depends the condition, and rests the responsibility of their management. I have good reason to believe that the Public Schools are now in excellent condition, and that the committee which has them in charge has efficiently and faithfully discharged its duties. There are now in the city, sustained at the public charge, 39 schools, with an average attendance of 3600 pupils. There has been paid during the year on account of schools, — for instruction, $24,-358; for repairs, fuel and other expenses, $8000.

The report of the School Committee, to which I take pleasure in referring you, will state more particularly the demands which this department will make upon you. Your attention will early be called to the necessity now existing for increased school accommodations. Two new school-houses are needed; and the purchase of the necessary land and the erection of suitable buildings at as early a day as possible is demanded as well by economy as by a desire to promote the public good.

The Free Public Library has become one of the permanent institutions of the city, and concerning its advantages there can be no conflicting opinions. I regard it not only as essential but indispensable to our system of public instruction, offering as it does to all, after they have left our schools, such free means of further culture through books, for which those schools have been specially qualifying them. It is a continued source of pleasure and profit to old and young.

During the past year the books have been removed to the new Library building, a building altogether suitable for the purpose, combining great architectural beauty with convenience to the visitors and safety for the books. That its future wants may be safely left to the judicious liberality of this and future administrations I have no doubt, as it will unquestionably grow in the favor of an enlightened and public-spirited people. Its growth must depend in a great measure, for the present, upon the donations of private individuals; and I think our citizens will gladly assist in an undertaking which will do honor to all who aid its progress. Much has already been done in this way; and I hope sufficient interest will be felt to secure for it such liberal increase as always to make it creditable to our city, and worthy a high rank among similar institutions in various parts of our state.

The number of books delivered from March 4th, 1857, to May 9th, 1857, the time of closing the Library, was 4781. The new rooms were opened on the 9th of November, from which time to Jan. 1st, 1858, 4660 books have been delivered. Whole number of books now belonging to the Library, exclusive of pamphlets, is 10,912. For further particulars in regard to the condition, wants and prospects of the Library, I refer you to the annual report of the Trustees.

During the past year great improvements have been made in the Streets and Highways of our city; this has been done at considerable expense, yet the results obtained, in my judgment, fully justify the outlay. Nothing adds more to the beauty of our city, and to the convenience of our citizens, than well ordered and well lighted streets. No narrow and short-sighted policy has been pursued. The improvements which have been made are of the most substantial and enduring kind.

Two of our principal thoroughfares (Kempton and Water streets) have during the past year undergone heavy repairs, which have long been needed, at an expense of about $15,000. The principal approaches to the city are now, for the first time, in good order; and I feel assured that our streets not only were never in better condition, but that the work has been so thoroughly performed as not soon to require doing again. I cannot refrain in this connection from the expression of commendation and praise, at the thorough and efficient manner in which the arduous duties of the Superintendent of Streets have been performed.

Frequent applications are made to the city council to lay out and grade streets that would apparently be more for the benefit of the applicants than for public travel and convenience. In view, therefore, of the very large and constantly increasing expense attendant upon the keeping of our streets already open in good repair, I think the Council cannot be too persistent in its rejection of all applications which are not clearly for the public good, and actually demanded by the immediate wants of the city.

I recommend that the ordinance in relation to the digging up of streets for the purpose of laying or repairing gas-pipes, and entering drains into the sewers, be made more definite and certain in its provisions. The ordinance should require that all streets opened for private purposes should be closed and repaired by the Superintendent of Streets, at the expense of the parties opening the same. It is obviously for the interest of any person who has occasion for his own purposes to open a street to fill it up again as cheaply as possible; and it is generally done in such a manner as to make further repairs necessary at the expense of the city. During the past year we have been subject to frequent

annoyances from this cause, the streets having been left in many instances in an almost impassable condition. The wants of this department for the coming year will be much less than the expense of the past year, since no great improvements are contemplated or needed.

It is a matter for mutual congratulation, after the severe losses we have heretofore sustained by fire, that during the past year our ever ready and efficient Fire Department has been so seldom called out. This department is in excellent condition, and under the direction of popular and efficient engineers. The houses are well furnished, the engines and apparatus are in good order, and the men always ready, when occasion calls them, to perform cheerfully their hazardous and laborious duty.

I recommend it, therefore, to your favorable consideration. It is sustained at great cost, but its absolute necessity and the sense of security it furnishes well warrant and justify the expense. Our citizens will never object to such appropriations as are necessary; while on the other hand, if the department is properly encouraged, the members will feel it incumbent upon them, not only to aid in the protection of our property, but to sustain by their influence and example such wholesome regulations as are essential, not only to their own welfare, but to the peace and good order of the city. The department has been called out but eight times during the year, two of which were false alarms. The loss of property is estimated at $175. One first-class reservoir has been constructed on Chestnut street, at a cost of $4500, and one on Mill street discontinued. The report of the engineers shows the expenses of the department to have been $16,000.

The Poor will demand a portion of your attention. It will be your pleasure, as your duty, to make some provision for those who by misfortune are unable to

provide for themselves. By reference to the report of the Overseers of the Poor, it will be seen that the expenditures of the department have been somewhat increased over that of the preceding year, owing, undoubtedly, to the high prices of the necessaries of life, and to the want of employment of large numbers of our laboring population. The farm has been greatly improved. These improvements have consisted chiefly in clearing up bushes, removing stone, building walls, and putting the grounds in a better state of cultivation.

I am satisfied, from personal experience and observation, that the moneys raised for the support of the indigent and helpless persons who are recipients of the public charity are as carefully and wisely applied to their legitimate uses as is possible. And whatever we are called upon to do in this respect, we may congratulate ourselves that we have so few amongst us, compared with other cities, who must be supported at the public expense.

Intimately connected with the good order and welfare of our city, with the comfort and security of our citizens, both as respects their lives and property, is the Department of the Police. Its duties are readily comprehended, but its powers are very imperfectly understood. I am not sure that these powers are not very much too limited. The people are jealous of their liberties, and have been unwilling to intrust too much power to any one department, but they are disposed to expect as much as though all power to redress wrongs was embodied in the police. It should be observed that its duties are simply executive. It is the arm, and not the head, of the body politic. It can execute only what has been ordained. It is not only subservient to the city government in general, but has no power or efficiency except

as it derives it from the laws of the Commonwealth. So delicate and difficult are its duties, that its usefulness depends very much upon the manner in which its officers are sustained by the people themselves. It depends, too, upon the general character of the legislation of the state, and upon the decisions of the courts of law. Its weakness arises from unwise legislation on the one hand, and conflicting judicial decisions on the other. As at present constituted and limited, it is not possible for it to do more than maintain general good order. Our courts, and more especially our Police Court, doubtless under the law and in conformity with the provisions thereof, in many instances completely disarm it. The police may make arrests; but to what end, if the offender is discharged as soon as brought before the court? The police cannot punish. It cannot always furnish evidence. It acts many times only upon suspicion, and often fails to rebut by testimony the legal presumption of innocence, and that, too, only because our citizens are unwilling to appear before the courts, and testify even against those of whom they themselves have made complaint. Experience has sufficiently demonstrated to me that the best and most efficient police may be made comparatively useless without the aid of all good citizens, and the co-operation of the courts of justice.

I invite and solicit the assistance of all lovers of good order to the work of removing the evils which are now in our midst, and I promise a faithful and impartial use of any information they can furnish, and an honest and hearty co-operation on the part of the police, in any endeavors to accomplish such a desirable result. During the past year I have not learned that this department has not been as effective as in former years, and

much more so than in many other cities. I am not aware that there has been any falling off in the general good order, quiet and peace of the city. On the contrary, I am assured, and verily believe, that the quiet and tranquillity of our streets by day and by night has been as marked and honorable to the city as in any former year.

Doubtless the force of the Police might be increased with advantage, but it is for you to consider whether the additional expense shall be incurred. An improvement might also be made by uniting the two branches of this department under one head. The day police and night watch are now entirely separate; by uniting them I think their force and efficiency would be greatly increased. As now constituted, there seems to be felt a superiority of the one over the other, and jealousies exist prejudicial to the best interests of the city. Each seems to keep its own secrets, and the want of union divides also its strength.

The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the city, looked to especially by the community as the head of the Police, and constituted its head by the express terms of the charter. He is held accountable, and the power to act should be placed where the responsibility attaches. There is no good reason why the appointment of the whole Police force should not be made by him, subject to the approval of the City Council. There can be no doubt that the controlling motive with any Mayor would be their fitness. I shall not be suspected of making this recommendation by any desire to enlarge my own power or to abridge yours. The energy and completeness of the department is ofttimes dependent upon a single direction. No divided counsels will do. Emergencies may arise in which everything might

be lost by any differences or misunderstanding. Promptness, force, instant movement and single purpose are inconsistent with any division of this most important department. I urge the consideration of this matter upon the City Council, believing that a substantial advantage is to be derived from the change.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of a civilized and cultivated people, is respect for the Memory of the Dead. Throughout our country, and especially in New England, it manifests itself by laying out and adorning suitable grounds for the resting-places of the departed, and in the erection of monuments to their memory. Here, as elsewhere too, in proportion as we beautify our Cemeteries do they become places of resort for the living. Our own grounds, though less favored by nature than those in other parts of our State, are creditable alike to our feelings and our taste.

Frequent complaints have been made by owners of lots in the Rural Cemetery, that the plants and shrubs have been destroyed and stolen, the trees injured, and fences and ornaments disfigured. I much regret the occasion for such complaints. To guard against it in future, it has been thought best to erect a gate lodge upon the grounds, to be occupied by some person competent to have supervision of the premises. It is believed that he will receive sufficient compensation in embellishing and improving the lots from the owners, to enable him to devote his whole time to the care of the grounds. I regret that the year has passed without a report from the committee appointed to select a suitable place for a new Cemetery, the necessity for which has now long been felt. I hope before the close of this year you will be successful in discovering how this want can be supplied.

The system of Sewerage now in successful operation in our city is exceedingly important, as well for the general comfort of our citizens as in a sanitary point of view. It will be well for you to consider how much shall be done in this respect the present year, and the matter should receive such systematic calculation as will insure permanent benefit from whatever expenditures may be made. There have been five sewers constructed the past year, located on Merrimac, Kempton, Bedford, Third and Sycamore streets, at a cost of $12,830, half of which will be met by a permanent loan.

At the commencement of the last year, there was quite a large number of suits pending in the courts, in which the city was interested as a party. Of these, two suits, growing out of the Howland-street riot, have been tried and the verdicts paid. The suits commenced for damages on account of the widening of South Water street, have been discontinued, in accordance with an arrangement made with the claimants. The verdicts awarded by the Sheriff's Jury for land damages, occasioned by the proposed extension of Ray street from William to Union streets, have never been paid, and the question of their legality has been presented to the Supreme Court, and is now awaiting its decision.

With this partial and desultory review, Gentlemen, I leave the further consideration of these subjects to you. We have been called by the suffrages of our fellow-citizens to the unenviable task of governing the city for the ensuing year. It is our duty, by a judicious and energetic exercise of the powers delegated to us, and in the conscientious discharge of the several trusts reposed in us, to endeavor to secure to all classes of our citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges contemplated by the city charter. With you, Gentlemen, resides chiefly the power, and upon you principal-

ly rests the responsibility. The prerogative and independent powers of the Executive are by the provisions of the charter extremely limited. It is my purpose to exercise them fearlessly, independent of sect or party, regardless alike of flattery or reproaches.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen,—Besides constituting one of the legislative branches of the city government, to a certain extent also you are executive officers. All of you are my superiors in age, and many of you have a large experience in the administration of municipal affairs. Ready always to lend all the aid in my power to your efforts for the good government of the city, I naturally look to you for counsel and sympathy, confident also that the good of the city and our own pleasant and profitable official intercourse is dependent upon the mutual respect we entertain, upon the spirit of conciliation we manifest, and upon the desire we feel to strengthen and support each other.

Gentlemen of the Common Council,—You are the more immediate representatives of those of your fellow-citizens residing in your respective Wards. With their interests and their wants you have a more intimate knowledge. You can have little difficulty therefore in determining upon such measures as the good of our citizens requires, and such as they will be ready to sustain. There is a true dignity in delegated power, when deliberately bestowed and honestly used. I have great confidence that the obligations and responsibilities imposed upon you will be recognized by you, and that you will be able to discharge all your duties satisfactorily to yourselves, and for the good of those whose interests you severally represent.

Fellow-citizens of the City Council,—The character and influence of the City Council will stamp for a time the character of the city, and I would gladly be the

medium of deepening the sense of responsibility which rests upon us, in view of the great trusts committed to our care, the full contemplation of which I confess has become burdensome to me. By the diligence with which we engage in the public service, we shall best evince our sense of duty to the people, who for a time have reposed these interests in our hands. May wisdom guide our counsels, may mutual forbearance and mutual regard mark and make pleasant our official intercourse, and may we be able so to administer the government of the city as to secure for it the respect and confidence of our Fellow-Citizens, and promote the welfare and advance the prosperity of the City.

1858. CITY DOCUMENT No. 2.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1858.

MAYOR,

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—SHERMAN WHITE.
WARD 2—CALVIN STAPLES.
WARD 3—THOMAS N. ALLEN.
WARD 4—JOSEPH BROWNELL.
WARD 5—JOHN HICKS.
WARD 6—HENRY T. WOOD.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President, GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.

WARD ONE.

Charles R. Tucker, Joshua W. Frost,
Henry F. Thomas, Abraham Ashley, 2d.

WARD TWO.

Abraham Delano, John W. Sullings,
John P. Knowles, Tillinghaust Kirby.

WARD THREE.

Ambrose Vincent, Arvin Smith,
John B. Hyde, William G. Taber.

WARD FOUR.

John H. Chapman, Nathan E. Hammett,
Augustus L. West, Simeon Ashley.

WARD FIVE.

George Howland, Jr., Cornelius Howland,
Edward Merrill, George G. Gifford.

WARD SIX.

Simon S. Pollock, William H. Reynard,
Cranston Wilcox, Weston Howland.

CITY CLERK,

SANFORD S. HORTON.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,

ISAAC M. RICHARDSON.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

CHARLES F. WILLCOX.

ASSESSORS AT LARGE.

EZRA K. DELANO, JOSEPH W. CORNELL,
HENRY S. PACKARD.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

WARD 1—FREDERICK P. CHASE.
" 2—JOHN BRYANT.
" 3—DAVID B. WILCOX.
" 4—JOSEPH BROWNELL.
" 5—WILLIAM G. EDWARDS.
" 6—ROBERT A. SHERMAN.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, (Mayor,) Chairman, *ex officio*.
WARD 1—OBED NYE.
" 2—SAMUEL S. PAINE.
" 3—JOHN H. JENNINGS.
" 4—WILLIAM A. GORDON.
" 5—JOSIAH MACY.
" 6—ALANSON WILLISTON.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WARD 1—ALANSON BORDEN,
" JAMES M. LAWTON,
" LINEAS WOOD.

WARD 2—HORATIO A. KEMPTON,
" HENRY R. WILCOX,
" EDWIN L. BARNEY.

WARD 3—CHARLES L. SWASEY,
" TIMOTHY STOWE,
" SHIPLEY W. BUMPUS.

WARD 4—WHEELOCK CRAIG,
" THOMAS M. STETSON,
" CHARLES T. BONNEY.

WARD 5—THOMAS R. RODMAN,
" WILLIAM HOWE,
" AMASA L. GLEASON.

WARD 6—ISAAC H. COE,
" ALBERT G. STANTON,
" CHARLES C. SAYER.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, Mayor,
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., President of the Common Council,
HENRY T. WOOD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction,
CHARLES R. TUCKER,
SIMPSON HART,
ABNER J. PHIPPS.

CITY MESSENGER,

LLOYD H. BROOKS.

Standing Committees of the Board of Aldermen.

On Police — The Mayor and Aldermen Staples and Brownell.

On Licenses — Aldermen Hicks, Brownell and White.

On Enrollments — Aldermen Allen, White and Staples.

On Laying out and Widening Streets — The Mayor and Aldermen Wood and Staples.

Joint Standing Committees.

On Finance — The Mayor, the President of the Common Council, Tucker, Knowles, Vincent, Hammett and Wilcox.

On Public Property — Aldermen Brownell and White and Messrs. C. Howland, Thomas and Vincent.

On Public Instruction — Aldermen Wood and Hicks and Messrs. West, Sullings and Frost.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains and Common Sewers — Aldermen Staples and Brownell and Messrs. Merrill, Tucker and Hammett.

On Accounts — Aldermen Hicks and Wood and Messrs. W. Howland, Sullings and Taber.

On Alms-House and the Poor — Aldermen White and Allen and Messrs. Delano, Taber and A. Ashley, 2d.

On Burial-Grounds — Aldermen Allen and Staples and Messrs. Gifford, Chapman and Hyde.

On Fire Department — Aldermen Brownell and Hicks and Messrs. Thomas, Merrill and Pollock.

On Lighting Streets — Aldermen Wood and Allen and Messrs. C. Howland, Kirby and S. Ashley.

On Printing — Alderman White and Messrs. W. Howland and Smith.

Standing Committees of the Common Council.

On Elections and Returns — Messrs. Gifford, Knowles and Reynard.

On Bills in Second Reading — Messrs. West, Smith and Reynard.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions — Messrs. Wilcox, Frost and Hyde.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THE Committee on Finance present for the consideration of the City Council the annexed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1st, 1858.

The whole amount of receipts into the Treasury, including the balance on hand 3d mo. 1st, 1857, is four hundred seven thousand one hundred fifty-six dollars and four cents. The expenditures amount to four hundred one thousand six hundred ninety-eight dollars and twenty-three cents, leaving a balance with the Treasurer of five thousand four hundred fifty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents.

RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY FOR 1857.

From City and County Taxes for 1851,	$36.92
From City and County Taxes for 1852,	33.21
From City, County and State Taxes for 1853,	74.07
From City, County and State Taxes for 1854,	293.53
From City, County and State Taxes for 1855,	693.84
From City, County and State Taxes for 1856,	4,281.71
From City, County and State Tax for 1857,	217,232.99
From Public Cemeteries,	606.00
From Free Public Library,	96.00
From Support of the Poor,	2,665.24
From Repairs of Highways,	1,615.10
From Support of Public Schools,	896.70
From Main Drains and Common Sewers,	5,646.37
From Lighting Streets,	56.37
From Incidental Expense Account,	6,000.83
From Temporary Loans,	124,737.50
From Permanent Loans,	25,100.00
From City Liquor Agency,	10,606.84
From Cash in the Treasury 3d mo. 1st, 1857,	6,482.82
	$407,156.04

EXPENDITURES FROM THE TREASURY IN 1857.

Public Cemeteries,	$2,282.32
City Debt,	19,906.56
Repairs of Highways,	59,203.39
City Watch,	14,301.43
Free Public Library,	2,853.02
Support of Public Schools,	47,924.26
Support of the Poor,	19,540.76
Fire Department,	16,488.91
Main Drains and Common Sewers,	14,455.24
Lighting Streets,	13,067.93
City Liquor Agency,	11,409.81
Temporary Loans,	85,817.36
State Tax,	20,835.00
County Tax,	18,450.72
Land Damages,	1,418.17
Purchase of Sand and Gravel,	5,805.00
Free Public Library Building,	17,107.11
Court and Police Station Houses,	1,395.68
Damages at Howland Street Riot,	785.40
Incidental Expenses,	28,650.16
Balance in the Treasury 3d mo. 1st, 1858,	5,457.81
	$407,156.04

The following additions have been made to the Permanent Loans. For the Free Public Library, ten thousand dollars; for the construction of Front street, one thousand dollars; for the purchase of land on Charles street, three thousand dollars; for Land and Gravel, three thousand six hundred dollars; for Sewers, seven thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Temporary Loans, one of sixty-five thousand dollars, to meet the wants of the Treasury in advance of the payment of Taxes and assessment on Sewers.

Annexed will be found the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and City Clerk, and also the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine into the condition of the property of the City.

Which is respectfully submitted,

Per order of the Finance Committee.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, Mayor, *Chairman.*

New Bedford, 4th mo. 6th, 1858.

The Sub-Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the accounts of the City Clerk and Treasurer, for the year ending March 1st, 1858, have examined the same and find them correct.

Annexed they present the following schedule of payments with the copy of the Treasurer's account.

Which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., } Sub-
CHARLES R. TUCKER, } Committee.

New Bedford, 4th mo. 6th, 1858.

Dr. CHARLES F. WILLCOX, Treasurer and Collector,

To balance in the Treasury, 3d mo. 1st, 1857,		$6,482.82
Receipts into the Treasury during the year ending 3d mo. 1st, 1858:		
Oak Grove Cemetery,		243.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,		44.00
Rural Cemetery,		319.00
Free Public Library, from coupons,		96.00
Main Drains and Common Sewers:		
From Permanent Loans,	$7,500.00	
From Abuttors,	5,630.70	
From sundry persons for stone,	15.67	13,146.37
Lighting Streets:		
From Sales of Old Casks,	$41.27	
From Superintendent for broken Lanterns,	7.50	
From Incidental Expense account, and City Watch,	7.60	56.37
Repairs of Highways:		
From Main Drains and Common Sewers,	$830.39	
From Poor Department,	300.00	
From R. Ashley,	213.50	
From other persons,	271.21	1,615.10
City Liquor Agency,		10,606.84
Support of Public Schools:		
From the Commonwealth,	$851.70	
From other sources,	45.00	896.70
Support of the Poor:		
From the Commonwealth,	$176.36	
From Earl C. Briggs,	621.25	
From William A. Gordon,	1,846.52	
From Charles A. Emerson,	21.11	2,665.24
Collector of Taxes for 1851,		36.92
Collector of Taxes for 1852,		33.21
Collector of Taxes for 1853,		74.07
Collector of Taxes for 1854,		293.53
Collector of Taxes for 1855,		693.84
Collector of Taxes for 1856,		4,281.71
Incidental Expense account:		
From Clerk of the Market, stall rent,	$636.00	
From R. A. Dillingham, for use of Hall,	18.00	
From F. L. Porter, Clerk Police Court,	1,909.82	
From T. Ingraham, fees, &c.,	243.54	
From sundry persons, land rent,	306.00	
From A. Luce, for marble slabs,	50.00	
From Fairhaven Railroad Co., discount,	10.80	
From Hammon & Sherman, for sales of tickets,	14.70	
From North Congregational Corporation, on account of Bell,	50.00	
From William S. Cobb, Marshal, fees, &c.,	1,416.97	
From S. S. Horton, for Licenses,	506.00	
From S. S. Horton, use of Hall,	118.00	
From the Commonwealth, for Militia Bounty and Armory Rent,	721.00	
From Temporary Loans,	124,737.50	
From Permanent Loans,	17,600.00	148,338.33
From Annual Assessment for 1857,	$252,446.37	
From Assessment in October and November,	136.50	252,582.87
		$442,505.92

in account with the CITY OF NEW BEDFORD. Cr.

By amount of Mayor's Warrants, as follows:		
Oak Grove Cemetery,	$202.27	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	171.25	
Rural Cemetery,	1,908.80	
City Debt,	19,906.56	
Repairs of Highways,	59,203.39	
City Watch,	14,301.43	
Free Public Library,	2,853.02	
Support of Public Schools,	47,924.26	
Support of the Poor,	19,540.76	
Fire Department,	16,488.91	
Main Drains and Common Sewers,	14,455.24	
Lighting Streets,	13,067.93	
City Liquor Agency,	11,409.81	$221,433.63
Incidental Expenses:		
Temporary Loans,	$85,817.36	
State Tax,	20,835.00	
County Tax,	18,450.72	
Land Damages,	1,418.17	
Purchase of Land and Gravel,	5,805.00	
Free Public Library Building,	17,107.11	
Court and Police Station Houses,	1,395.68	
Damages at Howland street riot,	785.40	
Current expenses belonging to Incidental Expenses,	28,650.16	180,264.60
Abatement for prompt pay of Taxes,	$6,046.74	
Remittances,	679.36	6,726.10
Taxes for 1857 uncollected, carried to new account,		28,623.78
Balance in the Treasury to new account,		5,457.81
		$442,505.92

CHARLES F. WILLCOX, Treasurer and Collector.

NEW BEDFORD, 3d mo. 1st, 1858.

BALANCE OF UNCOLLECTED TAXES 3d mo. 1st, 1858.

For the year 1850,	$30.75
For the year 1851,	32.28
For the year 1852,	161.95
For the year 1853,	453.66
For the year 1854,	1,750.77
For the year 1855,	2,056.24
For the year 1856,	4,173.56
For the year 1857,	28,623.78
	$37,282.99

CHARLES F. WILLCOX, Treasurer and Collector.

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS.

John F. Emerson,	$1,493.92
N. Lincoln, Jr.,	947.26
James S. Barrell,	947.26
Ivory S. Cornish,	1,017.26
Ebenezer Hervey,	947.26
William A. Chamberlain,	66.66
S. Hutchinson,	947.26
J. J. Tucker,	854.63
William A. Barrell,	540.23
Alberto C. Maggi, French teacher,	162.00
Jason White, music teacher,	619.39
Mary B. White,	377.49
George B. Hathaway,	54.33
Patience R. Almy,	398.16
Anna M. Bailey,	398.16
C. W. Haskins,	38.00
Hannah B. Robinson,	467.51
N. H. Burr,	467.51
Sarah D. Ottiwell,	358.28
Margaret T. Barker,	85.55
Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	358.27
P. B. Cathell,	264.52
Mary E. Savery,	358.27
Helen M. Gordon,	358.27
Mary E. Allen,	358.27
Annie R. Commerford,	360.27
Clara D. Cory,	358.27
Harriett P. Cushman,	315.79
Susan T. Sherman,	156.14
Sarah H. Hewins,	352.16
Annie H. Sanford,	352.16
Anna M. Bonney,	327.87
H. S. Macomber,	309.68
Mary L. Blake,	309.68
Ellen F. Atwood,	285.39
Jane M. Gardner,	285.39
Abby S. Tobey,	285.39
Jane C. Thompson,	267.22
E. Emily Cushman,	285.39
Mary A. Sears,	210.40
Eliza A. Sisson,	285.39
Abby A. K. Howard,	285.39
Hannah K. Sears,	210.40
Emma R. Wentworth,	342.94
E. R. Howland,	210.39
Alice S. Barker,	285.39
Louisa E. Colburn,	210.39
Amantha J. Borden,	210.39
Mary J. Chase,	261.11
Mary A. Sanford,	261.11
Mary E. Smith,	261.11
Harriett A. R. Tasker,	61.11
Annie S. Homer,	261.11
Abby F. Bryant,	261.11
Mary C. Slocum,	104.86
Mary D. Chase,	55.55
	$20,914.67

Charlotte C. Carr,	$236.81
Sylvia A. Chase,	236.81
Emeline H. Richardson,	236.81
Martha A. Hemminway,	236.81
Susan E. Brown,	236.81
Hannah P. Nash,	236.81
Eleanor Commerford,	236.81
Laura F. Bryant,	236.81
Sophia E. Haffards,	236.81
Mary H. Crowell,	236.81
E. C. Lewis,	174.31
Susan M. Tompkins,	236.81
Lucinda C. Perry,	236.81
Ursula C. Gwynneth,	225.58
Maria L. Whitney,	225.58
Jane E. Finkill,	225.58
Helen M. Kelley,	230.69
Ruth H. Brady,	321.60
M. E. Tew,	321.60
Elizabeth P. Vincent,	192.05
Sarah H. Cranston,	218.76
J. S. Macomber,	228.81
Mary A. Post,	242.78
Patience E. Allen,	220.04
Catharine A. Parlow,	212.65
Amanda M. Pierce,	206.40
Cordelia M. Barker,	188.21
Elizabeth H. Simmons,	206.40
Amanda J. Clark,	30.00
Mary P. Simmons,	81.57
Isabella G. Staples,	313.38
Sarah E. Field,	230.70
Cordelia A. Morton,	285.39
Amanda A. Howland,	285.39
Eliza H. Tobey,	450.05
Caroline E. Bonney,	319.91
E. C. Babcock,	319.91
Alvira D. Burden,	240.78
Betsey B. Winslow,	181.81
Katherine Commerford,	145.44
Eliza B. Tobey,	145.44
Susan B. Cornish,	130.68
Jennie E. Howard,	117.61
Sarah M. Howland,	89.54
John A. Ruggles,	20.67
Clara J. Cate,	77.00
Miranda A. Williams,	75.00
Hannah E. Peirce,	75.00
M. G. Washburn,	66.00
E. C. Sears,	62.50
Mary W. Gifford,	54.54
E. A. Mason,	51.13
Ellen S. Kempton,	48.00
Helen M. Hewins,	12.78
Mrs. Mary C. Allen,	28.80
Kate H. Brady,	75.00
	$10,496.78
	20,914.67
	$31,411.45

Amount brought forward,		$31,411.45

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

William Howe,		1,190.63

COMMITTEE.

School Committee, salary,		1,750.00

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE, MERRIMAC STREET.

Vinal & Dockendoff, on contract,	$1,637.28	
S. K. Eaton, architect,	165.80	
John F. Vinal, carpenter work,	57.16	
Curtis T. Gammons, labor grading lot,	566.61	
Ezra W. Lee, stock and mason work,	922.70	
Henry F. Thomas, iron,	37.80	
O. C. Smith, blacksmithing,	15.78	
Thomas Case, agent, ventilators,	33.36	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., stone sills,	16.59	
William Wilcox, lumber,	129.59	
A. Gammons & Co., gravel,	56.25	
Sherman & Hammond, stock and carpenter work,	182.22	
John K. Cushing, stock and carpenter work,	76.62	
Manchester, Gooding & Co., window sills,	22.62	
		3,920.38

FUEL.

John H. Perry & Co., coal,	$1,396.23	
E. G. Turner, wood,	3.50	
Perry & Sherman, coal,	36.25	
R. M. & S. T. Delano,	519.12	
		1,955.10

STOVES, PIPES, &c.

S. A. Tripp & Co., lining stoves and screens,	$68.02	
Thomas Case, agent, stove, pipe and repairing,	679.00	
Nathan Lewis, fitting pipe,	.33	
George A. Taylor, fitting stove,	2.42	
Wilson & Sharp, fitting stoves and pipe,	73.51	
Sullings & Kingman, freight on stove,	1.50	
		824.78

FURNISHING COMMITTEE ROOM.

Little & Allen, carpet,	$148.20	
George Tappan, gas fixtures,	59.95	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	284.50	
Stephen Smith, desks,	73.00	
Zoheth S. Durfee, expense furnishing room,	16.00	
H. J. Taylor & Co., gas fixtures,	10.50	
Nathan Lewis, furnace and register.	54.06	
		646.21
		$41,698.55

Amount brought forward,		$41,698.55

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

Sherman & Hammond, labor,	$.65	
James Warren, painting,	5.84	
Ebenezer L. Foster, stock and labor,	550.02	
Restcome Case, labor,	6.00	
Joseph L. Ross, furniture,	755.60	
Nathaniel Moulton, plank and labor,	1.50	
Ambrose Vincent, hardware,	1.57	
C. Dantsizen, book cases,	37.00	
J. Gilman Jones, lightning rods,	55.05	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	198.78	
Booth & Hathaway, blinds, &c.,	112.80	
Ebenezer Keen, stock and labor,	40.85	
Alexander Gomley, carting book cases,	8.50	
Charles H. Taber, mason work,	81.71	
Gibbs Taber, mason work,	52.81	
Taber & Grinnell, bell fixtures,	1.50	
Warren Tripp, labor,	59.71	
Pardon Potter, painting and glazing,	203 41	
Paul Howland, 2d, mason work,	179.99	
Abijah D. Cook, stock and labor,	46.73	
John W. Chase, labor,	6.25	
John F. Vinal, fitting windows,	3.75	
Charles A. Emerson, painting, &c.,	64.82	
Henry Hillman, painting,	247.55	
Chadwick & Allen, stock and labor,	193.80	
Delano & Pierce, mason work,	99.51	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	71.84	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	35.95	
Frederick Underwood, mason work,	33.62	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., iron work,	24.29	
Sherman & Gifford, iron work,	11.90	
Potter, Hillman & Co., painting,	2.81	
Joseph Clark, fitting pump,	4.00	
Lineas Wood, painting,	1.96	
E. A. Landers, labor,	1.23	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	.90	
Darius Bosworth & Co., labor,	1.64	
Green & Wood, lumber,	25.30	
Josiah Macy, labor,	1.50	
William L. Dunham, painting,	166.63	
		3,399.27

CLEANING, WHITEWASHING, SWEEPING, MAKING FIRES, &c.

John Casson, making fires,	$32.50	
John Ellismore, making fires, clearing snow, &c.,	131.08	
Harriett Manchester, making fires,	19.00	
Jesse Richardson, clearing snow and cleaning,	32.55	
Thomas L. Allen, ringing bell and sweeping,	5.00	
Georgianna Taber, sweeping,	3.00	
N. A. Martin, sweeping,	10.00	
Joseph D. Grinnell, making fires,	10.00	
B. D. Coombs, making fires,	6.00	
Elizabeth Casson, making fires,	27.49	
	$276.62	$45,097.82

Amount brought forward,	$276.62	$45,097.82
Nathan Phinney, clearing snow,	10.40	
Charles Sampson, sweeping and making fires,	31.16	
Isaac Gwyson, mrking fires,	9.27	
J. C. Brett, sweeping and making fires,	15.00	
T. J. T. Ruggles, sweeping,	14.25	
George F. Caswell, sweeping,	7.50	
Hudson Jack, sweeping,	2.50	
Nathaniel Perry, sweeping,	5.00	
Lizzie Post, sweeping,	2.00	
Adeline A. Hathaway, sweeping,	4.00	
Bethia S. Kelley, sweeping,	6.00	
Samuel King, sweeping,	2.00	
Emily B. Briggs, sweeping,	2.00	
Marcia Bullock, sweeping,	6.00	
Lizzie C. B. Markie, sweeping,	4.00	
Henry Johnson, making fires,	47.93	
Charles Blake, clearing snow and making fires,	32.60	
Caleb Handy, making fires,	95.22	
Lewis Blair, clearing snow and making fires,	30.03	
Henry Richmond, sweeping and making fires,	19.77	
William H. Stewart, sweeping and making fires,	57.00	
Lemuel Gammons, Jr., sweeping and making fires,	40.70	
John Tripp, sweeping and making fires,	9.00	
Timothy T. Peck, sweeping and ringing bell,	5.00	
M. and E. Bracy, sweeping,	3.00	
Lizzie Jenney, sweeping,	3.00	
Francis Harris, sweeping,	2.00	
Emma S. Kelley, sweeping,	8.00	
Gabrilla Douglas, sweeping,	2.00	
Rosco Dixon, sweeping,	6.00	
Elizabeth Maxfield, sweeping,	2.00	
Mrs. Williams, sweeping,	2.00	
Charles M. Conant, sweeping,	2.00	
Mercy Williams, sweeping,	8.75	
Anna Mitchell, sweeping,	6.00	
Lewis Blair, cleaning,	106.40	
John Ellismore, cleaning,	75.00	
William Smith, cleaning,	68.00	
Nathaniel Heath, cleaning,	53.69	
Jesse Richardson, cleaning and carrying in coal,	92.24	
Joseph Maxfield, cleaning,	20 00	
John Tripp, cleaning and sweeping,	33.50	
Michael McDermott, cleaning,	10.70	
Esau Foster, cleaning and making fires,	25.00	
Keziah E. Fuller, cleaning,	7.20	
Lucy and Ellen Braley, cleaning,	6.00	
Peter J. Peters, making fires,	6.00	
Otis S. Ashley, making fires,	6.00	
Amanda L. Skiff, sweeping,	2.00	
George Richmond, cleaning,	19.90	
A. G. Jenney, cleaning,	10.00	
William A. Barrell, sweeping,	9.00	
John N. Williams, cleaning,	2.50	
Buffington & Border, whitewashing,	21.83	
Thomas H. Forbes, sweeping and ringing bell,	9.00	
Agnes Blair, sweeping,	2.00	
Eugenia P. A. George, sweeping,	2.00	
Grisalda Williams, sweeping,	2.00	
	$1,369.66	

Amount brought forward,	$1,369.66	$45,097.82
Julia Golding, sweeping,	2.00	
Nancy Britton, sweeping,	2.00	
Eliza Loubee, sweeping,	2.00	
Mercy Smith and C. Peters,	2.00	
William W. Bonney, sweeping,	2.00	
Betsey M. Chase, sweeping,	3.00	
Henrietta B. Kelley, sweeping,	3.00	
Edward Coleman, ringing bell,	1.00	
A. H. Swift, sweeping and ringing bell,	15.50	
Ann M. Bracy, sweeping,	3.00	
Mary Carpenter, sweeping,	3.00	
Sarah I. Gifford, sweeping,	2.00	
Lydia A. Jennings, sweeping,	4.00	
Sylvia Shiverick, sweeping,	1.00	
Phebe J. Booth, sweeping,	5.00	
Charles Eldridge, sweeping,	7.00	
Mrs. Price, sweeping,	4.00	
Susan A. Wrightington, sweeping,	4.00	
Sarah Allen, cleaning,	6.00	
Abram Conklin, cleaning and making fires,	59.45	
Holder Howland, sweeping,	2.00	
Ezra W. Lee, whitewashing, &c.,	47.20	
Lewis Blair, carrying coal and making fires,	76.81	
James Bosworth, sweeping,	4.50	
George H. Bates, sweeping,	8.18	
E. R. Wentworth, sweeping,	3.00	
George E. Gifford, sweeping,	2.50	
Mary J. Washburn, sweeping,	6.50	
John Marr, sweeping,	4.00	
Ellen R. Ashley, sweeping,	2.00	
Jedidah Munroe, sweeping,	4.00	
Catherine Harmon, sweeping,	2.00	
Agnes W. Mitchell, sweeping,	4.00	
Hannah Naland, sweeping,	4.00	
Thomas Ashley and G. Peters, sweeping,	2.00	
Jesse Richardson, making fires,	70.67	
Isaac Henson, making fires,	15.71	
Mary E. Barker, sweeping,	2.00	
H. N. Andrews & Co., shavings,	14.00	
Mary E. Allen, sweeping,	2.00	
John Kehew, sweeping,	2.00	
Henry W. Hathaway, carrying in coal,	.75	
Joseph B. Chase, carrying in coal,	4.75	
G. F. Lincoln, sweeping and making fires,	37.00	
William H. Jennings, making fires,	3.50	
N. Lincoln, Jr., care of school-house,	2.75	
John Fells, sweeping,	2.75	
Catherine Hammond, sweeping,	2.00	
Jennie Briggs, sweeping	2.00	
Mary Porter, sweeping,	2.00	
Ada S. Hathaway, sweeping,	2.00	
Elizabeth Mitchell, sweeping,	2.00	
Mary E. Porter, sweeping,	2.00	
Benjamin Taylor, sweeping,	1.82	
Annie Cook, sweeping,	4.50	
Charles S. Kelley, sweeping,	4.50	
Sarah A. Kelley, sweeping,	2.00	
		1,856.00
		$46,953.82

Amount brought forward,		$46,953.82

INCIDENTALS.

New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	$53.66	
R. A. Dillingham, care of Committee room,	25.00	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	58.45	
Nathaniel Shepherd, cleaning clock,	6.00	
Daniel C. Burt, horse hire,	3.35	
William Knights, cord, &c.,	5.38	
M. H. True, horse hire,	2.75	
N. B. & T. B. R. R. Co., freight,	16.55	
Sherman & Stanton, brooms, brushes, &c., &c.,	152.75	
William F. Durfee, surveying,	4.00	
James M. Lawton, brooms, brushes, hods, &c.,	198.98	
James Fales, key,	.42	
Augustus F. Holt, maps,	70.00	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	20.71	
B. Otheman, Jr., clock and repairing,	23.00	
Thomas West, clock and repairing,	21.75	
James B. Watkins, clocks,	33.50	
David R. Green, land rent,	125.00	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d, horse hire,	10.00	
B. F. Corson & Co., carting,	.50	
Wood, Brightman & Co., use of stoves,	6.68	
Zenas Whittemore, soap,	4.00	
Bailey & Hathaway, horse hire,	3.50	
William H. Coffin, hack hire,	2.00	
Harrison Clark, hack hire,	1.50	
J. L. F. Case, fitting keys,	1.75	
Benjamin Dexter, repairing clock,	.75	
Sherman & Bliss, horse hire,	2.00	
Sihon Packard, horse hire,	7.50	
Squire Gifford, carting,	5.25	
J. M. Hathaway & Brother, horse hire,	47.75	
J. P. Lund, pipe, pails, brooms, &c.,	23.73	
Lloyd H. Brooks, care of Committee room and cleaning,	21.60	
Allen & Bliss, crockery, &c.,	10.68	
		970.44
		$47,924.26

CREDITS.

By Balance of old acccount,	$3,786.54	
By Annual Appropriation,	43,000.00	
By Amount received of Commonwealth,	851.70	
By Amount received from A. Borden, collected of Fairhaven pupils,	43.00	
By Amount received from J. M. Washburn, Duplicate Bill,	2.00	
		$47,683.24
Balance to new account,		241.02
		$47,924.26
By Balance brought down,	$241.02	

RECAPITULATION.

Teachers' Salaries,	$31,411.45
Books and Stationery,	1,190.63
Committee,	1,750.00
New School House, Merrimac Street,	3,920.38
Fuel,	1,955.10
Stoves, Pipes, &c.,	824.78
Furnishing Committee Room,	646.21
Alterations and Repairs,	3,399.27
Cleaning, Whitewashing, Sweeping, Making Fires, &c.,	1,856.00
Incidentals,	970.44
Amount of expenditures,	$47,924.26

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

LABOR AND NURSING.

Margaret Sullivan, nursing,	$2.00	
John Blanding, farmer,	276.00	
Elbridge G. Wood, labor,	276.00	
John S. McPherson, labor,	160.00	
Mary P. Brannan, nursing,	2.75	
Abram Wordell, nursing,	7.00	
Earl C. Briggs, paid, nursing and labor,	416.64	
Earl C. Briggs, paid, labor clearing land,	222.13	
Nelson Peckham, labor,	14.67	
		$1,377.19

FUEL.

John S. and R. Ashley, wood,	$1,011.80	
John H. Perry & Co., coal,	2,150.90	
R. M. & S. T. Delano, charcoal,	53.48	
		3,216.18

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICINES.

Charles L. Swasey, medical services,	$68.50	
Daniel Thornton, medicine,	16.10	
Charles D. Stickney, medical services,	7.25	
Lyman Bartlett, medical services,	10.00	
William P. S. Cadwell, medicine,	54.73	
Daniel Thornton, medicine,	17.31	
A. R. Holmes, medicine,	6.44	
Church & Co., medicine,	1.00	
Thornton & Gerrish, medicine,	120.67	
William A. Pease, medicine,	3.78	
William A. Gordon, medical services,	675.00	
		980.78
		$5,574.15

Amount brought forward,		$5,574.15

SALARIES.

Earl C. Briggs, keeper of Alms-House,	$516.67	
Overseers of the Poor,	1,225.00	
Benjamin Durfee, chaplain,	100.00	
		1,841.67

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Perry G. Macomber, grain and flour,	$1,309.80	
John N. Barrows, groceries,	764.32	
Isaac D. Hall & Co., groceries,	263.60	
Humphrey & Brothers, butter and cheese,	40.24	
S. Wood & Son, meat,	70.73	
New Bedford Flour Mills, flour, &c.,	201.04	
William F. Drown & Co., groceries,	86.23	
Warner & Potter, flour and grain,	35.20	
S. G. Nye, pork, &c.,	27.18	
John C. Brown, groceries,	27.00	
Samuel Watson, crackers,	3.70	
C. D. Nichols, potatoes,	52.50	
George F. Barker, raisins,	5.50	
Nicholas Davis, meat,	56.66	
Luther S. Chase, fish,	49 34	
James Mills, meat,	63.28	
A. H. Seabury, salt,	9.12	
Humphrey Manchester, crackers and bread,	24.75	
		3,090.19
Support of persons out of Alms-House,		3,080.37

INCIDENTALS.

William A. Gordon, care of room and horse hire,	$118.87	
Earl C. Briggs, oxen,	650.00	
Gifford & Topham, stock and labor,	34.80	
S. A. Tripp & Co., zinc and tin,	11.96	
Benjamin T. Sanford, rent,	6.00	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	14.90	
Joel P. Rogers, digging grave,	1.50	
Alexander Gomley, carting,	1.13	
John H. Perry & Co., glass,	3.12	
John N. Barrows, brooms,	2.50	
William Knights, knob and key,	1.38	
Charles L. Swasey, horse hire,	16.50	
Thomas P. Terry, shoeing oxen,	9.08	
Alanson Williston, lumber and labor,	601.55	
N. P. & C. P. Brightman, rent,	17.01	
Benjamin G. Wilson, coffins and graves, &c.,	414.33	
George Tappan, gas fixtures,	26.00	
Chapman & Burt, settees,	14.88	
Eben W. Beebe, stock and labor,	3.50	
Lydia B. Greene, robe,	1.33	
Chapman & Burt, ready-made clothing,	39.75	
Samuel Watson, railroad fare,	3.00	
	$1,993.09	$13,586.38

Amount brought forward,	$1,993.09	$13,586.38
Buffington & Borden, whitewashing, labor, and stock,	119.72	
E. C. Leonard, carpet,	68.30	
William Howe, books and stationery,	4.48	
Allen Lucas, lime and cement,	91.71	
B. D. Hathaway, hoes, &c.,	16.00	
Mixer & Gilbert, hose,	120.63	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	25.50	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d, horse hire,	1.25	
Eddy & Baylies, dry goods,	209.37	
Buckminster & Macy, dry goods,	20.17	
Taber & Grinnell, castings,	10.15	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	6.15	
N. B. & T. B. R. R. Co., passages,	6.50	
Nathaniel H. P. Cobb, stock and labor,	126.00	
Delano & Pierce, mason work,	86.01	
Paul Ewer & Co., leather, &c.,	95.58	
William A. Gordon, expenses to Dover,	26.65	
H. P. Willis & Son, leather,	7.75	
Green & Wood, lumber,	568.01	
Earl C. Briggs, cow, cart, and sundry articles, per account rendered,	497.49	
Oliver P. Brightman, expenses,	8.00	
John Taylor, flagging,	3.74	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	2.50	
James H. Sherman, carriage,	1.00	
Charles A. Emmerson, painting and stock,	184.25	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	275.42	
E. P. Freeman, boots and shoes,	63.97	
Thomas C. Allen, repairing harness,	33.32	
Richmond & Pierce, coats and satinet,	31.80	
Taber & Grinnell, grate bars,	28.48	
Asa Lothrop, shoes,	20.06	
Obed Chase, board, nursing and damage,	20.00	
J. M. Hathaway, horse hire,	20.00	
M. H. True, horse hire,	17.40	
Sherman & Gifford, iron straps,	13.28	
Allen & Bliss, crockery,	12.29	
Jacob Parker, powder,	10.50	
Job Sisson, Jr., sharpening tools,	8.77	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	16.48	
Silas Stetson, expense in moving persons to Alms House,	5.50	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., chain,	4.05	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	4.03	
Harrison Clark, hack hire,	4.00	
W. & G. D. Watkins, iron bars,	3.30	
S. Packard, horse hire,	2.50	
S. S. Paine & Brother, lime,	1.42	
David M. Gifford, horse and buggy,	1.25	
S. A. Tripp & Co., tin,	1.08	
H. N. Kimball, moving goods,	1.00	
A. Wright, hack hire,	.75	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	114.03	
Wood, Brightman & Co., tin, steam pipe and labor,	96.77	
H. G. O. Cole, repairing wagons,	24.00	
Pardon Devoll, boots and shoes,	20.93	
Edward S. Cannon & Co., hats,	10.85	
H. J. Taylor & Co., crockery,	9.68	
James H. Collins, hardware,	8.90	
	$5,185.81	

Amount brought forward,	$5,185.81	$13,586.38
Humphrey Manchester, crackers,	4.50	
Lineas Wood, lettering sign,	3.00	
Samuel Watson, horse and chaise,	2.00	
Lucy R. Beeden, robe,	2.00	
Kelley & Swift, dry goods and clothing,	59.51	
Oliver Swain, shoes,	48.65	
Samuel Leonard & Son, whale oil,	35.69	
City Planing Mill, planing boards,	1.18	
N. H. Swift, crash,	16.08	
P. Macy & Son, window sashes,	16.73	
Howland & Palmer, castings,	1.68	
Repairs of Highways, carting stone,	300.00	
Earl C. Briggs, passages to State Alms House,	176.85	
Shubael P. Edwards, expenses to Barnstead,	45.70	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	55.00	
		5,954.38
		$19,540.76

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$1,029.55	
By Annual Appropriation,	14,000.00	
By Amount received from Commonwealth,	176.36	
By Amount received from Earl C. Briggs, sale of Farm Produce,	621.25	
By Amount received from William A. Gordon, Sundries,	1,846.52	
By Amount received from Charles A. Emmerson,	21.11	
		$17,694.79
Balance to new account,		1,845.97
		$19,540.76
By Balance brought down,	$1,845.97	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and Nursing,	$1,377.19
Fuel,	3,216.18
Physicians and Medicines,	980.78
Salaries,	1,841.67
Groceries and Provisions,	3,090.19
Support of persons out of Alms House,	3,080.37
Incidentals,	5,954.38
Amount of Expenditures,	$19,540.76

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

LABOR AND TEAM WORK.

A. K. P. Sawin, clearing snow,	$75.63	
Frank Tripp, clearing snow,	67.40	
Joseph Cundell, clearing snow,	48.00	
T. R. Pierce, clearing snow and carting,	85.25	
Warren Ashley, clearing snow,	11.15	
R. Ashley, pay roll, labor,	30,924.30	
George Wilson & Co., clearing snow,	18.77	
Marcus L. Freeman, labor,	28.24	
Squire Gifford, clearing snow and carting,	149.14	
William Taber, labor,	12.37	
B. F. Corson & Co., clearing snow and carting,	136.35	
H. N. Andrews & Co., clearing snow,	64.75	
Stephen B. Bates, carting,	22.50	
John Sawyer, labor,	4.40	
Neal Green, carting,	129.25	
J. P. Caswell, labor,	2.67	
Stephen C. Christian, labor,	13.37	
Timothy Harrington, labor,	20.00	
E. Remington, carting,	87.50	
John F. Vinal, clearing snow and carting,	44.70	
Pardon Russell, labor,	5.46	
Perry Brownell, labor,	3.77	
Henry Spooner, clearing snow and carting,	78.45	
Samuel C. Robinson, carting,	61.50	
F. A. Hathaway, carting,	22.47	
William C. Howland, roll labor,	1,476.27	
Francis Tilton, labor,	32.00	
John A. Chase, carting,	23.00	
Curtis T. Gammons, carting,	95.25	
Moulton & Leavitt, clearing snow,	11.00	
Nathaniel Moulton, clearing snow,	3.00	
Obed Gifford, labor,	1.33	
		$33,759.24

FLAGGING, CURBING, PAVING AND CROSSING STONES.

A. B. Grinnell, paving stones,	$21.58	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	7,211.23	
Benjamin Terry, curbing,	3,195.59	
B. D. & C. F. Tripp, paving,	3,871.93	
Isaac D. Hall, flagging,	26.26	
Lemuel R. Driscol, crossing stones,	523.00	
Manchester, Gooding & Co., curbing,	35.58	
Anthony Hathaway, crossing stones,	271.00	
Benjamin Terry, crossing stones,	207.25	
C. M. & B. S. Pierce, crossing stones,	162.54	
Barjona D. Tripp, paving,	25.85	
Curtis Gammons, paving,	9.40	
A. B. Corey, curbing,	7.70	
Isaac M. Richardson, flagging,	36.85	
		15,605.76
		$49,365.00

Amount brought forward, $49,365.00

INCIDENTALS.

Abraham Brownell, oats, straw and hay,	$365.05
Perry G. Macomber, grain,	545.70
Henry Pierce, stone,	62.50
Horatio A. Kempton, lumber,	30.66
C. F. Gifford, hay,	13.62
Franklin Jenney, labor and stock,	4.58
William F. Durfee, surveying,	199.80
Barker & Hazard, repairing carts, &c.,	70.53
William A. Nash, repairing carts,	44.25
Frederick A. Kempton, rent,	30.00
Thomas Hanlon, iron work,	14.27
David G. Wilson, gravel,	6.37
Martin Pierce, use of gear and harness,	6.00
Thomas P. Terry, shoeing oxen and iron work,	59.10
Stephen G. Chase, tongue to cart,	9.50
William R. Rotch, gravel,	323.60
Warner & Potter, grain,	706.36
J. P. Lund, shovels,	6.67
Robert Cook, horse,	250.00
Brownell, Ashley & Co., gear and iron work,	213.92
Adoniram Jennings, pick handles and sharpening tools,	58.58
Joshua Spooner, gravel,	6.16
David M. Gifford, horses,	600.00
John W. Gifford, hay,	48.17
John B. Little, horses,	1,230.00
Hayden Coggeshall, gravel,	168.05
John Brayley, hay,	26.94
Warren Ashley, hay,	44.36
Joseph Slocum, hay,	21.77
Joseph C. Brotherson, saw-dust,	7.00
Daniel O'Brien, lighting lamps,	3.60
Gideon T. Sawyer, stock and labor on drain,	90.69
Mary Hathaway, stone wall,	30.00
H. P. Willis & Son, harness and repairing,	64.18
Rodolphus Ashley, hay and labor,	41.77
Elias Sampson, sharpening tools,	3.01
Francis A. Young, shovelling snow,	2.33
John Faunce, oxen,	165.00
Brownell, Ashley & Co., cart, wheels, picks, and iron work,	652.17
King & Little, iron work,	73.21
William B. Sanderson, pick handles,	14.58
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	13.82
Nathan Lewis, stock and labor,	35.26
Charles Skiff, clearing sand catchers,	175.00
Ambrose Vincent, hardware,	21.61
Lemuel Barker, oats,	10.50
Lemuel R. Driscoll, sharpening tools,	52.84
Benjamin Rodman, gravel,	211.20
Jacob Parker, powder,	116.91
George and Allen Russell, gravel,	48.40
Jeduthan Spooner, gravel,	46.08
C. D. Scrutton, doctoring horse,	9.00
Thomas Sanford, signs for streets,	161.55
Simeon Ashley, lumber and labor,	89.81
Lucretia Ashley, hay,	33.78
	$8,797.74

Amount brought forward,	$8,797.74	$49,865.00
Pardon Russell, stone,	22.20	
James Wilbur, gravel,	14.08	
S. N. Thompson & Co., horse medicine,	4.34	
Rotch's Wharf Co., wharfage on flagging,	89.04	
Holder Howland, gravel,	50.00	
William B. Sanderson, pick handles,	12.25	
Barnabas Collins, cedar posts,	4.86	
Simeon Hawes, gravel,	183.52	
Estate of S. H. Gifford, gravel,	40.48	
Lee & Tripp, blacksmithing,	18.13	
Ellery Remington, wagon and harness,	250.00	
James Turner, clearing sand catchers,	37.00	
Elizabeth Brightman,	7.03	
Leonard Cowin, sharpening tools,	7.50	
C. F. Tripp, gravel,	3.90	
C. K. Turner, gravel,	11.76	
R. M. & S. T. Delano, charcoal,	2.66	
David Grew, dirt,	4.55	
William P. Doty, repairing carts,	26.17	
B. D. Hathaway, sharpening tools,	16.71	
William A. Nash, repairing carts,	2.75	
Horatio A. Kempton, lumber,	1.17	
Thomas C. Allen, harness and repairing,	231.50	
Simeon Brown, sharpening tools,	164.86	
Job Sisson, Jr., repairing and sharpening tools,	139.44	
Perry Brownell, sand,	103.49	
William H. Gifford, straw, hay, and oats,	96.82	
Vincent & Edwards, shovels, rakes, &c.,	85.20	
Bailey & Hathaway, hay and horse hire,	80.50	
O. C. Smith, sharpening tools,	70.51	
Sullings & Kingman, shovels, rakes, &c.,	71.01	
Sherman & Gifford, sharpening tools,	58.11	
Samuel Leonard & Son, oil,	48.88	
Fish Island Wharf, wharfage on flagging,	40.37	
Wanton Brightman, difference in oxen,	40.00	
James H. Collins, brooms, flagging, &c.,	39.78	
Darius Bosworth & Co., tool houses,	31.48	
H. G. O. Cole, repairing carts,	37.83	
B. S. Bartlett, oyster shells,	22.72	
Benjamin Brown, sharpening tools,	21.26	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., sharpening tools and pick,	19.86	
James Lynch, lighting lamps,	19.80	
Walnut Street Wharf, wharfage on flagging,	18.98	
S. S. Paine, lime and cement,	20.70	
A. Briggs, iron work,	6.40	
William C. Howland, labor and stock,	5.67	
Thomas Sanford, painting,	5.07	
Wood, Brightman & Co., lead pipe,	4.89	
Joseph Clarke, repairing pumps,	11.11	
Carpenter & Lewis, sharpening tools,	3.26	
John M. Hathaway & Brother, horse and wagon,	2.75	
Almy & Swain, shovels,	1.76	
Sturtevant & Sherman, labor,	1.70	
Perry Lapham, seaweed,	1.50	
I. C. Cory, repairing wheelbarrow,	1.50	
Lewis Hathaway, lumber and labor,	1.30	
R. Gray, Jr., iron work,	.49	
Elias Terry, pig,	15.00	
	$9,673.41	

Amount brought forward,	$9,673.41	$49,365.00
Benjamin Terry, use of derrick,	10.50	
C. W. Peterson, marking iron,	1.53	
Stephen W. McFarlin, meal,	113.28	
Warren Dyer, hay,	24.97	
Horatio Webster, use of cart,	10.00	
Levi Salisbury, killing pigs,	3.00	
Simpson Hart, lines,	1.45	
City Planing Mill, planing boards,	.25	
		9,838.39
		$59,203.39

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$1,571.72	
By Amount received of Martin Pierce, for Manure,	3.00	
By Amount received of John F. Vinal, for Stone,	20.57	
By Amount received for sale of one pair of Oxen,	167.58	
By Amount received of Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., for Stone,	3.12	
By Amount received of Ezra W. Lee, for Flagging,	5.68	
By Amount received of R. Ashley, sale of Pork,	58.94	
By Amount received of E. Remington, for Pork,	12.32	
By Annual Appropriation,	48,000.00	
By Amount received from Main Drains and Common Sewers, for carting,	830.39	
By Amount received from Support of Poor,	300.00	
By Amount received from R. Ashley, Stone, Ashes and Manure,	213.50	
		$51,186.82
Balance to new account,		8,016.57
		$59,203.39
By Balance brought down,	$8,016.57	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and Team Work,	$33,759.24
Flagging, Curbing, Paving and Crossing Stones,	15,605.76
Incidentals,	9,838.39
Amount of Expenditures,	$59,203.39

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To balance of old account,		$579.02

ENGINE MEN.

Members of the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1,	$800.00	
" " Engine Company No. 2,	95.01	
" " " " " 3,	900.47	
" " " " " 4,	81.75	
" " " " " 5,	1,175.01	
" " " " " 6,	1,268.67	
" " " " " 7,	925.00	
" " " " " 9,	921.87	
" " " " " 10,	919.82	
" " " " " 11,	912.45	
Board of Engineers and Clerk,	700.00	
		8,700.05

RESERVOIRS.

B. D. Tripp, paving stones and carting,	$22.85	
James D. Thompson, flagging,	17.64	
Paul Kempton, gravel, Mill street reservoir,	15.64	
J. B. Ashley, pay roll, Mill street reservoir,	64.37	
Otis N. Pierce, damage to house in consequence of Mill street reservoir,	185.00	
J. B. Ashley, pay roll, labor, Chestnut street,	2,261.96	
Nathaniel Moulton, hoisting dirt, Chestnut street,	125.00	
Warren Tripp, labor, Chestnut street,	13.78	
C. M. & B. S. Pierce, covering stones, Chestnut street,	618.44	
Delano & Pierce, labor, Chestnut street,	108.75	
Henry N. Andrews & Co., carting, Chestnut street,	27.26	
John F. Vinal, carting, Chestnut street,	120.42	
George D. Swift, sharpening tools, Chestnut street,	45.26	
Gideon P. Sawyer, use of derrick, Chestnut street,	73.95	
Barjona D. Tripp, stone, Chestnut street,	62.44	
William B. Sanderson, lighting lamps, Chestnut street,	19.04	
William H. Sherman & Co., horse hire, Chestnut street,	14.50	
S. S. Paine & Brother, brick and cement, Chestnut street,	70.71	
Joseph Clarke, repairing pumps, Chestnut street,	25.19	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work, Chestnut street,	80.56	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware, Chestnut street,	24.10	
Reuben Howland, stone, Chestnut street,	239.11	
Killey C. Terry, stone, Chestnut street,	193.30	
John A. Underwood, cordage, labor, &c., Chestnut street,	8.32	
F. Whitton, use of blocks, &c., Chestnut street,	4.44	
Nathaniel Moulton, carting stones, Chestnut street,	130.50	
Neal Green, carting stones, Chestnut street,	46.40	
John F. Underwood, carting stones, Chestnut street,	15.83	
Gibbs Taber, carting stones, Chestnut street,	3.00	
William Wilcox, lumber and carting, Chestnut street,	36.88	
Ephraim Kempton, rent of land, Chestnut street,	30.00	
William Gifford, 2d, stock and labor, Chestnut street,	55.44	
Martin Pierce, carting stones, Chestnut street,	39.55	
Wood & Brownell, oil, Chestnut street,	14.44	
Wood & Brownell, oil, Mill street,	3.80	
		4,817.87
		$14,096.94

Amount brought forward,		$14,096.94

REPAIRS OF ENGINES, ENGINE HOUSES, AND HOSE.

Benjamin Rodman, land for Engine house, No. 4,	$300.00	
Barker & Hazard, painting and repairing,	276.04	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., hose reel and iron work,	246.49	
Ezra W. Lee, stock and labor, engine house,	91.50	
Gifford & Topham, stock and labor, engines,	58.56	
Joseph Hammond, cleaning engines and hose,	74.42	
Edward A. Jenney, cleaning engines and hose,	67.25	
H. G. O. Cole, repairing engines,	38.22	
E. Keene, stock and labor, engine houses,	31.00	
Frederick Underwood, whitewashing,	2.00	
Robert A. Dillingham, labor,	1.50	
Charles H. Higgins, setting glass,	5.85	
J. B. Arnold, labor on engines,	57.78	
Gibbs Taber, labor and team work, engine houses,	98.75	
Barker & Hazard, hose reel, No. 8,	77.25	
Joseph Hammond, engine,	150.00	
William A. Nash, painting and repairing,	78.00	
Thomas Hanlon, iron work, engines,	6.00	
H. P. Willis & Son, repairing hose,	11.76	
George L. Brownell, painting and repairing engines,	83.50	
A. D. Richmond & Co., repairing engine,	57.08	
Shepardson & Durfee, varnishing engine,	4.50	
Taber & Grinnell, casting hose reel,	7.41	
William Wilcox, lumber,	6.07	
Thomas C. Allen, suction hose and repairing,	205.50	
Zenas Whittemore, tallow and oil,	29.05	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor, engine houses,	23.23	
Delano & Pierce, stock and labor, engine houses,	18.54	
Thomas Sanford, painting engine house,	12.15	
William B. Cooke, setting glass,	5.30	
New Bedford Cordage Co., rope,	10.02	
L. S. Akin, repairs on engine house,	1.00	
Darius Booth & Co., repairs on engine house,	1.22	
		2,136.94

INCIDENTALS.

Sanford & Howland, oil,	$38.00	
New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	66.98	
S. A. Tripp & Co., tin work,	1.78	
George W. Wilson & Co., clearing snow,	20.20	
Benjamin O. Sutton, ringing bell,	15.00	
George R. Hurlburt, ringing bell,	15.00	
William A. Robeson & Co., oil,	16.64	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	56.38	
H. G. O. Cole, rent,	3.00	
Francis Tripp, clearing snow,	17.10	
James Munro, rent,	12.50	
William H. Manchester, ringing bell,	10.00	
H. H. Fisher, stationery,	3.31	
John Matthews, use of capstan,	2.00	
	$277.89	$16,233.88

Amount brought forward,	$277.89	$16,233.88
William H. Doane, ringing bell,	10.00	
Stephen Y. Dunham, ringing bell,	10.00	
William Hester, repairing flag,	1.00	
Joseph H. Dean, ringing bell,	10.00	
John Ellis, carrying torch,	5.83	
Engine Co. No. 3, amount of forfeitures,	20.33	
Joseph Brownell, rent,	15.00	
H. S. Kirby, repairing flag,	1.50	
Nathaniel Moulton, clearing snow,	15.00	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	8.25	
Robert Allen, cleaning hall,	2.50	
J. & A. Lowden, ribbons,	3.40	
William Knights, furniture,	40.00	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	9.00	
William F. Durfee, surveying,	.75	
W. S. Brown, fixing pole and halyards,	3.37	
Ambrose Vincent, hardware,	.33	
John Manchester, cleaning hall,	7.20	
Sears, Robinson & Co., labor,	.90	
Hatch, Gray & Co., express,	.75	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	4.33	
Charles F. Tripp, raising flag pole,	7.50	
George Tappan, gas fixtures,	46.14	
Allen Phillips, flag and repairing,	32.25	
Nathaniel H. Nye, flag and repairing,	22.00	
H. S. Kirby, repairing flag and flag,	31.00	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	68.67	
B. F. Corson & Co., carting engines,	2.00	
R. M. & S. T. Delano, charcoal,	12.04	
Thomas Case, agent, fitting stoves,	10.32	
N. C. Terry, repairing flag,	4.00	
A. Gammons & Co., clearing snow,	22.75	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	19.63	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures,	12.55	
J. H. Crittenden, lettering badges,	10.50	
James E. Blake, polishing powder,	8.34	
Joseph Clarke, fitting pump,	6.17	
Taber & Grinnell, cistern covers,	6.13	
B. D. Hathaway, axes, No. 3,	5.00	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	3.77	
Allen & Bliss, brooms,	3.00	
Squire Gifford, carting engines,	2.75	
J. M. Hathaway & Brother, horse and wagon,	2.25	
Freeman C. Luce, clearing snow,	1.75	
H. J. Taylor & Co., gas fixtures,	16.92	
Clark & Leavitt, carting engines,	.50	
Nathaniel Moulton, carting engines,	12.79	
Wilson & Sharp, fitting stoves,	6.00	
Nathan Phinney, ringing bell,	10.00	
		834.05
		$17,067.93

CREDITS.

By Annual Appropriation,	$16,000.00	
By Balance to new account,	1,067.93	
		$17,067.93
Balance brought down,	$1,067.93	

RECAPITULATION.

Engine men,	$8,700.05
Reservoirs,	4,817.87
Repairs on engine houses, hose, &c.,	2,136.94
Incidentals,	834.05
Amount of expenditures,	$16,488.91

LIGHTING STREETS.

GAS.

New Bedford Gas Light Co.,		$6,092.08

OIL.

Samuel Leonard & Son,	$630.25	
Edmund Rodman,	463.24	
Lemuel Kollock & Son,	2,345.10	
		3,438.59

LANTERNS, LAMP POSTS, &c.

S. A. Tripp & Co., lanterns and repairing,	$50.91	
Stephen P. Sawyer, repairing,	35.67	
New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas burners, tips and service pipe,	264.17	
Gideon Wood, repairing street burners,	15.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., lanterns and repairing,	296.83	
David E. Chase, painting and glazing,	217.84	
Carpenter & Lewis, iron work,	30.08	
Taber & Grinnell, lantern posts,	230.07	
James T. Duff, cocks for street lanterns,	27.60	
Caleb Handy, setting posts and carting,	39.25	
John Sawyer, drilling posts,	6.00	
Henry O. Remington, setting posts, &c.,	17.33	
Ezra K. Delano, standards for lanterns,	18.25	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., setting lantern posts,	6.75	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	29.70	
H. N. Kimball, labor on lanterns,	28.54	
		1,313.99
		$10,844.66

Amount brought forward,		$10,844.66

LIGHTING.

Caleb Handy,	$198.00	
Henry A. Foster,	216.00	
George Owen,	216.00	
William Smith,	228.00	
William Johnson,	209.00	
Jesse Richardson,	228.00	
William H. Stewart,	177.67	
Alfred Johnson,	175.76	
Lewis Blair,	177.08	
Francis Sulivoo,	178.91	
James R. Reynolds,	18.00	
Andrew Dandridge,	19.00	
Andrew B. Grinnell,	10.00	
Obed Nye,	3.25	
		2,054.67

INCIDENTALS.

William H. Doane, carting,	$59.99	
Elisha M. Mosher, ladder and steps,	10.28	
William F. Drown & Co., wicking,	4.62	
Henry O. Remington, matches, alcohol, &c.,	7.50	
H. M. Kimball, carting,	26.89	
Edward Johnson, carting,	2.88	
George Tappan, gas plyers,	6.75	
S. Thomas & Co., wicking,	8.97	
Squire Gifford, carting,	3.25	
Charles H. Leach, ladders,	10.83	
Allen & Bliss, alcohol,	7.73	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	7.40	
A. Reynolds, carting,	1.00	
Bryant & Sandford, matches,	1.50	
Thornton & Gerrish, sponge,	1.25	
City Liquor Agency, alcohol,	7.76	
		168.60
		$13,067.93
Balance to new account,		3,331.45
		$16,399.38

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$1,343.01	
By Annual Appropriation,	15,000.00	
By Amount received of I. Richmond and H. O. Remington, old baskets,	48.77	
By Amount received for oil from Incidentals and City Watch,	7.60	
		$16,399.38
By Balance brought down,	$3,331.45	

RECAPITULATION.

Gas,	$6,092.08
Oil,	3,438.59
Lanterns, Lamp Posts, &c.,	1,313.99
Lighting,	2,054.87
Incidentals,	168.60
Amount of expenditures,	$13,067.93

CITY WATCH.

WATCHMEN.

John A. Underwood,	$64.50
William Duffy,	398.75
Stephen J. Stratton,	456.25
Joseph L. Sylvia,	436.25
Asa Potter,	388.75
Walter Handy,	386.25
L. D. J. Sears,	437.50
Benjamin Fuller,	335.00
Edmund T. Case,	62.50
John B. Chase,	387.50
David Hart,	55.00
William M. Howard,	431.25
Warren Tripp,	61.25
Leonard Ellis,	226.25
Nathan B. Read,	53.75
Francis C. Stimpson,	381.25
Joseph S. Dunbar,	398.75
George Taber,	398.75
Lewis S. Jennings,	420.00
Willard Gifford,	107.50
Enoch Burse,	55.00
George Gardner,	430.00
Abraham Estes,	455.00
Thomas B. Paul,	390.00
Joseph Chambers,	48.75
Isaac Bennett,	67.50
Nathan Barker,	475.45
Samuel P. Gammons,	392.50
William J. Rogers,	212.50
Jeremiah Hill,	393.75
William H. H. Pray,	307.50
Daniel Murphy,	331.25
Francis Jenney,	342.50
James McDermott, Jr.,	92.50
	$9,930.20

Amount brought forward,	$9,930.20	
Lewis G. Allen,	162.50	
Robert A. Dillingham,	392.50	
Joseph Hammond,	340.00	
James Harvey Tripp,	331.25	
Jacob Waggoner,	395.00	
James Dougherty,	57.50	
George B. Macomber,	57.50	
Allen Gifford,	57.50	
Thomas C. Kempton,	11.25	
Othniel Moulton,	56.25	
Daniel P. Devoll,	3.75	
Henry M. Bonney,	48.75	
James F. Tripp,	6.25	
Ebenezer L. Spencer,	56.25	
Henry W. Bumpus,	56.25	
Joseph B. Wordell,	8.75	
Humphrey Smith,	56.25	
John G. Remington,	56.25	
Allen Raymond,	363.75	
Lorenzo D. Gifford,	392.50	
Frederick A. Plummer,	287.50	
John Clare,	302.50	
William A. Sanderson,	106.25	
Samuel Barker,	155.00	
Daniel Himes,	57.50	
Samuel A. Wilkinson,	56.25	
		$13,756.20

INCIDENTALS.

Gifford & Topham, repairing,	$7.17
Enoch Burse, washing blankets,	11.10
Edmund Anthony, printing,	4.00
James R. Reynolds, cleaning watch house,	16.00
Henry Guild, police badges,	14.00
New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	63.43
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	1.90
Sherman & Hammond, stock and labor,	47.85
E. Keene, stock and labor,	5.00
Charles Almy, mattresses, &c.,	59.87
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	9.25
Nathan Barker, sundry articles,	5.80
John A. Underwood, sundry articles,	1.42
Barker & Hazard, rattles and clubs,	25.00
James T. Almy, fitting stars,	3.04
Nathan B. Read, carrying in coal,	2.25
Nathan Lewis, fitting gas pipe and burners,	13.62
Thomas H. Tillman, cleaning cellar,	5.04
Lighting streets, oil,	2.80
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	34.89
Allen & Bliss, pails, brushes, &c.,	9.38
Benjamin Rodman, ice,	6.75
Booth & White, fitting stove, &c.,	3.50
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	2.52
J. M. Hathaway & Brother, horse hire,	1.25
David M. Gifford, horse hire,	1.00
	$357.83

Amount brought forward,	$357.83	$13,756.20
Harrison Douglass, labor,	13.25	
Zenas Whittemore, soap,	2.90	
L. D. J. Sears, carrying in coal,	2.25	
Thornton & Gerrish, bed-bug poison,	.50	
Thomas Collins, care of watch-house,	168.50	
		545.23
		$14,301.43
To balance of old account,		414.21
		$14,715.64

CREDITS.

By annual appropriation,	$12,000.00	
By balance to new account,	2,715.64	
		$14,715.64
To balance brought down,	$2,715.64	

RECAPITULATION.

Watchmen,	$13,756.20
Incidentals,	545.23
Amount of expenditures,	$14,301.43

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Sturtevant & Sherman, stubs,	$4.25	
John M. Cornell, clearing snow and making walks,	158.27	
Joseph G. Grinnell,	39.75	
		$202.27
Balance to new account,		2,521.26
		$2,723.53

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$2,480.53	
By amount received from Joseph G. Grinnell, sale of lots,	243.00	
		$2,723.53
By balance brought down,	$2,521.26	

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

Manchester, Gooding & Co., stone posts,	$22.00	
A. B. Grinnell, labor, stone posts, and iron work,	76.30	
Thomas P. Terry, iron work,	17.30	
Sherman & Hammond, lumber and labor,	55.65	
		$171.25
Balance to new account,		64.77
		$236.02

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$192.02	
By amount received of Joseph G. Grinnell, sale of lots,	32.00	
By amount received of William H. Jenney, sale of lots,	12.00	
		$236.02
By balance brought down,	$64.77	

RURAL CEMETERY.

To balance of old account,		$4,553.03
Pierce & Dexter, contract for gate lodge,	$1,626.61	
Wentworth & Brown, hack hire,	8.00	
Leonard M. Chace, labor,	91.50	
H. G. O. Cole, painting house,	42.00	
S. S. Paine & Brother, brick and cement,	5.91	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	3.00	
Daniel J. Tripp, labor,	29.97	
Phineas W. Drew, stone steps for gate lodge,	19.13	
Benjamin G. Wilson, clearing snow,	10.10	
Joseph G. Grinnell, sundry bills, clearing snow and labor,	72.58	
		1,908.80
		$6,461.83

CREDITS.

By amount received of Joseph G. Grinnell,	$319.00	
By balance to new account,	6,142.83	
		$6,461.83
To balance brought down,	$6,142.83	

CITY DEBT.

Amount paid, principal and interest, on loans,	$19,906.56	
Balance to new account,	8,262.37	
		$28,168.93

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$168.93	
By annual appropriation,	28,000.00	
		$28,168.93
By balance brought down,	$8,262.37	

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOKS, &c.

Little, Brown & Co.,	$61.69	
Hovey & Co.,	15.00	
James B. Congdon,	1,002.69	
Charles Taber & Co.,	185.99	
A. J. Phipps,	10.50	
		$1,275.87

LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT.

Robert C. Ingraham,	$875.00	
Ellen M. Parker,	100.00	
		975.00

GAS.

New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	$46.46	
Gideon Wood, gas burners,	1.50	
		47.96
		$2,298.83

Amount brought forward,		$2,298.83

INCIDENTALS.

George Tappan and Nathan Chase, rent,	$240.00	
R. C. Ingraham, sundry bills,	34.70	
Lewis Hathaway, moving books,	11.00	
John H. Perry & Co., coal,	90.40	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	38.62	
Benjamin R. Almy, paper,	5.00	
Little & Allen, carpet,	32.40	
E. P. Freeman, shoe boxes,	3.87	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	2.17	
Allen & Bliss, feather duster,	1.25	
Lloyd H. Brooks, care of Library room,	43.75	
Lloyd H. Brooks, collecting books,	8.00	
John W. Williams, work at Library,	15.20	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	1.33	
William C. Howe, services at Library,	26.50	
		554.19
		$2,853.02

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$54.17	
By Annual Appropriation,	2,000.00	
By Amount received from Coupons,	96.00	
		$2,150.17
By balance to new account,		702.85
		$2,853.02
To balance brought down,	$702.85	

RECAPITULATION.

Books, &c.,	$1,275.87
Librarian and Assistant,	975.00
Gas,	47.96
Incidentals,	554.19
Amount of expenditures,	$2,853.02

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

SALARIES AND RENT.

Nathan B. Gifford, salary,	$775.00	
Liberty Hall Association, rent,	250.00	
Otis Irish, salary,	725.00	
		$1,750.00

Amount brought forward,		$1,750.00

LIQUORS, &c.

A. S. Mansfield, liquors,	$7,705.42	
J. D. & M. Williams, liquors and ale,	345.69	
John Bramson & Co., liquors,	578.49	
Trull & Brothers, liquors,	133.09	
		8,762.69

INCIDENTALS.

Nathan B. Gifford, sundry bills,	$818.31	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	39.53	
Charles Sanford, awning,	12.25	
John H. Perry & Co., coal,	11.70	
R. M. & S. T. Delano, charcoal,	2.24	
Thomas Bowman, use of boards,	1.75	
Benjamin Almy, labor and iron hoops,	4.06	
Wood, Brightman & Co., repairing measures,	3.49	
Allen & Bliss, brooms, brushes, &c.,	1.50	
David E. Chase, paint and labor,	2.29	
		897.12
		$11,409.81
Balance to new account,		1,603.25
		$13,013.06

CREDITS.

By Balance of old account,	$2,406.22	
By Amount received from Agent, from sales,	10,606.84	
		$13,013.06
By balance brought down,	$1,603.25	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries and Rent,	$1,750.00
Liquors, &c.,	8,762.69
Incidentals,	897.12
Amount of expenditure	$11,409.81

MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS.

LABOR AND TEAM WORK.

Rodolphus Ashley, pay roll, labor,	$6,555.12	
Reuben Peckham, labor,	22.50	
Buffington & Baker, labor,	22.50	
Joseph Lawton, labor,	75.00	
Thomas Skiff, labor,	24.75	
Stephen B. Bates, teaming,	13.10	
George W. Trafford, labor,	6.75	
Reuben Peckham, labor,	4.95	
Gideon P. Sawyer, labor,	72.50	
Wright Brownell, carting and labor,	110.92	
John A. Chase, carting,	7.00	
Repairs of Highways, carting,	830.39	
William C. Howland, labor,	11.25	
Coleman Chase, labor,	11.56	
John Welch, labor,	5.00	
Matthew B. Rowe, labor,	14.00	
Perry Brownell, carting,	63 90	
Thomas T. Pierce, labor,	10.12	
Perry Brownell, labor,	103.60	
Robert Parker, labor,	8.10	
Abijah D. Cook, labor,	6.25	
John W. Chase, labor and lumber,	5.79	
Benjamin Kennison, carting,	64.62	
John F. Underwood, carting,	5.10	
Squire Gifford, carting,	.75	
Ladd & Turner,	2.42	
Thomas R. Pierce, carting,	8.05	
	——	$8,065.99

STOCK, TOOLS, &c.

Henry S. Packard, copying sewers in book,	$40.00
Nourse & Co., wheelbarrows,	13.00
S. S. Paine & Brother, bricks and cement,	4,190.42
David Crowley, lighting lamps,	11.52
William B. Sanderson, pick handles,	16.25
Vincent & Edwards, shovels and hardware,	45.02
Delano & Pierce, cement pipe,	90.58
King & Little, sharpening tools,	89.48
Sherman & Gifford, sharpening tools,	178.64
Reuben Howland, damage to house,	18.60
Allen & Bliss, lanterns, pails, &c.,	13.20
Manchester, Gooding, & Co., scuttle stones,	392.62
Roswell Howe, lighting lamps,	8.64
Eli Haskell, lighting lamps,	6.12
Martin Pierce, sand,	198.25
Jacob Parker, powder,	51.22
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	42.89
David O. Brien, lighting lamps,	14.58
Thomas Sanford, glazing,	3.75
Sears, Robinson & Co., stock and labor,	81.15
Brownell, Ashley & Co., picks,	47.49
John F. Vinal, sand,	78.00
	$5,631.42

Amount brought forward,	$5,631.42	$8,065.99
George D. Swift, sharpening tools,	3.45	
Robert C. Gray, Jr., sharpening tools,	82.78	
Green & Wood, lumber,	10.75	
William F. Durfee, surveying,	38.00	
A. H. Seabury & Co., shovels,	27.00	
James H. Sherman, sand,	223.25	
George Homer & Co., plank,	6.60	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., sledges, picks, &c.,	36.02	
B. D. Hathaway, picks,	32.50	
Horatio A. Kempton, boards,	19.92	
Sullings & Kingman, shovels and hardware,	26.33	
William Gifford, 2d, stock and labor,	9.76	
Charles M. Pierce, pipe,	5.00	
Charles A. Emmerson, glazing,	1.76	
William Bates, 2d, sand,	83.32	
New Bedford Cordage Co., rope for derrick,	54.51	
Ezra K. Delano, assessing sewers,	30.00	
Mendall & Kelley, oak plank,	25.24	
A. P. Hamlin, assessing sewers,	15.00	
James D'Wolf, glazing,	4.17	
Samuel Leonard & Son, oil,	6.10	
Ezra W. Lee, stock and labor,	1.70	
Sherman & Stanton, oil and nails,	1.42	
N. B. & T. B. R. R. Co.,	1.25	
William F. Durfee, copying sewers in book,	12.00	
		6,389.25
		$14,455.24
Balance of account,		7,139.47
		$21,594.71

CREDITS.

By Amount received from Martin Pierce, for stone,	$1.50	
By Amount received from New Bedford Ins. for Savings, loans,	7,500.00	
By Amount received from G. T. Sawyer, for stone,	7.50	
By Amount received from abuttors on different Sewers,	2,047.20	
By Amount received from E. W. Lee, for stone,	6.67	
By Amount received from abuttors on different Sewers,	3,583.50	
		$13,146.37
Balance to new account,		8,448.34
		$21,594.71
Balance brought down,	$8,448.34	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and team work,	$8,065.99
Stock, tools, &c.,	6,389.25
Amount of expenditures,	$14,455.24

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

SALARIES.

George Howland, Jr., Mayor,	$200.00	
Charles F. Willcox, Treasurer and Collector,	1,275.00	
Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk,	787.50	
Rodolphus Ashley, Superintendent of Streets,	975.00	
Timothy Ingraham, City Marshal,	250.00	
Francis W. Hatch, Assistant Marshal,	168.75	
Thomas A. Howland, Assistant Marshal,	150.00	
Lewis G. Allen, Assistant Marshal,	150.00	
Joshua P. Dunbar, Assistant Marshal,	150.00	
Eliphalet Robbins, Assistant Marshal,	150.00	
Oliver M. Brownell, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
Joseph G. Grinnell, Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	175.00	
Robert A. Dillingham, City Messenger,	87.50	
Isaac M. Richardson, Clerk of Common Council,	200.00	
Henry O. Remington, Superintendent of Street Lamps,	300.00	
Augustus L. West, City Solicitor,	75.00	
Richard Davenport, Clerk of Market,	175.00	
William H. Manchester, Ringing Bell,	31.25	
Truant Committee,	110.00	
Thomas G. Bates, Boarding Officer,	70.00	
Marshall Z. Crane, care of City Clock,	40.00	
F. L. Porter, Clerk of Police Court,	400.00	
Joshua B. Ashley, Sealer of Baskets,	43.75	
Oliver Prescott, Judge of Police Court,	750.00	
George H. Dunbar, Mayor,	600.00	
William W. Crapo, City Solicitor,	300.00	
William S. Cobb, City Marshal,	750.00	
Shubael G. Edwards, Assistant Marshal,	506.25	
Nathaniel Cory, Assistant Marshal,	464.79	
Daniel P. Cunningham, Assistant Marshal,	450.00	
Horatio G. Webster, Assistant Marshal,	450.00	
Chancy Russell, Assistant Marshal,	464.79	
Lloyd H. Brooks, City Messenger,	262.50	
Isaac O. Barnes, Ringing Bell,	93.75	
Alexander H. Ellis, care of City Clock,	30.00	
		$11,685.83

LAND.

George A. Bourne, land,	$2,785 00	
Joseph Ricketson, 2d, land,	2,500.00	
Warren Howland, land,	260.00	
Caleb Howland, land,	260.00	
		5,805.00
		$17,490.83

Amount brought forward,		$17,490.83

ASSESSORS.

Ezra K. Delano, salary,	$600.00	
Joseph W. Cornell, salary,	400.00	
A. P. Hamlin, salary,	400.00	
William A. Gordon, care of room,	10.00	
Ezra K. Delano, care of room and sundries,	19.15	
Joseph W. Cornell, horse hire,	15.00	
William Howe, Assessors' books,	64.21	
Robert A. Sherman, Assistant Assessor,	21.25	
Barnabas Collins, Assistant Assessor,	25.00	
Joseph Brownell, Assistant Assessor,	18.00	
Daniel Davis, Assistant Assessor,	15.00	
E. L. Foster, Assistant Assessor,	20.00	
David B. Wilcox, Assistant Assessor,	20.00	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	6.21	
Sherman & Bliss, horse and wagon,	4.00	
		1,637.82

ELECTIONS.

Wardens,	$78.00	
Ward Clerks,	152.00	
Inspectors,	154.00	
Ward Rooms,	210.00	
Envelope Distributors,	2.00	
		596.00

GAS AND GAS FIXTURES.

New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,	$332.51	
Wood, Brightman & Co., burners and cleaning the same,	7.68	
		340.19

FOURTH OF JULY.

Joshua Pusey,	$335.00	
Bridgewater Brass Band,	225.00	
Sandwich Cornet Band,	180.00	
Wentworth & Brown,	120.50	
Elisha Thornton, Jr.,	85.76	
Mansion House,	74.25	
Edmund Anthony,	55.75	
Thomas West,	50.00	
Jacob Parker,	44.20	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d,	16.00	
New Bedford Cordage Co.,	14.40	
Mansion House,	12.00	
New Bedford Times,	9.00	
Nathan E. Hammett,	7.80	
Andrew Francis,	7.25	
Wm. H. Sherman & Co.,	5.00	
H. Van Campen,	3.45	
	$1,245.36	$20,064.84

Amount brought forward,	$1,245.36	$20,064.84
G. L. Taber,	2.50	
Ellery Manchester,	2.50	
Stephen Y. Denham,	2.00	
Peter Fales,	2.00	
Isaac Barnes,	2.00	
J. H. Crowell,	2.00	
A. W. Munroe,	2.00	
Squire Gifford,	3.25	
Thomas Wilcox,	.60	
New Bedford Brass Band,	349.00	
Holden, Cutter & Co.,	250.00	
Columbian Engine Co.,	18.00	
Simpson Hart,	9.50	
George R. Hurlbut,	3.00	
Lawrence Grinnell,	1.75	
Timothy Ingraham,	1,000.00	
New Bedford Gas Co.,	40.00	
Wm. West and I. F. Gifford,	7.00	
B. F. Corson & Co.,	3.00	
Eliphalet Daggett,	2.00	
James T. Almy,	2.75	
		2,950.21

CITY COMMON.

Simpson Hart, flag,	$35.00	
Peter Norton, labor and halyards,	3.56	
Henry Pierce, stone,	6.40	
John G. Harding, trees,	187.00	
E. M. Tilton, labor,	25.20	
Westley Blethen, labor,	6.00	
Thomas Farrell, labor,	7.50	
William Swift, trees and labor,	25.30	
Benjamin F. King, roll, labor,	216.49	
Stephen C. Christian, labor,	3.24	
Ezra W. Lee, stock and labor,	23.63	
John S. and R. Ashley, gravel,	145.66	
Sherman & Hammond, lumber and labor,	132.09	
Simeon Hawes, tan,	3.50	
Manchester, Gooding & Co., stone steps,	20.80	
Horatio W. Kempton, plank,	2.02	
Allen & Bliss, pail,	.50	
Vincent & Edwards, hoes,	1.74	
Willard Nye, trees,	23.80	
		869.43

POLICE STATION HOUSES AND COURT.

Gideon T. Sawyer, mason work,	$3.73	
Thomas Collins, services,	60.00	
E. Keene, labor,	1.08	475.12
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	37.40	
William Gifford, 2d, contract, South police station house,	442.63	
Whitman Vinal, mason work, South police station house,	14.35	
Charles H. Higgins, painting, South police station house,	18.24	
	$577.43	$23,884.48

Amount brought forward,	$577.43	$23,884.48
William B. Cooke, painting, South police station house,	67.94	
William B. Cooke, painting, middle police station house,	173.37	
Lighting streets, oil,	4.80	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., curbing,	1.48	
Wood, Brightman & Co., furnace, copper gutters, &c., for middle police station house,	349.11	
Ezra Francis, stock and labor, middle station house,	132.85	
Sherman & Hammond, stock and labor, middle station house,	48.91	
Allen & Bliss, brushes, brooms, &c., for police stations,	12.47	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	4.04	
Gideon Wood, burners,	3.00	
David E. Chase, glazing,	11.04	
Kelley & Brother, clock,	6.50	
William Howe, stationery,	2.74	
		1,395.68

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

Nathan Lewis, furnace,	$312.86	
A. D. Richmond & Co., plumming,	458.24	
James B. Congdon, expenses laying corner-stone,	25.00	
Henry Pierce, contract,	12,335.57	
James Levi, cleaning,	27.91	
William F. Durfee, surveying,	3.50	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas pipe,	144.04	
S. K. Eaton, plans, &c.,	87.50	
George Tappan, gas fixtures,	525.91	
Chase & Brothers, iron railing and fence, &c.,	538.95	
W. I. Heyer, bookcase,	9.00	
Stephen Smith, furniture,	288.00	
Sullings & Kingman, locks and hardware,	165.24	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	126.39	
New Bedford Gas Co., service pipe,	22.35	
Michael Grant, balusters,	42.00	
Taber & Grinnell, thresholds,	34.44	
O. T. Rogers & Co., fence stones,	200.00	
John Williams, labor,	4.25	
William C. Parker, painting,	178.44	
Fairhaven Branch Railroad Co., freight,	28.00	
Edward Johnson, carting,	3.87	
Simeon Ashley, labor,	45.00	
John F. Underwood, carting,	1.00	
Ebenezer Keene, labor,	.50	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., iron doors, labor, and stock,	708.67	
Delano & Pierce, setting fence stones, &c.,	203.62	
Sherman & Hammond, stock and labor,	80.52	
Lewis Hathaway, stock and labor,	77.34	
C. M. & B. S. Pierce, stones,	63.17	
Charles H. Higgins, painting,	25.48	
Charles F. Bradford, painting,	2.50	
William Howe, book,	1.10	
N. B. & T. B. Railroad Co., freight,	22.83	
Wood, Brightman & Co., ventilators, furnace, registers, copper gutters, &c.,	313.92	
		17,107.11
		$42,387.27

Amount brought forward, $42,387.27

INCIDENTALS.

C. F. Bradford, painting cannon covers,	$2.39
Ebenezer Keene, labor,	2.00
S. A. Tripp & Co., labor,	2.27
R. A. Dillingham, labor and sundry articles,	7.90
State Lunatic Hospital, board of patients,	1,352.04
George A. Bourne, armory rent,	500.00
Edmund Anthony, printing,	756.84
Thomas G. Bates, expenses as boarding officer,	4.75
Marshall Z. Crane, cleaning and repairing clock,	32.00
George R. Hurlbut, special police officer,	30.00
Isaac Gwynn, labor,	111.00
Nathan Lewis, tin boxes,	10.00
Benjamin Rodman, damage to carriage,	9.67
Gifford & Topham, repairing cistern,	7.00
Alanson Williston, horse hire,	4.75
John A. Underwood, special police officer,	2.50
Richard Davenport, lock and key,	1.65
Lewis S. Jennings, special police officer,	1.50
J. Bean, paper,	17.75
Charles D. Stickney, medical attendance as quarantine physician,	6.00
James Wing, ice,	5.00
Booth & White, coal hod,	1.07
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	87.91
Henry Guild, police badges,	17.50
James T. Almy, police badges,	29.50
Marine Bank, interest,	2.92
Merchants Bank, temporary loan,	25,000.00
George A. Bourne, commissions,	27.85
Edwin P. Taylor, copying map,	10.00
William H. Doane, barn,	150.00
New Bedford Protecting Society,	109.50
Augustus L. West, expenses in case of De Costa,	73.75
David Clark, special police officer,	12.50
Simpson Hart, hemp lines,	3.69
James R. Denham, crackers,	41.50
A. D. V. De Costa, damage, Howland street riot,	662.07
William H. Jenney, services,	6.00
Hiram Van Campen, expenses relating to House of Correction,	157.17
Simpson Hart, expenses relating to House of Correction,	30.41
James Wing & Son, board for Committee,	53.00
Charles L. Swasey, damage to carriage,	23.25
Wm. F. Durfee, surveying expenses to Boston,	8.00
W. W. Crapo, paid Nancy Chapman and others, damages, South Water Street,	113.17
Walter I. Heyer, desk and book case, for Assessors' room,	39.50
George W. Choate, storage of weights and sealing same,	32.60
Daniel P. Lewis, special Police Officer,	94.84
James McDermott, Jr., special Police Officer,	49.00
Lewis G. Allen, special Police Officer,	43.00
H. P. Willis & Son, trunks, &c.,	4.17
Jireh Sherman, locks and keys and labor,	3.75
B. R. Almy, paper,	2.75
Pay Roll of special Police Officers,	347.67
Merchants Bank, interest,	6.99
	$30,112.04

Amount brought forward,	$30,112.04	$42,387.27
C. W. Chapman, cloths for Daniel Drayton,	4.47	
Jacob Parker, match holders,	2.25	
C. & E. Bierstadt, cannon swab,	.50	
Charles C. Dunbar, taking census,	32.50	
Edward Howland, taking census,	31.50	
Charles M. Cranston, taking census,	30.00	
Manasseh Kempton, taking census,	27.00	
Thomas C. Kempton, taking census,	26.25	
A. B. Grinnell, taking census,	37.00	
Wm. Gains and D. Robinson, laying out Daniel Drayton,	12.00	
Andrew Mackie, medical attendance,	12.00	
Bedford Commercial Bank, interest,	14.13	
William A. Nash, mending wagon,	10.50	
Ebenezer Keene, moving safe and labor,	25.18	
Wm. P. S. Cadwell, looking glass, &c.,	8.00	
Sherman & Bliss, horse hire,	10.00	
Bailey & Hathaway, horse hire,	6.50	
J. G. W. Pope, horse hire,	5.00	
H. G. Webster, horse hire,	5.00	
Alfred Kempton, horse hire,	5.00	
William S. Brown, raising flag staff, City Hall,	4.00	
George L. Brownell, damage to E. Gardner's carriage,	3.25	
Jacob Waggoner, posting notices,	16.50	
Elias Morton, damage on Water street,	65.00	
Ellis Brightman, damage on Water street,	50.00	
Frederick A. Hathaway, damage on Water street,	50.00	
Heirs of Caleb Shepherd's estate, damage on Front street,	1,200.00	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture for Assessors' room,	22.00	
Caleb Maxfield, repairing furniture, City Hall,	7.50	
Ryder & Smith, flag staff for City Hall,	26.62	
James C. Thompson, expense to Boston, (House of Correction,)	6.30	
James Lawrence, labor on North well,	5.00	
Amos Chaffee, labor on North well,	3.25	
Lyman Bartlett, professional services,	2.00	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d, horse hire,	13.00	
Bedford Commercial Bank, temporary loans and interest,	60,817.36	
County tax,	18,450.72	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor, city stable,	121.21	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor, City Hall,	37.72	
George Tappan, furniture for Assessors' room,	36.20	
George Tappan, pails, &c., City Hall,	4.98	
Jeremiah Hill, special police officer,	39.15	
Thomas Case, agent, repairing stoves, &c.,	43.74	
John H. Perry & Co., coal,	111.08	
Isaac Gwynn, carrying in coal,	2.75	
Sears, Robinson & Co., stock and labor on pound,	6.82	
Francis Jackson, sweeping chimneys,	6.00	
New Bedford Brass Band, out-door concerts,	300.00	
William W. Crapo, professional services,	131.06	
Little & Allen, carpet, Assessors' room,	44.99	
Peter Fales, painting signs,	20.80	
John A. Brownell, carting,	1.00	
Matthew Wilson, portrait of Hon. George Howland, Jr.,	300.00	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	477.41	
Estate of George Tappan, rent of armory,	150.00	
Heflin Lake, damage on Water street,	40.00	
John N. Williams, labor, City Hall,	66.90	
John A. Underwood, repairing fountain, Rodman street,	10.25	
	$113,111.38	

Amount brought forward,	113,111.38	$42,387.27
M. H. True, carrying band to Head of the River,	7.50	
Nathaniel Andrews, Jr., hoops and labor,	5.90	
Green & Wood, lumber,	3.86	
M. Hathaway, ringing bell,	2.00	
Joshua B. Ashley, private watch,	232.50	
William C. N. Swift, flagging,	41.50	
John Hall, damage, Howland street riot,	33.33	
Nathan Sears, " " " "	40.00	
Joshua Hart, " " " "	50.00	
S. K. Eaton, plans, &c.,	31.10	
Wentworth & Brown, carriage hire,	14.25	
R. M. & S. T. Delano, charcoal,	73.64	
Jeremiah Hill, measuring charcoal,	18.00	
O. J. Marvin, frame for portrait,	52.00	
John H. Mackie, professional services,	8.00	
J. L. F. Case, fitting keys,	5.58	
Alexander H. Ellis, repairing clock,	8.00	
C. W. Walker, liming streets,	6.50	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	6.82	
Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, advertising,	6.00	
Edward Johnson, casting voting list,	2.50	
S. Wood & Son, by special order, 4th of July,	153.15	
John S. Cook & Co., " "	111.72	
Wilson & Sharp, " "	93.27	
Samuel Bennett, " "	77.54	
A. H. Seabury & Co., " "	75.03	
Tilden & Damon, " "	72.80	
L. S. Akin, " "	71.77	
A. B. Cory, " "	66.22	
George Macomber, " "	31.25	
John A. Gifford, " "	20.00	
George T. Baker & Son, " "	9.30	
James Wing, " "	5.00	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., repairing bell,	4.00	
Sherman and Hammond, stock and labor,	3.31	
William W. Crapo, expenses paid at different times,	53.39	
J. Thompson, damage to horse and carriage,	35.00	
Charles H. Higgins, glazing and painting,	31.56	
Henry F. Thomas, paid railroad fares,	23.55	
Allen & Bliss, spittoons, mats, brushes, &c.,	23.76	
Allen & Bliss, brushes and pan for assessors' room,	2.50	
Stephen P. Sawyer, lead and labor,	7.39	
Charles D. Burt, fees as deputy sheriff,	6.29	
Charles F. Bradford, glazing in market,	5.00	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor in old cemetery,	4.85	
Pardon Potter, painting,	4.34	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	3.83	
Harrison Clark, hack hire,	2.50	
William E. Mason, repairing pump,	2.46	
John M. Hathaway & Brother, horse hire,	2.25	
J. H. Crittenden, glazing, Police office,	1.50	
Thomas Sanford, glazing,	1.25	
A. Gammons & Co., carting flag staff,	1.00	
H. J. Taylor & Co., mop handles,	.75	
Samuel H. Potter, candles,	.42	
State Tax,	20,835.00	
Eliot & Stetson, professional services,	355.00	
Benjamin G. Wilson, Daniel Drayton's funeral,	59.00	
	$136,017.31	

Amount brought forward,	$136,017.31	$42,387.27
Benjamin G. Wilson, returning deaths,	46.08	
L. P. Leonard, paper,	9.50	
Charles Taber & Co., books and stationery,	163.32	
Wm. C. Parker, painting signs for Assessors,	1.50	
Charles Rice, repairing and adjusting balances,	21.50	
George Snow, carting City Documents,	7.00	
Calvin Staples, surveying,	5.00	
Baker & Staples, varnish,	4.00	
James T. Almy, fitting seal,	4.00	
William Howe, mounting maps,	3.23	
George W. Choate, freight on scales,	1.75	
New Bedford City Guards, bounty money,	407.00	
Acushnet Guards, bounty money,	187.50	
New Bedford Brass Band, bounty money,	144.00	
William C. Parker, painting roof of City Hall,	56.70	
Delano & Pierce, mason work,	2.85	
J. H. Temple, levelling instrument,	175.00	
Charles L. Harmus, damages, Howland Street riot,	607.00	
A. D. Richmond & Co., repairing cistern, &c.,	13.09	
Remittances made to H. H. Crapo, for the years 1842, '44, '45, '46, '47 and '48, per order,	418.89	
Remittances made to the Collector of Taxes for the years 1849, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56 and '57, and for the prompt payment of Taxes for 1857,	8,861.86	
		147,158.08
		$189,545.35
To balance of old account,		56,090.85
		$245,636.20

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$22,715.00
By amount received from R. Davenport for stall rent,	636.00
By amount received from R. A. Dillingham, use of hall,	18.00
By amount received from F. L. Porter, clerk of police court,	1,909.82
By amount received from permanent loans,	17,600.00
By amount received from temporary loans,	124,737.50
By amount received from T. Ingraham, fees, &c.,	243.54
By amount received from Obed Chase & Co., land rent,	300.00
By amount received from A. Luce, marble slab,	50.00
By amount received from Fairhaven Branch R. R., discount,	10.80
By amount received from Sherman & Hammond, tickets,	14.70
By amount received from Commonwealth, bounty money,	571.00
By amount received from Commonwealth, armory rent,	150.00
By amount received from North Congregational Society, bell,	50.00
By amount received from Thomas P. Terry, land rent,	6.00
By amount received from appropriation for salaries,	8,000.00
By amount received from appropriation for City Common,	1,000.00
By amount received from appropriation for State tax,	20,835.00
By amount received from appropriation for County tax,	18,450.00
By amount received from annual appropriation,	15,715.00
By amount of overlay on taxes, 1857,	10,446.37
By amount of assessment in October, 1857,	1.50
	$243,460.23

Amount brought forward,	$243,460.23	
By amount of assessment in November, 1857,	135.00	
By amount received from William S. Cobb, City Marshal, fees, &c.,	1,416.97	
By amount received from S. S. Horton for licenses,	506.00	
By amount received from S. S. Horton for use of hall,	118.00	
		$245,636.20
By balance brought down,	$56,090.85	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries,	$11,685.83
Land,	5,805.00
Assessors,	1,637.82
Elections,	586.00
Gas and gas fixtures,	340.19
Fourth of July,	2,950.21
City Common,	869.43
Police station houses and court,	1,395.68
Free Public Library building,	17,107.11
Support of the insane,	1,352.04
Land damages,	1,418.17
Damages at Howland street riot,	785.40
State tax,	20,835.00
County tax,	18,450.72
Incidentals,	7,831.50
Amount of expenditures,	$93,050.10

DEBIT BALANCES MARCH 1, 1858.

Collector of Taxes for 1850,	$30.75
Collector of Taxes for 1851,	32.28
Collector of Taxes for 1852,	161.95
Collector of Taxes for 1853,	453.66
Collector of Taxes for 1854,	1,750.77
City Watch,	2,715.64
Collector of Taxes for 1855,	2,056.24
Free Public Library,	702.85
Main Drains and Common Sewers,	8,448.34
Rural Cemetery,	6,142.83
Collector of Taxes for 1856,	4,173 56
Repairs of Highways,	8,016.57
Support of Public Schools,	241.02
Support of the Poor,	1,845.97
Fire Department,	1,067.93
Collector of Taxes for 1857,	28,623.78
City Treasurer,	5,457.81
	$71,921.95

CREDIT BALANCES MARCH 1, 1858.

Alien Passengers,	$48.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	2,521.26
Pine Grove Cemetery,	64.77
City Debt,	8,262.37
Lighting the Streets,	1,603.25
City Liquor Agency,	1,603.25
Incidental Expense Account,	56,090.85
	$71,921.95

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

THE Sub-Committee to whom was referred the duty of taking an inventory of the City Property, submit the following as their Report:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., &c.

City Hall Building and Lot, 102 rods of Land,	$72,000.00	
Old Town Hall Building and Lot, 80 rods of Land,	10,700.00	
Lot of Land on William St., 84⅓ rods, including Library Lot,	14,150.00	
City Library Building on William Street,	47,500.00	
Lot of Land at Clark's Point, 2 acres,	200.00	
Powder Magazine and Lot,	680.00	
South Pound and Lot, 20 rods,	300.00	
Lot of Land on Willis Street, 12 rods,	600.00	
City Common on Purchase Street,	50,000.00	
Lot of Land at the Cove, 3 acres,	350.00	
City Stable and Lot, containing 58 36-100ths rods,	8,500.00	
Lot of Land, near Jonathan Tobey's, 1 acre,	35.00	
Gravel Land on Dartmouth Road, bought of William and Caleb Howland,	520.00	
Gravel Land at Clark's Point, bought of Jos. Ricketson, 2d,	2,500.00	
Gravel Land, Windmill Lot,	1,100.00	
Police Station House on South Water Street,	524.92	
		$209,659.92
Rural Cemetery and Lodge, Dartmouth Street,	$4,007.00	
Oak Grove Cemetery, Smith Street,	200.00	
Pine Grove Cemetery, Head of Acushnet,	2,000.00	
		6,207.00
Standard Weights and Measures,	$380.00	
Surveying Instruments,	350.00	
Public Library, 10,800 volumes,	9,000.00	
		9,730.00

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New Alms House and Out Buildings,	$23,000.00	
Old Alms House and Barn,	1,100.00	
Small Pox Hospital,	100.00	
Farm, containing 76 acres,	12,500.00	
Live Stock,	1,700.00	
Household Furniture,	1,675.00	
Hay and Grain on hand,	200.00	
Oakum Stock and Oakum on hand,	200.00	
Farming Utensils, Wagons, &c.,	1,400.00	
Light Wagons,	200.00	
		42,075.00
		$267,671.92

Amount brought forward,		$267,671.92

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

School House and 30 rods of Land at Perry's Neck,	$1,200.00	
School House and 20 96-100ths rods of Land on Griffin St.,	930.00	
School House and 80 rods of Land at Acushnet Village,	1,300.00	
School House and 41½ rods of Land on Linden Street,	2,600.00	
High School House and 120 rods of Land on Middle Street,	18,000.00	
Grove School House, and 109 rods of Land on Water Street,	4,250.00	
School House and 39 rods of Land on Smith Street,	3,900.00	
Two School Houses and 44 rods of Land on Bush Street,	8,400.00	
School House and 31 rods of Land on Maxfield Street,	3,850.00	
School House and Lot, North District,	1,000.00	
School House and Lot, Haskins' Corner,	1,200.00	
School House and Lot, Clark's Point,	780.00	
School House and 44 rods Land at Cannonville,	2,000.00	
School House and 20 rods Land on William Street,	7,350.00	
School House on Market Square,	100.00	
School House and 123 84-100ths rods of Land on Parker St.,	13,000.00	
Two School Houses and 55¾ rods of Land on Charles and Foster Streets,	8,000.00	
School House and 34¼ rods of Land on Cedar and Maxfield Streets,	4,000.00	
School House and 84 rods of Land at Belville,	1,500.00	
School House and 60 rods of Land on Dartmouth Road,	5,400.00	
School House and 60¼ rods of Land on Merrimac Street,	14,400.00	
Maps, Globes and Philosophical Apparatus,	1,300.00	
School Library, about 2,000 volumes, divided,	200.00	
		104,660.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine House and 3 rods of Land on Middle Street,	$1,450.00	
Engine House and 4 rods of Land on Foster Street,	825.00	
Engine House and 14¾ rods of Land on Purchase Street,	8,500.00	
Engine House and lot of Land at Jesseville,	1,000.00	
Engine House and 4 rods of Land on Third Street,	750.00	
Engine House and 4 rods of Land on Fourth Street,	1,325.00	
Engine House and 13 rods of Land on Purchase Street,	3,850.00	
Engine House at Acushnet Village,	375.00	
Engine No. 1,	600.00	
Engine No. 2,	600.00	
Engine No. 3,	1,000.00	
Engine No. 4,	1,000.00	
Engine No. 5,	1,900.00	
Engine No. 6,	2,300.00	
Engine No. 7,	1,000.00	
Engine No. 8,	150.00	
Engine No. 9,	1,000.00	
Engine No. 10,	1,000.00	
Engine No. 11,	1,000.00	
New Hook and Ladder Carriage,	1,200.00	
Old Hook and Ladder Carriage,	100.00	
		30,925.00
		$403,256.92

Amount brought forward,		$403,256.92

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Eight single team cart horses and two pair bay horses,	$2,030.00	
One pair gray horses and one bay lead horse,	580.00	
One yoke oxen and one hog,	188.00	
Seven one horse carts and two double carts,	690.00	
One tip wagon and one old wagon,	150.00	
One double geer and one single geer,	110.00	
One pair cart shafts, one horse sled, and one ox stone geer,	54.00	
One cart, one pair old wheels, and two ox yokes,	42.50	
Eight single harnesses, four double do., and three lead do.,	253.00	
Three horse blankets, and seven sets leather nettings,	15.00	
One hay cutter and fork,	12.00	
One large derrick and two hand do.,	88.00	
Seven tool houses, and 107 shovels,	82.00	
Thirty-eight picks and twenty hoes,	23.00	
Twenty-seven buckets and thirty-one iron bars,	40.00	
Six sledge hammers and forty-nine splitting drills,	20.00	
Four hand hammers, and lot of blowing tools,	11.00	
Seven chains, six strap tubs, and one pump,	27.50	
Lot of sewer moulds, and eight striking hammers,	28.00	
Lot of old timber, joist, &c.,	6.00	
Nine wheelbarrows, and thirty-four snow shovels,	60.00	
Twenty-seven pick handles, and four feed baskets,	8.00	
Three iron rakes, and one gravel screen,	8.00	
Seven pounders and five paving hammers,	12.00	
Three tin boilers, four axes, and one patent forge,	7.50	
Nine lanterns, lot of brooms, and one anvil,	21.50	
Four spirit levels, six tin cans, and one dirt scraper,	9.50	
Two sets and four chisels,	1.50	
Four plows, one stone drag, and two marking irons,	34.00	
Two handsaws, seven bags, two chains, and one stove,	6.15	
One lamp, one ink stand, and tape measure,	2.25	
Two brass field pieces,	750.00	
		5,370.40
Total,		$408,627.32

Respectfully submitted.

NATHAN E. HAMMETT, } Sub-
AMBROSE VINCENT, } Committee.

New Bedford, 4th mo. 7th, 1858.

CITY DEBT.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	ORIGINAL AMOUNT.	TIME.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL PAYMENT.	BALANCE DUE.
1839—5 mo. 3.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	10,000.00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	500.00	1,000.00
" 5 mo. 3.	Pacific Insurance Co., New Bedford,	6,500.00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	325.00	650.00
" 5 mo. 29.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	10,000.00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	500.00	1,000.00
1852—8 mo. 4.	" " " " "	10,000.00	20 yrs.	5 per cent.	500.00	7,500.00
" 11 mo. 29.	" " " " "	7,870.50	20 yrs.	5½ per cent.	393.52	6,296.42
1853—6 mo. 14.	" " " " "	20,000.00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	1,000.00	16,000.00
" 7 mo. 6.	" " " " "	12,000.00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	600.00	9,600.00
" 7 mo. 30.	" " " " "	5,000.00	20 yrs.*	5 per cent.	250.00	4,000.00
" 10 mo. 14.	" " " " "	13,000.00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	650.00	11,050.00
" 10 mo. 14.	" " " " "	2,000.00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	100.00	1,700.00
" 11 mo. 2.	" " " " "	20,000.00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	1,000.00	17,000.00
1854—6 mo. 14.	" " " " "	5,000.00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	250.00	4,250.00
" 7 mo. 19.	" " " " "	5,000.00	20 yrs.*	5½ per cent.	250.00	4,250.00
" 9 mo. 30.	Thomas P. Terry, New Bedford,	1,200.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	50.00	960.00
" 9 mo. 30.	Levi Hawes, " "	1,200.00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	120.00	1,020.00
" 12 mo. 25.	Joseph Willcox, " "	1,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	60.00	850.00
1855—1 mo. 9.	Joseph Willcox, " "	1,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	50.00	850.00
" 1 mo. 23.	George A. Bourne, " "	1,000.00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	100.00	900.00
" 2 mo. 17.	Weston Jenney, " "	2,000.00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	200.00	1,400.00
" 2 mo. 20.	Thaddeus M. Perry, " "	1,000.00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	100.00	1,000.00
" 2 mo. 21.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	3,800.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	190.00	3,420.00
" 2 mo. 23.	Benjamin C. Luther, Fall River,	1,400.00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	140.00	980.00
" 5 mo. 19.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	15,500.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	775.00	13,950.00
" 6 mo. 16.	" " " " "	11,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	550.00	9,900.00
" 7 mo. 11.	Jireh Swift and others, New Bedford,	5,000.00	20 yrs.	6 per cent.	250.00	4,500.00
" 12 mo. 1.	Provident Institution for Savings, Boston,	10,000.00	10 yrs.*	6 pes cent.	1,000.00	8,000.00
1856—1 mo. 1.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	10,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	500.00	9,500.00
" 2 mo. 28.	" " " " "	10,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	500.00	9,500.00
" 6 mo. 9.	" " " " "	10,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	500.00	9,500.00
" 7 mo. 9.	" " " " "	5,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	250.00	4,750.00
" 8 mo. 6.	William C. Pease, Edgartown,	3,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	150.00	3,000.00
" 8 mo. 13.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	5,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	250.00	4,750.00
" 9 mo. 3.	" " " " "	6,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	300.00	5,700.00
" 9 mo. 10.	" " " " "	7,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	350.00	6,650.00
" 10 mo. 6.	Thomas P. Terry, New Bedford,	1,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	50.00	950.00
" 10 mo. 16.	Provident Institution for Savings, Boston,	25,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	1,250.00	23,750.00
1857—2 mo. 16.	" " " " "	10,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	500.00	9,500.00
" 4 mo. 1.	New Bedford Institution for Savings,	6,500.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	325.00	6,500 00
" 4 mo. 22.	" " " " "	5,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	250.00	5,000.00
" 5 mo. 6.	" " " " "	3,000.00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	300.00	3,000.00
" 7 mo. 22.	" " " " "	3,600.00	10 yrs.*	6 per cent.	360.00	3,600.00
1858—1 mo. 21.	Provident Institution for Savings, Boston,	7,000.00	20 yrs.*	6 per cent.	350.00	7,000.00

*Interest payable semi-annually.

Permanent Loan,.....$244,676.42

Permanent Loan, as above,		$244,676.42
1858—5 mo. 13. Bedford Commercial Bank,	15,000.00	
" 5 mo. 20. " "	10,000.00	
" 5 mo. 30. " "	10,000.00	
" 6 mo. 24. " "	15,000.00	
" 7 mo. 9. " "	15,000.00	
	65,000.00	
Total amount of City Debt,		$309,676.42

In Common Council, April 8, 1858.

Accepted, ordered to be printed, and sent up for concurrence.

I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen, April 8, 1858.

Concurred.

SANFORD S. HORTON, City Clerk.

1857. CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen,
and Common Council:

As the term of office for which I was elected has nearly expired, I have thought proper to present to you my report of the number of fires and alarms, loss, &c., on the same, and also the present condition of the fire department.

The department have been called out six times during the past nine months, viz.:

At actual fires within the city,	2 times.
At fires out of the city,	2 times.
At false alarms,	2 times.
Total,	6 times.

Loss by fires, $150; insurance, none.

During the past term, one first-class reservoir has been built on Chestnut street, capable of holding rising 6000 barrels. It was built during the driest season of the year; and before the first rain there was 7 feet 4 inches water in it, or rising 3300 barrels; and at the present time 11 feet 6 inches, or rising 5000 barrels. The reason for digging as large a reservoir at that place

was this: there have been a great many houses built in that section of the city within the last two years, and it had become necessary for their protection from fire that there should be a supply of water found which should be unfailing even in the driest seasons; and on examining the wells in that locality at five different times, it was found that the wells on the top of the hill were affected in dry seasons less by over a foot than those on the west slope, and by digging one large reservoir at that location it might be used as a supply to fill smaller tight reservoirs which may be hereafter built on either slope of the hill. The cost of building the reservoir exceeded my anticipations, owing to its caving in very badly, but the whole cost will not exceed $4500.

The reservoir on Mill street, built by my predecessors, not holding water, and continually filling with sand, thereby undermining the neighboring house and causing much damage to the same, it was thought advisable for the interest of the city, as the previous winter there was only two feet of water at the lower side, that it should be filled, which has been done at an expense, including the damage on the house allowed by referees, of $380.76.

Engine No. Six having been condemned by every Board of Engineers as not being capable of performing the service required as a first-class engine, has been sent to Messrs. Wm. Jeffers & Co., of Pawtucket, R. I., to have new works put into her, which will be warranted equal to his first-class engines. The machine will be returned about the middle of January next.

The old pumps, brakes, &c., of the "Young Mechanic" are now being put into a new box, and when completed will be laid up as a reserve engine.

There has been purchased the engine "Young America," at a cost of $150, and it is now ready for active service.

The pay for the firemen for the previous year amounted to $8399.08.

The apparatus is all in good order, and the houses are all in good repair.

The condition of the department was never better than at the present time. Harmony prevails among all its members. Good order, a prompt response to every call of the bell, and a cheerful compliance with all the rules and regulations, has characterized the whole department.

I cannot close without expressing my obligation to those who are acting with me as Engineers, and am proud to bear testimony to the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA B. ASHLEY,
Chief Engineer.

New Bedford, 12th mo. 19th, 1857.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 2, 1858.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Jan. 2, 1858.

Concurred.

I. M. Richardson, Clerk.

1858. CITY DOCUMENT No. 5.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

THE Overseers of the Poor respectfully present the following Report in relation to their Department during the ten months ending on the 4th of January, 1858.

The whole number of families out of the Alms House to whom relief has been granted, recipients of out-door relief so called, is two hundred and seventy-five, of which one hundred and thirty are those of widows, or women deserted by their husbands.

It is in most cases impossible for women who are left alone with many helpless children, to obtain by their own labor the means of defraying all the expenses of living in this city. They must have aid from some source. And it has been furnished them by this Board during the past year, as in former years. The other families relieved, numbering one hundred and forty, had been reduced by various causes, as intemperance, want of employment, sickness, and the infirmities of age.

Most of the families aided have been respectable and worthy. We have endeavored to avoid making such a distribution of out-door relief as would sustain

persons in vicious habits. We may have done so in cases of emergency, and where the recipients belonged to other places, and it was preferred by the authorities of those places to support them partially here rather than to remove them.

Necessary as is some system of out-door relief in this community, it is deemed matter of doubt by this Board if it were not better to leave it to private benevolent action rather than to public official management, to persons who might act in concert, and yet as individuals one to each family, so that the bestowment of alms should be made with an intimate *personal* knowledge of the recipients, of all their necessities and resources; and a better judgment formed of the kind and amount of aid required in each case. Such a system would require a large number of laborers, but the labor to each individual would be small and being done benevolently, without legal restrictions, would effect more towards the prevention of pauperism, and the proper relief of distress, than if done by officers bound by law and general principles.

Still farther objections may be made to out-door relief by public authorities, which indeed applies, though with less force, to all forms of public charity, that the supply serves to increase the demand. Where it is known that extensive provision is made, people are induced to apply for a share by the feeling that it belongs as much to them as to others. The spirit of self-reliance is thus weakened in them, and a habit of dependence upon others substituted in its place, a moral weakness endangering the whole character. Besides, it encourages the influx of strangers who compete with those already settled for the labor of the business season, reducing the emoluments, or dividing them

among so many as to add every year to the number of the dependent. There is reason to believe that the provision made here for the poor out of almshouse has attracted some habitual paupers, very little to the benefit of the city or the citizen, except by raising the rent of his half-underground tenements, which should have been closed long since by the operation of some sanitary law, but which are by this system made profitable, as the city indirectly pays the rent in the shape of food and fuel to the occupants.

In view of this tendency of the system of out-door relief, to maintain a superfluous working population here, no class can be considered to have a deeper interest in the proper distribution or limitation of such relief than that to which it is most frequently granted, the common laborers. It is for their interest that their numbers should not by any means be increased beyond what the business of the place will keep steadily employed.

Influenced by these and similar considerations, we have felt constrained to withhold aid from many applicants during the last three months.

For a large portion of the Poor, those who have no settlement in the Commonwealth, and are under twelve years of age, or if over, are not of competent health to labor, the State has provided Almshouses, and has limited its pauper aid to their inmates, extending none to any out of those institutions. The system is based upon the correct theory, that all able bodied persons should provide for themselves, but it adds to the embarrassment of relieving the Poor, by requiring the division of families, admitting the children to State aid, but not the parents, unless they happen to be in poor health. It is impracticable, as very few parents

are willing to be relieved of the burthen of their children, and embarrassing to the Overseers of the Poor, as they must have reference to this as well as other legal provisions in their official conduct. Strictly considered, perhaps, we have no right to relieve those children, but we have done so incidentally, by relieving the parents in accordance with our own feelings and as we believe, those of this community.

The supplies out of the Almshouse have consisted almost wholly of fuel and food, the cost of which has been three thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars.

At the Almshouse one hundred and ninety-three have been admitted, and maintained for a period in the aggregate of two thousand nine hundred and ninety-four weeks, at a total expense thus far of about eight thousand dollars. The Almshouse continues to be the place, though it must be readily perceived not a suitable one, where the Truants from the Public Schools are confined. They are taught while there by a competent teacher, but their associations when out of school are not good, and their supervision is of necessity insufficient.

The building has proved a leaky structure, and it became absolutely necessary that a second attempt should be made to remedy the defect. This has resulted successfully, the walls having been carefully picked and cemented anew with material of best quality.

The institution has been kept with his usual good management by the Superintendent, and affords to all needing it a comfortable shelter.

The Farm has not received as much attention as usual during the past season, the labor having been very much bestowed upon clearing land of rocks, draining and building wall. Its principal productions have been,

Corn,	314	bushels.
Oats,	102	"
Barley,	90	"
Potatoes,	140	" poor.
French Turnips,	138	"
Onions,	39	"
Carrots,	22	"
Beets,	16	"
Milk,	12,708	quarts.
Pork,	5,729	pounds.
Beef,	3,672	"

For the state of finances of this Department, we must refer to the report of the Finance Committee, which will be made at the close of the financial year. The total amount of expenditure for the nine months, is about thirteen thousand dollars.

In behalf of the Board.

WILLIAM A. GORDON, Sec.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 8th, 1858.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 8th, 1858.

Concurred.

I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

1858. CITY DOCUMENT No. 6.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE Trustees of the Free Public Library respectfully submit their sixth annual report.

This short Municipal term has closed before we have fairly entered upon active life under the new conditions in which the institution is placed.

The labor of removing the books, putting them in order, their proper arrangement upon the shelves, and the preparation of a Catalogue, has been a work of time, much more indeed than was anticipated; but this could not well have been avoided, as the greatest part of the labor must of necessity be performed by the Librarian alone; but we believe that no pains have been spared to accomplish all these things at the earliest moment consistent with the care and accuracy desirable.

Although the printing of the Catalogue has not been completed, we have thought it best to open the Library for the use of the public, using the Catalogue as far as received, and adding the remaining sheets as they come from the hands of the printer. This course was prompted by a desire to supply as early as possible a great

want of the community—a want more deeply felt, after having been so well supplied with books during the preceding years of the existence of this institution.

It has been very gratifying to observe by the eagerness displayed to avail themselves of its privileges, that the desire for books has not subsided among our large reading population, during the time that they have been deprived of its gratification.

During the six years of the existence of this institution, we have lost 214 volumes, very few of which were of much real value, and can be easily replaced if desirable.

These losses have been owing to the want of a Catalogue, and the necessary exposure of the books in the room where the Library was formerly located, and the causes could not have been removed under the disadvantages of that location; but we believe there will be no such occurrence under the present arrangements.

It has been found necessary to provide an Assistant Librarian, under the new regulations and increased demand for books; and we are glad to say that the manner in which the duties of both Librarian and Assistant are performed, is highly satisfactory.

The Library has been enriched by a generous donation from the Hon. George Howland, Jr., the income from which has been placed at our disposal, and is intended for the purchase of valuable works of science of a more expensive character than we should feel authorized to purchase with the money appropriated by the Municipal government for the increase of the Library. We have anticipated the receipts from this source in the purchases of the past season. For this liberal donation the thanks of the community are due, and we hope it will not long stand alone upon our

records, but only as the pioneer of a long array of benefactions to the great cause of public instruction; and we earnestly invite all those who are willing to enjoy the satisfaction of aiding a good cause, the fruits of which they may see in their own day, to consider the claims of the Free Public Library.

The expenditures for the support of the institution have been rather larger than usual, as it was thought desirable to include as many new books in the Catalogue now being printed as possible. The items are as follows:

For Books,	$1084.64
" Fuel,	90.40
" Salaries,	675.00
" Rents,	240.00
" Printing, Stationery, &c.,	56.45
	$2146.49

Which leaves a deficit of $92.32.

The number of books added the last year is 798.

The whole number now belonging to the Library is 10,612.

The number of books issued from March 4th to May 9th, at which time the Library was closed preparatory to removal, was 4798.

The number issued from November 9th, at which time the new rooms were opened, to January 1st, 1858, was 4660.

The number of cards issued in the same time was 1490.

Books and other publications have been received from the following persons:

Hon. George H. Dunbar; Hon. George Howland, Jr.; Hon. James Arnold; Wells S. Baker, Esq.; Mrs. Sarah Coffin; Professor Agassiz, of Cambridge; La Roy Sunderland, of Boston; William Logan Fisher, of Philadelphia; Trustees of the Peabody Institute, of Danvers;

Charles L. Flint, Esq., Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey; Hon. Robert B. Hall, M. C.; State of Rhode Island; D. T. Valentine.

CHARLES ALMY,
Secretary *pro tempore.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 2, 1858.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

SANFORD S. HORTON, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 2, 1858.

Concurred.

I. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

1858. CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR

ENDING JANUARY 4TH, 1858.

NEW BEDFORD:
BENJAMIN LINDSEY, CITY PRINTER,
21 HAMILTON STREET.
1858.

REPORT.

In presenting the accustomed annual Report from this department of the public service, it gives us pleasure to be able to state that our public schools continue to be, generally, in good condition. Were we to express ourselves entirely satisfied with what has been accomplished under our administration, it would indicate a more faithful performance of our duties than we can properly claim credit for. For though we have labored with harmonious counsels to promote the best interests of all the schools which have been under our charge, and claim to have devoted a reasonable share of time to the discharge of our obligations in that respect, there are still defects to be remedied and improvements to be made in most if not all of our schools, before they can occupy the highest position that they are susceptible of attaining; and until they shall, as a whole, have reached as near an approximation to that point as circumstances will permit, those who exercise supervision over them ought not to be satisfied with the results of their labors.

Several changes, applying to various particulars, have been made during the year, with the view of further improving the condition of our schools, with what success sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the alterations were introduced to enable us to determine. Some of these changes, however, cannot well fail to prove salutary. A new arrangement of the school terms has been made, from which many good effects are predicted. A regular course of study has been prescribed for all the different grades of schools, from the Primary to the High School. The qualifications required for admission from the lower to the higher grades have been raised and more precisely defined, and the times at which the admissions shall take place have been fixed. The "Rules and Regulations" have been adapted to these alterations, and have undergone a much-needed revision in other respects. These changes result in a general and harmonious system, by which the pupils in one grade of schools, after pursuing a certain course of study and perfecting themselves therein, advance at stated intervals to the next higher grade, and so on till they shall have completed the series. Thus the pupils, knowing the amount of work necessary to be accomplished in a given time in order to promotion, will be enabled to graduate their efforts accordingly; and it is hoped that the teachers will, by the same cause, be stimulated to make such exertions in behalf of their scholars as will enable them to attain the desired object.

The salaries now paid to our teachers are on a liberal scale, and are such as ought to secure for all the positions occupied faithful and competent instructors; and it should be remembered that it was with that object in view that they have been gradually advanced to the present standard. It is important that this fact should

be borne in mind, both in the appointment of teachers, and, whenever the question arises, in deciding upon their removal, otherwise the end aimed at will be wholly defeated. Great care should in the first place be taken to select those who afford the best evidences of possessing the requisite qualifications. And if, as will quite frequently happen notwithstanding all our precautions, a teacher should be appointed who on trial proves to have no fitness for his employment, or fails to any considerable extent to meet the requirements which the salary of the position was intended to remunerate, he ought to be removed. Though the circumstances of the incumbent may be such as to excite our sympathies, and other causes conspire to render the performance of the act extremely unpleasant, the welfare of the schools themselves is the first and the highest consideration which should influence our action, and if necessary for that, we should not be deterred from the discharge of our duty by the fear of wounding the feelings or of destroying the hopes of individuals.

We have been pleased to observe the increased efforts made by many of the teachers to give to their pupils clear ideas of the principles of the different studies pursued, or in other words to make their instruction more thorough. The mere familiarity of the scholar with the rules and formulas of his text-books is of but little consequence, unless he has likewise been taught to comprehend the reasons upon which they are based. The memorizing of set forms of words by which principles are supposed to be enunciated and facts declared, does not constitute education. The mind must be enabled to grasp the subject treated in all its bearings,—must perceive its philosophy,—must digest it and make it a part of itself, or the best fruits of the study are

lost to the learner. The teacher should never lose sight of the fact that the highest end of all study is the development and quickening of the mental capacities of the scholar. Experience leads us to believe that the drill system of instruction, by which the pupil proceeds from first principles, step by step, thoroughly and fully completing his work as he advances, is the most effectual in making good scholars; and we hope to see this method of teaching more extensively adopted. We are aware of the natural desire of scholars to hurry over as much space as possible in their text-books in a given time, and of the difficulty experienced by some teachers in restraining their pupils within proper limits. But it is believed that this difficulty is mainly confined to those teachers who do not take the necessary pains to convince the scholar of his real ignorance of what he thinks he already understands. If the scholar's deficiencies are pointed out and made apparent to him, it will rarely happen that he will manifest a desire to advance more rapidly than he can master.

The successful operation of the system now in force in relation to our schools, as modified by the new arrangement lately introduced, depends in a great degree upon the regular attendance of the scholars. Now that a given time is assigned for the accomplishment of a given amount of work, on the completion of which within the time specified the scholar's promotion depends, the evil of irregular attendance will, it is believed, be much more serious in its consequences than it has heretofore been; it being usually the case that the more systematic the plan upon which schools are conducted, the greater the mischief arising from this cause. The more rigid enforcement of the rule of the Committee in relation to this matter is suggested as one means of

prevention. Much may also be done by the teachers to the same end by invariably sending for the absentees, unless the cause of their absence is already known; by constantly reminding the scholars of the consequences which are sure to ensue from persistence in such a course; and by the use of such other proper means as experience may prove to be effectual. The large percentage of attendance which those of our teachers who have given special attention to this subject have been able to secure, shows how much can be accomplished by well-directed and persevering efforts from this source. We would therefore urge upon the teachers in general the importance of increased exertions on their part in this behalf, in order that the evil in question may be diminished as much as possible. The attention of parents is also solicited to this subject. It too often happens that the scholar is kept from school for slight and wholly insufficient reasons, the parents not realizing that his constant attendance may be absolutely necessary to the maintenance of his standing in his class; and it not unfrequently occurs that if the scholar is from incompetency degraded to a lower class, or fails of being promoted with his associates, the parents are loudest in their complaints, little thinking that their own neglect of duty is the cause of what they attribute to the partiality or favoritism of the teacher or the Committee. The best security against results of this character is, for parents to send their children as regularly as possible to the school to which they may belong.

The suggestion contained in the Report of last year in regard to constituting the Truant Committee, at least in part, of members of the Police department, was acted upon in the appointments which were soon after made, and the change has proved very beneficial;

means having thus been afforded not only of bringing delinquents more surely and speedily to justice, but also of reaching cases in their earlier stages, before the offenders have rendered themselves liable to prosecution, and thus frequently avoiding the necessity of resorting to that extremity. The existing arrangement is, however, very far from being as effective as could be desired, the law being still but imperfectly executed under it; yet it is perhaps as good as circumstances will warrant, and its continuance, for the present at least, is recommended.

Following is the usual schedule of all the schools in the city, with the names of the teachers, the average number of scholars belonging to each school, and the average and percentage of attendance in each, for the last three terms:

	Av. no. belonging.	Av. att.	Per ct.
HIGH SCHOOL.	Boys, 60	58	96
	Girls, 77	68	88
	137	126	92
John F. Emerson, *Principal.*			
J. Judson Tucker, Eliza H. Tobey, Elizabeth C. Babcock, Caroline E. Bonney, *Assistants.*			
PARKER STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	135	130	96
Ebenezer Hervey, *Principal.*			
Jane M. Gardner, *First Assistant.*			
Jane C. Thompson, *Second Assistant.*			
Esther A. Mason, *Third Assistant.*			
CHARLES STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	126	121	96
Nancy H. Burr, *Principal.*			
Louise E. Colburn, *First Assistant.*			
Susan B. Cornish, *Second Assistant.*			
MIDDLE STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	129	118	92
James S. Barrell, *Principal.*			
Abby A. K. Howard, *First Assistant.*			
Alvira D. Burdon, *Second Assistant.*			
Jennie E. Howard, *Third Assistant.*			

	Av. no. belonging.	Av. att.	Per ct.
BUSH STREET BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	109	101	92
Sylvander Hutchinson, *Principal.* Cordelia A. Morton, *First Assistant.* Mary A. Sanford, *Second Assistant.*			
BUSH STREET GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	113	105	92
Hannah B. Robinson, *Principal.* E. Emily Cushman, *First Assistant.* Mary E. Smith, *Second Assistant.*			
GROVE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	80	76	95
Ivory S. Cornish, *Principal.* Abby S. Tobey, *First Assistant.* Betsey B. Winslow, *Second Assistant.*			
ACUSHNET SCHOOL.	53	46	87
William A. Barrell, *Principal.* Catharine A. Parlow, *Assistant.*			
MARKET SQUARE SCHOOL.	52	47	90
Nehemiah Lincoln, Jr., *Principal.* Elizabeth P. Vincent, *Assistant.* Miranda A. Williams, } *Temporary Assistants.* Ellen S. Kempton, } *Temporary Assistants.*			
DARTMOUTH STREET SCHOOL.			
GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.	30	28	90
Ann M. Bonney, *Principal.*			
HILL INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	60	55	91
Helen M. Gordon, *Principal.* Ursula C. Gwynneth, *Assistant.*			
PARKER STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	68	65	94
Annie R. Commerford, *Principal.* Sylvia A. Chace, *Assistant.*			
MAXFIELD STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	112	94	84
Eliza J. D. Shepherd, *Principal.* Martha Hemenway, *First Assistant.* Emeline H. Richardson, *Second Assistant.*			
KEMPTON STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	104	90	90
Emma R. Wentworth, *Principal.* Joanna P. Nash, *First Assistant.* Helen H. Kelley, *Second Assistant.*			
CHARLES STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	76	69	90
Clara D. Cory, *Principal.* Eliza C. Lewis, *Assistant.*			
WILLIAM STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	110	98	90
Mary E. Savery, *Principal.* Mary H. Crowell, *First Assistant.* Susan E. Brown, *Second Assistant.*			

	Av. no. belonging.	Av. att.	Per ct.
BUSH STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	83	75	89
Mary E. Allen, *Principal.* Maria L. Whitney, *Assistant.*			
SIXTH STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	127	118	92
Sarah D. Ottiwell, *Principal.* Sophia E. Haffards, *First Assistant.* Charlotte C. Carr, *Second Assistant.*			
GROVE INTERMEDIAL AND PRIMARY SCHOOL. (Intermedial.)	68	60	89
Phebe B. Cathell, *Principal.* Mary J. Chase, *First Assistant.* Patience E. Allen, *Second Assistant.*			
DARTMOUTH STREET SCHOOL. INTERMEDIAL DEPARTMENT.	41	36	89
Eliza A. Sisson, *Principal.*			
HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL.			
Mary C. Tew, *Principal.* Kate Commerford, *Assistant.*			
MERRIMAC STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.			
Isabella G. Staples, *Principal.* Eleanor Commerford, *Assistant.*			
PARKER STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	90	78	87
Mary L. Blake, *Principal.* Abby F. Bryant, *Assistant.*			
MAXFIELD STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	131	114	84
Mary B. White, *Principal.* Judith S. Macomber, *First Assistant.* Mary P. Simmons, *Second Assistant.* Sarah M. Howland, *Temporary Second Assistant.*			
CEDAR STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	93	77	85
Hannah S. Macomber, *Principal.* Annie S. Homer, *Assistant.*			
CHARLES STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	144	129	89
Patience R. Almy, *Principal.* Lucinda C. Perry, *First Assistant.* Susan M. Tompkins, *Second Assistant.*			
WILLIAM STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	130	114	86
Sarah H. Hewins, *Principal.* Jane E. Finkill, *First Assistant.* Elizabeth H. Simmons, *Second Assistant.*			

	Av. no. belonging.	Av. att.	Per ct.
BUSH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	126	113	89
Anna M. Bailey, *Principal.* Sarah E. Fields, *First Assistant.* Amanda M. Peirce, *Second Assistant.*			
SIXTH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	104	88	84
Ruth H. Brady, *Principal.* Sarah H. Cranston, *First Assistant.* Eliza B. Tobey, *Second Assistant.*			
GRIFFIN STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	88	77	89
Annie H. Sanford, *Principal.* Cordelia Barker, *Assistant.*			
DARTMOUTH STREET SCHOOL. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.	72	66	92
Harriet P. Cushman, *Principal.* Mary A. Post, *Assistant.*			
NORTH SCHOOL.	26	18	70
Kate H. Brady, *Principal.*			
BELVILLE SCHOOL.	32	27	84
Clara J. Cate, *Principal.*			
PERRY'S NECK SCHOOL.	29	24	
Alice S. Barker, *Principal.*			
HASKINS' CORNER SCHOOL.	46	36	74
Ellen F. Atwood, *Principal.*			
CANNONVILLE SCHOOL.	90	69	90
Hannah E. Peirce, *Principal.* Louisa F. Bryant, *Assistant.*			
CLARK'S POINT SCHOOL.	19	17	92
Elizabeth R. Howland, *Principal.* Mary W. Gifford, *Temporary Principal.*			
ALMS HOUSE SCHOOL.	20	14	96
Amanda A. Howland, *Principal.*			
EVENING ADULT SCHOOL. MALE DEPARTMENT.			
George B. Hathaway, *Principal.* John A. Ruggles, *Assistant.*			
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.			
Ivory S. Cornish, *Principal.* Anna M. Bailey, Patience R. Almy, } *Assistants.*			

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Hill Primary School. — Miss Susan T. Sherman and Miss Eleanor Commerford, the former principal and assistant of this school, were at the commencement of the Summer term transferred to the new school on Merrimac street. Since that time this school has been under the care of Miss Mary E. Tew as principal, and Miss K. Commerford as assistant, under whose joint labors it has rapidly risen, until at the close of the Fall term it may justly be considered as the model primary school of the city. Not only have the teachers been eminently successful in imparting instruction to those under their care, but the whole school appears orderly, and yet cheerful, under the influence of that firm but mild government which is so indispensable to raise schools of this grade to a proper standard and at the same time render them places of pleasant resort for the young children who are taught in them. Arithmetic and geography have been so successfully taught in this school, (while reading and spelling, so far from being neglected, have been pursued with more than ordinary success,) that your committee cannot but recommend that more attention to these studies be required in the primary schools than heretofore.

Merrimac Street Primary School. — This school was established at the commencement of the Summer term, under the instruction of Miss Susan T. Sherman and Miss Eleanor Commerford, the late principal and first assistant of the Hill school, and was composed of scholars from the Hill, Parker street and Maxfield street schools.

Miss Sherman resigned her situation at the close of the Summer term; not, however, without having re-

duced to order the chaotic mass committed to her care. She was succeeded by Miss Isabella G. Staples, under whose instruction the school at the close of the last term appeared to have made reasonable progress, and to give just ground of expectation that it would soon assume an honorable position among the primary schools of the city. The school has been too large for the number of teachers employed in it, and for the best interest of the school the services of another assistant seem indispensable.

Parker Street Primary School. — The reading of the first class at the close of the last term was *excellent*, and equal if not superior to that in any primary school in the city. Besides this, the general character and attainments of the school were not above the average. Your Committee, however, have undiminished confidence in the ability of the teachers to raise the school to as high a position as it has at any time heretofore occupied, and recommend that more attention be paid to the lower classes.

Cedar Street Primary School. — The past year with this school has been one of ordinary success, the classes of the principal having shown a commendable advance from term to term. We regret, however, to be obliged to say that the classes of the assistant were very far from being so forward as desired or as might be reasonably expected. Much effort and labor will be required to bring the classes in this department to that position which they should occupy, and which is held by classes of similar grade in other schools. (See report of Dartmouth street primary school.)

A fine class in arithmetic in the principal's room added much to the interest of the examination.

Maxfield Street Primary School.—The teachers in this school during the past year have been Miss Mary B. White, Principal, Miss Judith S. Macomber first, and Miss M. A. Simmons second Assistant, (except during the Fall term, when, on account of the sickness of Miss Simmons, her place was supplied by Miss Sarah M. Howland.) The school has fully maintained the place assigned it in the last report, and is deservedly numbered among the best in the city. A class in arithmetic in this school exhibited fair proficiency.

The reading of the first assistant's class, at the last examination, was excellent, and indicated a large amount of care and labor on the part of its instructor, as well as commendable diligence on the part of the scholars.

Charles Street Primary School.—Although the largest in the city, and requiring at the hands of its instructors more than an ordinary amount of labor, this is, notwithstanding, an orderly, well-disciplined, and well-instructed school; and the improvement manifest in the scholars at each succeeding examination of the past year has abundantly shown that, while the teachers have not been unemployed, neither have they been unsuccessful in imparting instruction to those under their charge. And its appearance at the last examination, while it was not in all respects equal to that of some other schools of its grade, was very satisfactory, revealing many things worthy of praise, with few, if any, real causes of complaint. The spelling in all the classes was very good, and deserving of special notice.

William Street Primary School.—The teachers in this school have apparently labored zealously to place it in the first rank of primary schools, and there has been a marked improvement in it during the year. It

is considered by the Committee a good school, although not displaying to the visitor that animation and lively interest noticed in some of the other schools of its grade.

Bush Street Primary School.—We cannot describe the condition of this school better than to repeat the language of the report of last year:

"This is a very pleasant, well-drilled, and excellently managed school, and fully maintains the deservedly good reputation which it has long enjoyed."

Griffin Street Primary School.—This still continues to be a good school, and presents many characteristics alike creditable to teachers and scholars. A good degree of progress in learning has been made during the past year, and the last examination, while it did not indicate the school in so high a position as it has at times heretofore occupied, was all that could be expected under the circumstances in which the school has been placed.

Arithmetic and geography have both been studied with success, and the classes in these branches were among the best in the city.

Sixth Street Primary School.—Miss Cushman, who was appointed principal of this school at the commencement of the Spring term, was appoined principal of the Dartmouth street school at the commencement of the Summer term, and was succeeded by Miss Ruth H. Brady, the former first assistant of this school; Miss Sarah H. Cranston having been at the same time appointed first, and Miss E. B. Tobey second assistant. Under their instruction the school has greatly improved, and gives every inducement for us to believe that there are now employed in it teachers who are every way

qualified to make the school in all respects what it should be. The whole school appears well, and the recitations of the various classes at the last examination, including three in arithmetic and one in geography, were almost uniformly good.

Dartmouth Street Primary School. — This school during the last two terms has been under the care of Miss H. P. Cushman, principal, and Miss Mary A. Post, assistant. The classes of the principal have rapidly advanced from among the poorest to a position among the best, and their last examination was in every respect satisfactory. Much attention has been paid to arithmetic and geography, and the proficiency of the geography class is worthy of special praise.

The classes of the assistant, however, failed to give that satisfaction which those of similar grade in other schools have given.

Permit us here to present the inquiry whether the unfavorable condition in which the lower classes in this and the Cedar street school are found, is not, in a great measure, attributable to the arrangement of the schoolrooms, the scholars under the charge of the different teachers being taught exclusively in separate rooms, and the classes of the assistant not being in any perceivable degree under the influence of the principal, or having the benefit of listening to the recitations of the older and more advanced classes.

Grove Intermedial and Primary School. — The primary department in this school is under the care of Miss Chase, and compares well with the other primary schools. The room at times during the year has been excessively crowded, and the amount of labor required altogether

too much for one teacher. Notwithstanding this and other untoward circumstances, the school at the close of the last term passed a very satisfactory examination.

In behalf of the Primary School Committee.

WILLIAM HOWE, Chairman.

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

The Committee present their report upon these schools with much satisfaction. Among them all, there is not one which does not give evidence of ability and fidelity in the management of it. Most of the teachers, we believe, and we may apply the remark to the principals without exception, have done what they could. This commendation, however, it is thought, needs qualification in respect to several assistants. There is nothing seen which appears like intentional neglect, but there is a want of efficiency. This is attributed, for the most part, to an inadequate view of their share in the responsibility of instructing and governing. The character of a school is by no means dependent upon the principal alone. The worst deficiencies can sometimes be clearly traced to the want of qualification or want of fidelity in an assistant.

The following brief notices of the several schools will indicate something of their character respectively:

HILL SCHOOL. — This school is in a good condition. The discipline is efficient, and the methods of instruction are generally satisfactory. The higher classes in arithmetic and the lower classes in reading deserve a special notice.

PARKER STREET. — In this school the attendance reported has been better in proportion to the number of

scholars belonging to it, than in any other of the grade. We commend it highly for the pleasant aspect always exhibited and for the quiet which pervades it. The recitations of the various classes were good, but there is a prevailing want of animation, to which may be attributed many faults, especially in reading.

Maxfield Street. — The higher classes acquitted themselves in arithmetic with high credit to themselves and to their instructor. Besides making satisfactory progress, they evinced an earnestness and enthusiasm in the study, which are more to be valued than any mere attainment without them. The reading was not equal in excellence.

Kempton Street. — At the beginning of the Summer term the former principal of this school was superseded by Miss Emma R. Wentworth, previously an assistant in the Parker street Grammar School. Miss W. is doing well, and although the school has fallen below the average standard, the Committee are encouraged to hope that, with the combined and persevering efforts of the teachers, it will not long remain so. A fact which is apparent in most of the schools has been impressively illustrated here. The greatest difficulties of many of our teachers, have their source outside of the school-room. It is not a small achievement if the evils of a debasing street-culture, and of neglect on the part of natural guardians are here checked. A complete remedy must be sought elsewhere.

Charles Street. — Good order in this school appears to be uniformly well-maintained. In their studies the scholars are well drilled, and in no school has there been better evidence of untiring labor. In spelling, this school at the examination stood first.

William Street. — We have found here good government, and still better instruction. There is no better articulation in a school of this class, and there is a promptness in recitation which shows a rare tact in overcoming the mental inertia so common in the school. The excellence of this school will be recognized by every visitor, and the occasion of it is obvious. The teachers not only labor earnestly, but labor together. There are individual teachers, in other schools, as good as in this, but in no other of the grade is the power of combined effort so apparent and so efficient.

Bush Street. — This school deserves the good name which it has long maintained. In the lower classes, while there is much to commend, especially some good reading, the standard of the recitations would be greatly elevated by infusing a larger share of energy.

Sixth Street. — This is the largest of the Intermedial Schools. The average attendance reported is twenty greater than at William street, which stands next. In the opinion of the Committee, it is too large for the best interests of the scholars, who are at an age when a large school is obviously less favorable to their progress than when they have better learned how to study. The room which they occupy and its furniture are unsuited to their wants. Notwithstanding all this, this school is surpassed by none in the attractive quiet and the cheerful obedience which we have uniformly found here. In their recitations, the higher classes appeared well.

Dartmouth Street. — This school, being the smallest of the grade, has but one teacher. The order which prevails and the general appearance of the scholars are creditable. In arithmetic, the classes have advanced

further than the corresponding classes in any other school, but there were many failures upon examination. In geography, this school ranks among the best.

Grove, Intermedial Department.—The poor accommodations provided here would be, we think, a reasonable excuse for a poor school. There is only a thin partition separating this from the primary department in which there are more than sixty scholars. All the noise of the room above, also seems to gravitate downwards unchecked. There are striking excellences to be met here, and some faults which are not small. In reading, the articulation was very good, but the modulation was far from satisfactory. In arithmetic, the higher classes were evidently well drilled where young scholars are most liable to fail; but in some simpler processes, perhaps owing to carelessness, were very deficient.

In behalf of the Committee.

Timothy Stowe, Chairman.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

At the organization of the Board, the Grammar School Committee was appointed for the whole city, consisting of one Committee, instead of two (North and South) as heretofore. This Committee divided the work of examination of schools, as follows: Rev. Mr. Craig in moral science and physiology, Mr. Stetson in geography, Mr. Rodman in grammar, Mr. Durfee in arithmetic, Mr. Crapo in history, and Mr. Barney in reading and spelling. Each gentleman agreed to keep the standard of the schools, and report in writing at the close of the year the result of his observations. All these gentlemen have from time to time made such

examinations as they thought proper, (except Mr. Crapo, who has not been able to attend to the duty assigned to him,) and their reports are herewith submitted. They are very full, and I take pleasure in referring the Board to the many valuable suggestions they contain.

This method is new with the Committee, but, as will be readily seen, has many advantages over the old mode. Now, one gentleman takes one branch of study, and makes that his exclusive duty during the year throughout the city, so that he may be able to report the progress each school has attained, and compare one school with another much better than heretofore. It enables each member to express his own opinion, in his own language, instead of through the chairman. I think it works well, and I earnestly recommend the same course in future.

The undersigned found the schools at the beginning of the year in a very fair condition, and I think I can fully say that the year has been profitably spent by the teachers and scholars, and that there has been a continual advance in all the schools. I think we have a good corps of principals and assistant teachers, who seem to manifest great earnestness and labor for the advancement of the schools. It was my duty to examine the schools in reading and spelling. It is very difficult to give any accurate percentage, or to make any standard by figures that will be just to all of the schools, as this branch depends so much upon such a variety of circumstances, so that I shall not attempt to classify them.

The Bush street girls' and Charles street schools I should judge give more attention to reading than the other schools, and there are some very excellent readers in each. It would be difficult, I think, for any one to decide which school excelled the other; in some styles

of reading the one is better than the other, and *vice versa.* It is sufficient to say that they both have many good readers.

The Parker street, Middle street, and Bush street boys' schools are too nearly equal in standing to enable me to distinguish which is the best. They have some good readers in each, though it is apparent that much improvement could be made in all.

Dartmouth Street, Grammar Department. — This school does well; and when it gets age, I shall expect quite as good readers in it as in any grammar school in the city. Miss Bonney has the capacity and ability to teach reading successfully.

Grove School. — The scholars in this school are of a smaller class than in the other schools. It does not rank as high in reading. There are individual exceptions which indicate that the same proficiency may be attained in this as in the other schools in the city, and I recommend that more attention be paid to this branch in future.

In all the schools (except the girls' schools,) I recommend more attention to reading. There should be regular exercises in reading as often as three times a week in the text-books, in the higher classes; the lower classes, oftener. Good reading commands attention. There is not much danger of teachers spending too much time on this branch.

The government in the schools has been very good during the year. There have been unfavorable circumstances which have had a retarding influence upon the schools. In some instances they may have occurred from the unguarded conduct of some of the parents. These things might be avoided; and that parent who seeks to magnify the supposed errors or short-comings of a teacher can have but a small appreciation of his duty to the

public, or any great regard for the general cause of education.

To make good scholars, parents must exert an influence, for without the aid of the parent or guardian the school teacher can do but little. No teacher is perfect, and errors may be seen in every one.

There have been several material changes in the schools, such as the alteration of the terms, and the additional studies, and increased qualification, which the Committee think will be of great advantage to the schools.

The change of text-books will, the Committee hope, add both interest and ease to the duties of the scholar and teacher, and will fully compensate the parent for the increased outlay that the Committee have imposed. It is not well, nor is it advisable, to have too frequent a change in the text-books; and as soon as the contemplated arrangements are fully completed, it will not be necessary for some years, we hope, again to make any changes in the books, as great care has been bestowed by the Committee in the selection of the books now adopted.

I again invite the Board's attention to the reports of my associates, and I solicit the teachers' and the parents' attention to the suggestions contained therein.

E. L. Barney, Chairman of
Grammar School Committee.

ARITHMETIC.

The Sub-Committee to whom was assigned the examination in arithmetic of the several Grammar Schools, reports—

That in respect to this branch of study, the schools, as a whole, are in but a fair condition.

Of the girls' schools on Charles, and Bush streets, your Committee can speak with hearty commendation.

The Middle street boys' passed the spring examination very satisfactorily, and but for the illness of its principal during the last term would probably have maintained its standing. With this drawback, however, the school appeared creditably.

The other schools have not come up to the position which your Committee thinks it reasonable to expect of them.

Some allowance may be made to the Bush street boys', for the unruly disposition of a number of the scholars, as evinced in the late troubles there; and perhaps an equal consideration attaches in the case of the Parker street school, to the fact of its having a larger number of scholars in proportion to its corps of teachers than the other schools of its grade; but, as above stated, the Board have reason to expect a higher degree of attainment.

Your Committee finds one cause of the present inferior condition of these schools, in the haste with which the scholars are hurried through just those portions of their several studies as form the basis of the examination of candidates for admission into the High School.

The impression seems to have obtained, that the inferior grades of schools are to be considered solely with reference to the superior; and that that school best accomplishes its purpose, which graduates its pupils with the greatest rapidity. The natural consequence of this feeling, which is especially prominent in the grammar schools, is superficial scholarship; and so far is this apparent, that your Committee could cite several instances in which classes in arithmetic, who had completed the subject of "Extraction of square root," could not

answer some of the simplest questions on the earlier principles of the science. In fact, the second classes in some schools passed the same general examination better than the first.

For this state of things the teachers are somewhat excusable, in consequence of the pressure in this direction exerted on them by many parents, who judge of the progress of their children by the number of books they have studied, and who seem to believe that getting a seat in the High School is a sure precedent to good scholarship. And before leaving this point, your Committee would suggest, that if those parents who are so solicitous that teachers should hurry their children forward to the High School, and who enforce so strongly on the children the desirableness of their speedy entrance therein, would dwell instead upon the necessity of both teaching and learning thoroughly what is attempted, their wish would be as quickly attained, their children better scholars, and the High School what its name indicates.

Your Committee would also call your attention to another hindrance to the success of our means of education, arising from the scanty time generally allowed for recitations.

In the plan of instruction by tasks and recitations, the latter, though necessarily second in order, are yet hardly so in importance. A recitation properly conducted digests the matter absorbed in learning the task, separates each fact to its appropriate place in memory, gives opportunity for explanation of obscurities, and correction of misapprehension, and by the competition engendered in its performance in classes stimulates the pupils to increased care and effort. Hence the value of a recitation depends on the extent

of the immediate participancy therein of each pupil; and when the time given thereto is so short in proportion to the number reciting as not to devolve on each individual a share of the duty, just in the proportion it fails to do this is the recitation a failure. It may not be possible that each scholar should have a prominent part in every exercise, as that would require a corps of teachers several times larger than our present; but when the time devoted to a mathematical recitation scarcely ever exceeds half an hour, and in most cases is less, and when the number reciting is, as in some cases, equal to the number of minutes in the time, it would seem that some change was needed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ZOHETH S. DURFEE, Committee.

GRAMMAR.

The undersigned, who examined the grammar classes in the grammar schools, reports of their condition as follows:

GROVE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—There are five classes in this school. The first and second recite to the principal, the third and fourth to the first assistant, and the fifth to the second assistant.

The first and second classes were examined in parsing, in exercises selected from Hillard's Reader, and passed the one a tolerable, the other a fair examination. The three lower classes were examined in Tower's Grammar, and showed a fair knowledge of the study so far as they had progressed.

BUSH STREET BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—There are five classes in this school, which recite as follows: the first

to the principal, the second and third to the first assistant, and the fourth and fifth to the second assistant.

The first class was examined in parsing, in an exercise selected from Hillard's Reader, and passed a good examination, appearing to have been intelligently instructed in the principles which are the foundation of a correct knowledge of this study. The second and third classes were also examined in selections from Hillard's Reader, and passed fair examinations.

The time given to each recitation of the five lower classes is only fifteen or twenty minutes, and the period thus allotted is, in my opinion, too short to produce the required result, and in this respect this school labors under a disadvantage. I notice, moreover, too great a disparity in the standing of the scholars composing some of the classes, and recommend that in the ensuing year a larger measure of time be given to the recitations, and that more care be exercised to grade the divisions of the school according to the rank of the pupils.

Bush Street Girls' Grammar School.—There are five classes in this school. The first two are instructed by the principal, the third by the first assistant, and the fourth and fifth by the second assistant.

The first and second classes were examined in Greene's First Lessons, by questions, analysis and parsing. They passed a very good examination, giving evidence of very thorough drilling on the part of their teacher. The three lower classes also passed very good examinations in Tower's First Lessons. The instruction in grammar in this school is thorough and excellent, and if progress is not made in this study, the blame can be with the pupils only.

The recitations of the younger classes prove that young children can obtain an intelligent knowledge

of the principles on which grammar is founded, if they are rightly taught.

Middle Street Grammar School.—In this school a very hasty examination was made of the three lower classes; other engagements prevented me from completing the examination. Although this is to be regretted, the omission is of less importance from the fact that the principal has been absent, through indisposition, for the greater part of the term, and the assistants in consequence have had the additional duty imposed upon them of hearing the recitations of his classes. Under these circumstances, therefore, the school should not be judged by the same standard which is applied to the other grammar schools in the city. From the examination made, I believe that, all things considered, the school fully sustains its past reputation, and that the teaching is careful and thorough.

Charles Street Grammar School.—There are five classes in this school. The first and second are instructed by the principal, the third by the first assistant, the fourth by the second assistant.

The first and second classes passed very good examinations, very thoroughly conducted, in parsing and analysis. The third class passed a very good examination in Greene's First Lessons, and, though a young class, appeared to be very well grounded in the principles as laid down in that treatise. I report these three classes to be in very excellent condition, and the teaching to be most thorough and excellent.

The fourth class was examined in Tower's First Lessons, and passed a poor examination. I attribute much of this deficiency, however, to the timidity of youth, their recitations impressing me as much with their want of confidence as with their want of knowledge.

Parker Street Grammar School. — In this school there are six classes. The first and second recite to the principal, the third and fourth to the first assistant, the fifth and sixth to the second assistant.

The first and second classes were examined in parsing in exercises selected from Hillard's Readers, and passed the one a fair, the other a tolerable examination. The third class passed a fair examination in Wells's Grammar; and the fourth class passed a poor examination in Tower's First Lessons. The fifth and sixth classes passed fair examinations in Tower's First Lessons.

Dartmouth Street Grammar School. — This school was not examined as the others at the close of the last term. On a former occasion, near the beginning of the year, the three classes in grammar were examined.

The first two classes appeared to be well drilled in the rules, but were deficient in parsing; the lowest class, composed of very young children, was so overcome by timidity and bashfulness that it was impossible to obtain any *correct* result from the examination.

I had intended on submitting this report to have presented the standing of the different classes by a tabular statement showing the percentage of error made by each class in each school. I found that this could not be done while the methods of instruction were so different in each school. The Charles street and Bush street Girls' Grammar Schools use for the more advanced classes "Greene's First Lessons," while the corresponding classes in the other grammar schools employ Wells's Grammar as their text-book. Thus, while in the two above named schools analysis is made a *special* subject of study, in the other schools less or no attention is paid to it. It is evident, therefore, that

the same standard cannot measure the grammar class which can parse only, and the grammar class which can parse and analyze. If our grammar schools are to be *grammar* schools, grammar should be taught thoroughly and systematically in all its branches. The scholars should learn not merely the construction of words, but the construction of sentences—analysis as well as parsing.

I respectfully suggest, therefore, that this matter receive the attention of the Committee, and that care be taken to give each division of this study its due prominence in the course of instruction pursued in the schools.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS R. RODMAN.

GEOGRAPHY.

I was intrusted with the grammar school examination in geography, and have from time to time throughout the year, heard the various classes in that branch of study. It is an easy study, involving little besides an exercise of memory, and with the various mnemonic aids which our schools afford, the progress throughout has been satisfactory. Some classes have certainly excelled others. In the Parker street school, the lower classes, and the first class, which is under the principal's charge, very much excelled the second class. It is unnecessary to specify the performances of certain classes, as, upon the whole, each of the schools has made good progress. The scholars seem to have a better acquaintance with geography than with other branches, in all schools, perhaps because it is easier.

In the Bush street girls' school, and in the Charles street school, the mode of recitation by the use of the

large maps, not as mere extended illustrations of the small ones, but according to the peculiar system of these maps, has been used. The pupils recite in concert, following, naming and explaining all the numbers, territorial divisions, rivers, cities, gulfs, bays, &c., upon the charts. They have carried out the plan with apparent faithfulness, and the results are very satisfactory. In the Charles street school, where this plan has been longest in use, the progress has been the most remarkable. Not only the first class, under Miss Burr's charge, but the junior classes, under Miss Colburn and Miss Cornish, conduct their recitations, lasting for some fifteen or twenty minutes, with hardly a word of direction from the teacher, assuming a certain map, and giving in concert an elaborate and complete explanation of the whole of it; describing all the appearances upon it, and identifying every name by the pointer, which is held in turn. This method, of course, might conceal individual deficiencies, but such did not appear upon individual examination. The first class in this school is the best I have seen.

This method is very well adapted to arouse and interest pupils, and make proficiency general; but it obviously relies upon a close examination on the part of the teachers, and a sense of honor in the scholars, to prevent individual ignorance. It has been used in all the schools, but not to the same extent as those I have named.

THOMAS M. STETSON.

MARKET SQUARE SCHOOL.

The principal and assistants of this school fully sustain their former excellent reputation. Although the

school is composed of a class of scholars not the most favorable for the display of the teachers' efforts, yet there is a remarkable degree of sympathy and good feeling existing between the teachers and pupils, a fact which, taken in connection with the good order that prevails and attention to study, affords the best evidence of good management.

The only impediments to the most successful results in this school, seem to be the unfavorable location of the house and its insufficient accommodations.

DANIEL WILDER, Committee.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Several of these schools have been seriously affected during the year by the extremely irregular attendance of the scholars. As the schools of this class, owing to their location, are practically excepted from the operation of the rule by which this difficuty is designed to be remedied in the schools located in the city proper, the attendance of the scholars is entirely voluntary with themselves or their parents, subject only to such influences as the teachers are able to exert to make such attendance regular; and these influences, so far as the schools in question are concerned, seem to be wholly insufficient for the purpose. Unless the evil can in some better way be removed, it is suggested that the rule above alluded to be enforced with reference to these schools, giving perhaps some discretionary power to the teachers in its application, in order to meet exceptional cases. In regard to the condition of these schools during the year, there has been a very marked

difference between them, as the following remarks under the head of each school will show:

North School.—During the Summer and Fall terms, this school was under the charge of Miss A. J. Borden, and was in a satisfactory condition. Miss Borden resigned at the close of the latter term, and was succeeded by Miss Kate H. Brady, in whose ability successfully to conduct the school, the Committee have the utmost confidence.

Acushnet School.—The new principal appointed to this school near the close of the last year, fully fills the place of the one who formerly occupied the same position; the order and discipline of the school and all its exercises having proved him to be a very able and efficient manager, and a competent, skilful, and thorough instructor.

Belville School.—At the close of the Fall term, Miss Mary A. Sears, under whose charge this school had been during that and the preceding term, resigned her position, and was succeeded by Miss Clara J. Cate. The school is quite difficult to manage, not so much on account of the rebellious character of the scholars, as from the nervous activity and restlessness which many of them manifest. The first teacher of the school had great difficulty in keeping it in a reasonable state of quietness, and Miss Sears was still more unfortunate. In consequence of this state of things, the scholars have not made that advancement which they might under more favorable circumstances. From the reputation which the new principal brings with her, for ability to govern, and for the possession of other qualifications for successful teaching, the Committee have

reason to hope for much improvement in the condition of this school.

Perry's Neck School.—The Committee have not been satisfied with the standing of this school in point of scholarship, during the year. Though the teacher appears to possess the ability to maintain good order, the classes have not displayed that degree of proficiency which is indicative of energetic management and careful instruction; and improvement in these respects is much to be desired.

Haskins' Corner School.—This school is one of superior excellence in all the qualities which depend upon the character of the teacher. It is the largest of the country schools having but a single instructor, and contains quite a number of large scholars; and the teacher is entitled to additional credit for the success which has attended her efforts under these circumstances. The inhabitants of this section do not however seem fully to appreciate the advantages they possess in having a school of this character, for the teacher has been unable to secure the regular attendance of the scholars, and her task has thus been made much more laborious, and her exertions to elevate the standard of scholarship in the school have been to a considerable extent neutralized.

Cannonville School.—This school is now under the charge of Miss Hannah E. Peirce, who was appointed principal at the commencement of the present term. The Committee have been somewhat unfortunate in their selection of teachers for this position for some two or three years past, all having failed in the essential qualification of ability to govern the school. However many other excellencies the teachers may have pos-

sessed, the want of this has caused a failure in other respects, and, as a consequence, the school has made but little progress for a considerable period back. The present incumbent was appointed with a reasonable assurance on the part of the Committee that she unites the qualifications necessary for success in this place; but whether their expectations will be realized, time only can determine. The primary department of the school is under the immediate charge of the assistant, Miss Bryant, and is essentially a distinct school; and the above remarks have no application to this department, its condition being satisfactory.

Point School.—This school has for some two years past been under the charge of Miss Elizabeth R. Howland, and from the time of her appointment it has been in a flourishing condition. Good order is maintained, the scholars are well drilled, and the school presents many other indications of faithfulness and good management on the part of the teacher.

Alms House School.—Considering the character of the material of which this school is composed, it has done as well as could reasonably be expected. The school still continues under the charge of Miss Amanda A. Howland.

A. Borden,
for the Committee.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The course of study hitherto pursued in this school has lately been revised, with the view of requiring more attention to be paid hereafter to the higher branches of education usually taught in schools of this

character, and thus elevating the standard of scholarship in the school. The studies heretofore pursued during the first year of the course have in the main been stricken out, and added to the list of grammar school studies, and the qualifications necessary for admission to the High School have been proportionately advanced. These changes will necessarily work a complete revolution in the school, and when they shall have gone fully into effect will, it is believed, make it such a High School as a city of the size and population of ours ought to possess and sustain.

The Committee have not intended by their action to reflect upon the character of the teachers, neither is it to be inferred therefrom that the school has degenerated. On the contrary, they believe that the present instructors are generally efficient, and have performed the work assigned them with a reasonable degree of fidelity, and that the school is fully equal to what it has been in former years. They think, however, that more advanced scholarship, and the pursuit of a higher range of study are required, in order to place it upon an equality with the better class of institutions of its kind in other sections of the State, and they have acted accordingly.

A class of *forty-two* in number was admitted at the Spring examination, and a class numbering *seventeen* in the Fall, and the school now numbers about *one hundred and fifty*. As the important branches of arithmetic and grammar are hereafter required to be substantially completed in the grammar schools, and as no sufficient opportunity will be afforded for supplying deficiencies in these studies after entrance into the High School, great care will be requisite on the part of the Committee to prevent the admission of candidates

having an insufficient knowledge of these branches; and, for the same reason, additional care will be necessary, on the part of the grammar school teachers, in the preparation of scholars in the same.

Early in the year, the Sub-Committee on this school apportioned among themselves the care of the different studies pursued; and they have, with some exceptions, severally attended to the duties thus assigned them. The reports of those having in charge the more important branches are herewith presented.

ARITHMETIC.

There have been five classes in this study in the High School during the year. At the close of the Spring term, the following examples were given to all the classes except the lowest, and written answers, accompanied by the process in full by which they were obtained, were required from each scholar.

1. A town ten miles square has a road 4 rods wide running around it, the line of the town forming the outer line of the road. Two other roads, each also 4 rods wide, run through the town, intersecting each other at right angles, and dividing the town into equal quarter sections. Required the number of acres in the town, exclusive of the roads.

2. What is the difference between the simple interest of $10, for 2 years, 2 months, and 2 days, and the compound interest of the same sum, for the same time, the rate in each case being six per cent?

3. $500. New Bedford, January 1, 1854.

On demand, I promise to pay John Smith, or order, five hundred dollars, with interest. John Smith.

Indorsed: March 10, 1854, received on the within $50.
January 5, 1855, " " $10.
May 15, 1856, " " $300.

Required the amount due May 25, 1857.

4. A merchant had a note for $1000 discounted at bank; one half of the note was payable in three months, and the other half in six months, from the time at which it was discounted; how much money should he have received?

5. A hall 80 feet in length, and 30 feet in width, is to be carpeted; how many square yards of carpeting are required, upon the supposition that in laying it down, it can be made to stretch 2 per cent in length and 3 per cent in breadth?

6. A merchant remitted money to his agent in Liverpool, to be expended in the purchase of goods, the agent receiving a commission of 2½ per cent on the money laid out. The goods were purchased, and were afterwards sold by the merchant for $12,000, which was a gain of 10 per cent on the amount laid out by the agent. What was the amount of money remitted, and what was the agent's commission?

7. A merchant sold flour for $1600, on a credit of 8 months, and thereby gained 15 per cent; what would have been his gain per cent if he had sold the flour for $1600 cash?

8. The length of a certain garden which contains 128 rods, is twice as great as its width; and if the garden were 4 rods longer, it would contain an acre. Required its length and width.

These examples were performed, and the average percentage of correct answers in each class was calculated; and the following schedule shows the result. It should be borne in mind that the classes are, with a single exception, designated by the same numbers by which they were known in the general classification of the school, and therefore these numbers do not indicate the number of classes in this particular branch. The exception alluded to, is in regard to the first class, which was composed of the first and second regular school classes.

Designating no. of class.	Instructor.	No. present.	Percentage of correct answers.
1st class.	Mr. Emerson.	10	88
3d "	Miss Babcock.	6	94
4th "	Miss Babcock.	19	90
6th "	Miss Bonney.	23	79

Though an examination conducted wholly by written examples like the above is, to a certain extent, a test rather of the general ability of the scholar than of the carefulness and thoroughness of the teacher's instruction, and, on this account, is not so satisfactory as one orally conducted,—still, those who have been well taught will generally be most successful in solving problems involving the application of the principles in which they have been instructed; and, therefore, with

perhaps some allowances for the difference in capacity of the scholars composing the different classes, the quality of the teaching may be considered as being pretty correctly indicated by the above schedule. The seventh class was examined orally, and exhibited a good knowledge of that part of their text-book which they had completed during the term.

At the close of the Fall term, all of the classes were examined orally. It should be observed, that the numbers do not denote the same classes having corresponding numbers at the preceding examination, these being changed on the introduction of every new class into the school. The seventh class was in two divisions, forming two classes. One of these was under the charge of Miss Tobey; the other was taught by Mr. Tucker. The former were prompt in their answers to the questions propounded, and had evidently been well instructed. The latter did not exhibit the same readiness and animation, and are not considered to have passed so good an examination as the other division. The sixth class, under Miss Babcock, displayed a very accurate and thorough knowledge of what they had passed over, and the examination was entirely satisfactory. The fifth class, under Miss Bonney, exhibited a considerable difference in the proficiency of the scholars composing it, the merit of some being balanced by the want of it in others, so that as a whole they passed but fairly. The fourth class, taught by Mr. Emerson, were examined only in that part of their text-books which they had completed under his instruction, and of this they appeared to have a very good understanding.

From the very large share of time which the teachers in this school find it necessary to devote to this branch, as well as from the general results of the ex-

aminations made, I am satisfied that the instruction in this study in several of the grammar schools is much wanting in thoroughness, and I fully agree with the examiner in this branch in the above-named schools, in his remarks upon that subject.

A. Borden.

READING, GRAMMAR, &C.

The undersigned, to whom was assigned the examination of the classes in the High School in reading, grammar, Cowper, and Milton, makes the following report:

I was not able to make the thorough examination that I wished, and cannot therefore report, so fully as I could desire, the standing of each class.

The third class in the school, reciting to Miss Tobey, read and parsed from "Thanatopsis." They read well, on the whole, though with more mannerism and monotony than I could have wished. They parsed intelligently, showing that they had been carefully taught to apply the rules of grammar.

The second class, reciting to Miss Babcock, read, parsed, and analyzed from a selection from Cowper. They acquitted themselves very well in all these exercises, appearing to be very well acquainted with the manner and the matter of the poet. I was much impressed with the intelligent ideas possessed by the teacher of this class, of the manner in which instruction should be imparted.

The first class, reciting to Mr. Tucker, parsed and analyzed from "Paradise Lost" very intelligently, and showed that they comprehended very thoroughly the intention of the poet. The style of Milton, though stately, is sometimes obscure, and his phraseology, de-

rived in great part from Latin words, is for this reason more difficult to the *English* student. I ascribe, therefore, a considerable degree of intelligence to those who can read understandingly the works of this great author; and this the class could do. I was much pleased with their performance.

The order in this class-room is not so good as it should be, and improvement in this particular is very desirable.

The defects which are alleged to exist in the management of the High School do not, in my opinion, arise from the want of good material in the teachers, but from its hitherto faulty construction. This will be remedied under the new organization, and I trust the school will then become what its friends wish it to be. Much however has been accomplished in spite of unfavorable circumstances, and I have a very good opinion of the results obtained by the teachers, though hampered by difficulties which were inseparable from the old arrangement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS R. RODMAN.

LATIN.

There are at present in the High School four Latin classes, containing forty-six pupils. The first class, of eight scholars, is under the charge of Mr. Emerson; the second class, of seven, is under Miss Tobey's charge; and Mr. Tucker teaches the other two, which together contain thirty-one scholars. I have examined the classes from time to time, and can freely say that the mode of instruction is entirely satisfactory, but that the progress made by the classes is not so. In fact, in the High School as now constituted, the classical department is

by no means dominant. There have been no Greek scholars in the school for a long time, and there is no prospect of any. The first Latin class, at the beginning of the school year, was in the beginning of Cæsar's Commentaries; and, at the end of the year, is still in one of his earlier books. I think time is not profitably spent in studying Latin, unless it is carried much farther than the present arrangements of the school will permit.

I have stated that the mode of instruction is satisfactory. It is minute and accurate, and I believe that all the ground passed over is thoroughly passed over. Such training obviates substantially the need of studying English grammar farther, and is undoubtedly the best mode of teaching the construction and organization of language. Perhaps an advantage might be gained by an *exclusive* use of the text-books prescribed by the Committee. So many grammars are made merely for sale, or by incompetent persons, or by those educated in the local peculiarities of particular schools and universities, or by those whose claims exist merely in the novelty of their views,—that a conformity with the prescribed text-books is desirable. The authority of Donatus, Priscian, and other grammarians of the early ages, is supreme. The best text-books now are developments of their rules, and the scholar must look backward for his authorities. The laws of construction of a dead language, like the laws of real estate, are mainly historical, and may not be altered to suit the fancies of new authors desirous of displaying new views.

The reason assigned by the principal for the little advance made is, that so much time is required for the lower but indispensable branches, as to leave insufficient time for the higher ones. I agree with him entirely in

this respect. A great number of scholars have undoubtedly been admitted whose attainments were too low. It would be better for the High School, the grammar schools, and for themselves, if such scholars were left longer in the grammar schools. From this cause the High School is not much above the grade of the Boston grammar schools, though its teachers have taken every means in their power to elevate it. While they are compelled to teach scholars English grammar and arithmetic, they cannot teach them the classics and higher mathematics. The study of Latin has therefore been made quite a secondary affair, and is attended to only as the other business of the school will permit.

In the High Schools of other cities of the Commonwealth, the standard of scholarship, so far as I learn, is higher than ours. With regard to the attention paid to classical studies in them, I will mention that in the Salem High School, with an average attendance of 215, there are 190 students of Latin. In that school, the whole junior class is required to study it, and it is recommended to all those in the upper classes. From the Cambridge High School about seven enter college annually. It is desirable that our High School should approximate to these, and that those wishing a collegiate preparation may have it there.

THOMAS M. STETSON.

GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

The Committee to whom was referred the examination of the classes in geometry and algebra in the High School, is obliged to acknowledge a want of proper attention to the duty.

The limited time he has been able to bestow on these classes would, however, lead him to pronounce them in

a good condition as to training, though only fair as to progress.

The geometry classes were the most satisfactory, and may perhaps be excepted from the last remark. The progress of the pupil in this science, does not depend to so great an extent as in algebra, on his previous mathematical discipline; and the thoroughness which has always characterized the teaching of both these branches in this school, is here quite evident.

In algebra, the classes did not appear so well as the Board would have a right to expect, if any consideration were attached to the supposed previous drilling of the scholars in mathematical science.

But here your Committee would call attention to the remarks appended to his report of the results of the examination of the classes in arithmetic in the grammar schools. It must be plain, that if the time of the teachers in the High School, is to be taken up as now it is, in fixing in the minds of the pupils the rudimentary principles of mathematics in which they ought to have been firmly established in the grammar schools, there will be a corresponding deficiency in their progress in the higher branches.

It is therefore fair to attribute the present inferior condition of the algebra classes in no small degree to this evil, which, it is to be hoped, the proposed alteration in the arrangements in both Grammar and High Schools, will considerably abate.

As before stated, your Committee has been able to devote but a limited time to his examination here, and would not become him, even were it desirable, to enter upon a detailed criticism of the merits of particular classes, or of the character of their instruction; but he cannot omit the testimony to the earnest zeal and abil-

ity of the very worthy principal of this school, which a former personal experience has authorized, and which his later observation has not failed to strengthen.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ZOHETH S. DURFEE, Committee.

MORAL SCIENCE, HISTORY & FRENCH.

A general exercise in moral science occurs weekly at the High School, as also at each of the grammar schools. This is a department of education in which satisfactory results are peculiarly contingent upon the tact and enthusiasm of the instructor. Under judicious and energetic culture it cannot fail to yield very abundant and valuable fruits.

The examination in history suggests the remark that this study, in the use of existing text-books, severely tasks the skill and genius of the teacher. The scholars' impressions are apt to remain vague and indefinite. Little good is effected unless the salient points of each period are carefully distinguished, brought out in bold relief, and then urged with a very forcible pressure upon the memory, so as at once to discipline that faculty, and likewise replenish it with a durable store of important facts and principles.

The class in physiology did not by any means evince commendable proficiency.

The classes in French, during so much of the year as has been devoted to that study, have been under the instruction of Mr. A. C. Maggi. Their recitations indicated assiduous training by an accurate and accomplished teacher. The pronunciation was accurate, the grammatical forms had been faithfully mastered, and the scholars were rapidly acquiring colloquial fluency and elegance. This gentleman is entitled to cordial

congratulation for having done so much thorough and skilful work in so short a time.

WHEELOCK CRAIG.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

No new school-houses have been erected during the year, though the wants of the department in this particular are growing more and more urgent with the lapse of time. An appropriation was made more than a year ago for the erection of a new building for the accommodation of the Market Square school, and it was confidently expected by the Committee that the present season would witness the completion of the work. But, owing partly to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable lot, and partly to the financial embarrassments of the times, nothing has as yet been done towards the accomplishment of the design. The school has largely increased in size, and is but miserably provided for in its present quarters; and immediate action in relation to the erection of a new building for its accommodation is earnestly demanded.

Early in the year the attention of the Committee was called to the crowded state of the Grove Intermedial and Primary School. The rooms in which the school is held were already filled to their utmost capacity, and there were still other scholars desiring to attend. Under these circumstances, a special committee was appointed by the Board to consider the matter and report what action was necessary in the premises. This committee made a report, setting forth in full the circumstances of the south schools, and concluding with the recommendation that a new building should be im-

mediately erected for the accommodation of the Grove and Dartmouth street Grammar Schools, and that the apartments now occupied by these schools should be appropriated to the lower grades of schools in the same buildings. This report was accepted by the Board, and application was immediately made to the City Council for an appropriation to carry the recommendation of of the committee into effect. An order making an appropriation for the purchase of a lot for the purpose proposed, passed one branch of the City Government, but for the latter of the two reasons already mentioned as having prevented the erection of a building for the Market Square school, the matter was there suffered to rest, no further action having been taken in regard to the same. We cannot too strongly urge early action in relation to the new school-house in question, for without it we have not sufficient room for the scholars desiring school instruction in the southern part of the city.

The apartments occupied by the Parker street Grammar School have during the year been restored to their original form of a main room and class-rooms, the experiment of conducting the school in different departments, as these were arranged, having proved a failure.

Additional accommodations for scholars of the grammar grade in the northwest part of the city, will soon be needed, as the Parker street Grammar School is already crowded; and a new primary school is also required in the vicinity of Arnold street. No plan has, however, been matured in regard to these latter matters, and they are alluded to in this place mainly with the view of showing the necessity of immediate steps to erect the two school-houses which are indispensable,

and thus avoiding a very large appropriation for such purposes in any one year.

A. Borden,
Chairman School Committee.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

JANUARY, 1858.

ALANSON BORDEN, Chairman.

WILLIAM HOWE, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

High School.—Borden, Barney, Craig, Gleason, Swasey, Stowe, Rodman, and Bonney.

Grammar Schools.—Barney, Craig, Stetson, Gleason, Rodman, Wood, and Swasey.

Intermedial Schools.—Stowe, Stanton, Kempton, Wilcox, Wood, and Bonney.

Primary Schools.—Howe, Lawton, Coe, Bumpus, and Sayer.

Market Square School.—Swasey and Sayer.

Country Schools.—Kempton, Bonney, Wilcox, and Coe.

Examination of Teachers.—Borden, Barney, Craig, Gleason, Stetson, Rodman, Stowe, Howe, and Kempton.

Library and Text-Books.—Borden, Barney, Stowe, Rodman, Gleason, Craig, and Swasey.

Committee on Admissions.—North, Henry R. Wilcox; South, Albert G. Stanton.

Committee on School-Houses.—North, James M. Lawton; South, Albert G. Stanton.

Committee on Accounts.—Borden, Lawton, and Stanton.

1859. CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

ADDRESS

OF

WILLARD NYE,

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

JANUARY 3, 1859.

NEW BEDFORD:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
BENJAMIN LINDSEY, CITY PRINTER.
1859.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

We are assembled to-day, in conformity with the requirements of the City Charter, for the purpose of organizing the government for the ensuing Municipal year. The dawn of a new year appears to be a fitting season for the commencement of our labors. To me, it comes laden with duties and responsibilities entirely new. By the suffrages of my fellow-citizens I have been elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of the City. I cannot refrain from tendering to them my grateful acknowledgments for this expression of their confidence. I enter upon the discharge of my official labors untrammeled by pledges, firmly resolved upon administering the government in a manner that shall seem best calculated to premote the welfare of all.

Having taken the oaths of office, thereby ratifying the wishes of our constituents, it should be our aim faithfully to perform the various duties assigned us, guided in our counsels only by motives tending to an honorable advancement of all that is desirable for the honor of our City and the well-being of those we represent.

To some these obligations are familiar, and the long acquaintance which they have had with the affairs of

the City will facilitate the business and add to the efficiency of their labors. Others of us are to-day assuming new duties, and must in some measure rely upon the knowledge of our more experienced associates. A united desire to forward the best interests of the City, a conciliatory deference to the opinions of all, and harmonious action, will secure a good government, and are necessary for the proper discharge of our duty.

The first topic naturally calling our attention is the Finances of the City. The report of the Finance Committee which will be rendered to you at the close of the financial year will disclose all the facts and statistics necessary for your action. A few observations are all that is necessary from me at this time.

The subject of expenditures and taxation is one which never fails to interest the people. All have a direct and personal concern in the assessments which are imposed upon them. Every year that rolls by brings with it an outcry for economy and a desire for retrenchment. We all seek an economical government. No man wants an extravagant, foolish, or profligate expenditure of the public funds. Yet while we seek for economy we should guard against parsimony. While wastefulness and extravagance are to be avoided, we should shun a mean, narrow, illiberal policy which will as surely impoverish us. Let all our appropriations be judicious. Let us carefully weigh the necessity of every proposed expenditure, and when we have concluded, in a prudent and impartial exercise of judgment, that the outlay is demanded by a wise regard for the interests of the City, let us see to it that the City has a full value received for every farthing of the expenditure. In my opinion we should not only criticise the appropriations which are made, but scrupulously insist that

a full and fair equivalent for the money expended be rendered to the city. We should not forget in making our appropriations the distinction between permanent and temporary improvements. Oftentimes the outlay of a few thousand dollars in addition to the present temporary accommodation which is demanded may prevent large expenditures in the future, and be really a matter of great economy to the city.

There is a matter in this connection which I think deserves your attention. It is the propriety of so changing the fiscal year that it shall conform to the municipal year. The advantages of such a change are apparent. Under the present arrangement the appropriations are made in the month of May. The City Council making them retires with December. As at present arranged the administration in power may so conduct the finances of the City as vastly to exceed during their term of office their own appropriations, and yet excite no attention from the people; they may leave the treasury entirely destitute of means to defray the necessary expenditures of the City occuring before the next annual appropriations are made; and they may compel an incoming government to bear a burden not its own. The City Council, yielding to a momentary pressure, or desirous of appearing economical, may vote the most trifling appropriations, and yet make the most extravagant expenditures. By making the municipal and fiscal years the same, then each administration can be held to a strict accountability for the money expended by it.

Your attention will doubtless be called, during the year, to the subject of our uncollected taxes. The amount now in arrears from this source is very large, being about $55,000. It is not for me to say how or why this

arrearage has occurred; yet I deem it my duty to allude to the subject, and to point out the evils which must necessarily result from the continuance and increase of this large deficit in our revenue. No municipal government can be successfully carried on without means. Our streets, our school, our police, our fire and other departments, require the expenditure of money. Taxes are assessed upon the polls and property to meet the requirements of the public service. The appropriations are made first. The taxes are made to cover these appropriations. Now, it is evident if we spend the full amount of our appropriations and fail or neglect to collect the taxes there must be a deficiency, and a debt is created just equal to the amount of taxes uncollected. These uncollected taxes have been counted a part of the assets of the City. Are they merely nominal assets, or are they reliable? If the latter, then they should be collected, and the City relieved from the payment of interest money. But if these taxes have no money value, but are merely nominal and cannot be collected, then why hand them to our successors with the additions we may make to the already enormous amount? For one, I am not desirous of receiving such a legacy from former administrations, and have no wish to bequeath it to my successors. It is for you, gentlemen, to consider whether the Ordinance passed in 1854, which relieves the Collector of Taxes of all responsibility and duty when a Collector is elected for a subsequent and distinct year, is a judicious one. It will be for you to consider the proper measures to be adopted to secure the payment of these large arrearages. You are aware that a recent decision of the Supreme Court has thrown a doubt over the legality of assessments throughout the Commonwealth. The attention of the Legislature will be called to this

subject, and some action will doubtless be had in the premises. Whatever that action may be, no good citizen desirous of contributing his share towards the public expenses will seek to escape the payment of his tax, which has been fairly and equally assessed, simply because of some informality or technical omission.

The City Debt during the past year has been changed in its form by calling in the notes against the City and issuing bonds with interest coupons attached. By this very excellent arrangement the entire permanent debt has been so adjusted that it will mature at fixed periods, and at such time of the year as the treasury will be in a condition to meet the demand. The debt can now be more conveniently managed than formerly, and the form of indebtedness is such as will enable the City to negotiate its loans at the lowest rates of interest. The present funded debt is $236,850. The first payment becomes due October 1, 1859, and the last payment October 1, 1876. The average annual expenditure necessary to meet the instalments of this debt, including principal and interest for the next twelve years, will be about $25,000. For the accurate and perfect arrangement of our city debt, we are indebted to our present City Treasurer.

It is hardly necessary for me to remind you of the importance of Public Education. New Bedford compares favorably in this respect with her sister cities of the Commonwealth. Her schools are highly creditable for the excellent manner in which they are conducted, and for the rapid advancement of the pupils. There certainly is no way in which a portion of the public funds can be expended so satisfactorily as by facilitating the intellectual culture of those who, unless aided, would remain in ignorance; as recipients of our bounty they

are fitted to become in after life useful and efficient members of society and co-workers for the public good. Liberal expenditures for educational purposes contribute to the elevation of a community, and to strengthen the basis of our free institutions.

Our increasing population has created a want for more extended school accommodations. The western limits of our City have been rapidly extending, and in some portions the distance traveled by the younger children is inconveniently great. Some of the houses in the thickly settled portions of the City are old, ill ventilated, and quite inadequate to seat properly the great number of children necessarily attending them. It is for you to decide whether the proper time has arrived for action in this matter.

I concur in the remarks which my predecessors have frequently made concerning the propriety of a Superintendent for our public schools. This department has grown into one of great magnitude. The expenditures made for it are large, and we should seek to gain the greatest possible return for the money so liberally appropriated. In my opinion the employment of a suitable and competent person, who shall devote his whole time and attention to the oversight of the teachers and scholars, and who shall in a measure be responsible for the progress and prosperity of the schools, would be far preferable to the present system.

The Free Public Library, an important auxiliary to our institutions of learning, continues to hold a high place in the estimation of the citizens. It affords a pleasant and quiet retreat for intellectual culture and instruction, and furnishes the graduates of our public schools and all classes of the people the opportunities for mental improvement and study. The whole number

of volumes now belonging to the library is upwards of 12,000. The number of books taken from the shelves during the past year has been 24,200, an excess of 2000 over the preceding year, a fact which speaks loudly of the increasing favor and appreciation in which the library is held. The number of new books added during the year has been about 500, and the average number taken out is 73 volumes per day.

You will be called upon to make provision for the poor. The law has wisely provided that the public bounty shall be extended to the needy and destitute in our midst. This is our duty, and it should be our pleasure. The amounts necessary to meet these claims you will learn from the Report of the Overseers of the Poor. Ample provision should be made for the Alms-House, and for the out-door relief of those whom misfortune has rendered dependent or helpless. We should be mindful that the great cessation of business in our midst, which has been general throughout the land, has weakened the arm of labor and stricken many homes with poverty.

Our Streets and Highways are generally in good condition. Repairs and improvements of a substantial nature have been made upon them during the last two years, and they are now in better order than formerly. Although large sums of money have been expended upon them, still as far as the work has been of a durable nature, the outlay has been judicious. No heavy expenditures are now absolutely necessary. It may be considered economical to continue the paving still further west upon Kempton Street, and it may be necessary to work Parker Street its entire length, in order to save the city from any liability which has been incurred in consequence of its acceptance. It would be

well in my opinion to pave gradually our east-and-west streets. In many cases the dirt which is now every year put upon them finds its way upon the premises of the land-owners at the foot of the streets, and proves a private rather than a public advantage.

The Sewerage of the City appears to be sufficient for our present wants. None have been constructed during the past year. We have now a very complete system of sewers, extending from Bedford to Maxfield streets, inclusive, which space includes the most thickly settled portion of our terrritory.

In this connection let me add that I think it would be advisable that some systematic grade be adopted for the streets in the western part of the City, in order that hereafter, when it may be considered necessary to put sewers into those streets, it may be done with the least possible expense, and with far greater completeness than if an independent grade be established for each street when accepted.

The Clark's Point Road will require a small expense in constructing drains, to put it in perfect order. No definite arrangement has been made between the City and the United States Government in reference to the location of the fort upon the Point. I sincerely hope that no action of the general government will deprive the citizens of a drive so highly valued by them, and to construct which so much has been expended.

Again may we congratulate ourselves that we have escaped in so remarkable a degree severe losses by fire. One important reason for this is doubtless to be found in our efficient and ready Fire Department. The engines and apparatus are in excellent condition, and managed as they are by some of our most energetic and respected citizens, they constitute our strongest reliance

from the dangers of conflagration. The lives and property of all are in a measure in the hands of our firemen. In their skill and activity and energy is our safety. We are grateful for their noble and zealous endeavors in our behalf in the protection of our dwellings and property. And while we appreciate their generous rivalry to excel each other, at the same time we ask of them that such useful and wholesome discipline be maintained as will secure at all times the quiet and good order of the City.

The security of the citizens, the preservation of peace and decorum, and the maintenance of law in the community, is eminently dependent upon the character and efficiency of the Police. Their duties in a City like this are arduous and perplexing. Life and property must be made secure. Vice and lawlessness must be restrained. Crime must be punished, and the laws executed. If the Police fail to redress every wrong and repress every crime, they ought not, if they earnestly and conscientiously strive to discharge their duty, to be censured or held accountable. In a community like this every man should consider it his duty to aid in the execution of the laws, not by censuring and finding fault with the omissions of the Police, but by aiding with his testimony and his co-operation in ferreting out and bringing to justice the violators of the laws. That the Police have maintained general good order cannot be doubted. This department requires active, impartial and efficient men, those who have firmness and determination, and who unite with a conscientious regard for duty a capacity and experience equal to its discharge.

I think the Day Police and Night Watch should be united under one head. The propriety of this, as it seems to me, is apparent. The labors of the two are

similar. When one retires from duty the other should assume it. They should act in complete harmony with each other. They should be directed by one mind and acknowledge one head. I trust such changes will be made in the present system as will add to the efficiency of this department.

I have spoken of the character of the men needed in our Police. There is equal necessity for the employment of competent and trustworthy men upon the Night Watch. I am in favor of employing the best men that can be procured for this service, and of paying them such wages as will prove a fair compensation for their labor, and which will command all their time. The man who toils during the day is not fit to guard the City by night, and if the amount paid to him by the City is insufficient for his support, let his wages be increased rather than that his time be devoted to other labors during the day.

A part of our Police system, although not generally recognized as such, is our Volunteer Militia Companies in our midst. Deriving their existence and authority from the State Government, and not from any Municipal regulations, still the City has always aided them by furnishing suitable armories for their accommodation, and in return the City authorities have the right to call upon this strong arm to execute the law or to quell disorder or riot. The well-known character of those composing our volunteer companies is a guarantee of their good order and efficient and soldierly discipline.

The attention of the City Council has heretofore been called to the fact that our Public Cemeteries are fast filling up. More ground is needed. It is only necessary for me to make the suggestion and to

express the hope that at an early day a suitable lot may be selected and purchased for this purpose.

The Public Common continues to increase in attractiveness as each year adds to the growth and perfection of its trees. It is in a neat and cleanly condition. During the past year the west end has been used as a play-ground by the young men, and has furnished them with an admirable place for out-door exercise, where the streets are not encumbered to the annoyance of travelers nor the property of private individuals trespassed upon.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council:

I have presented to you, somewhat briefly it is true, the topics usually set forth in a Mayor's address, together with such suggestions as have seemed proper for me to make to you. As I become more familiar with the working of our Municipal Government, and better acquainted with the details of its business, I shall, if occasion requires, communicate with you further.

The duties of each department are well defined and I think clearly understood. Your peculiar province is legislative. The members of the Common Council, coming directly from the several Wards, are presumed to know and understand the wants and feelings of their immediate constituents. Intimately connected with the people of their respective localities, they can accurately represent them in the Government of the City. With the Common Council, as being the power nearest to the people, must originate all money bills or appropriations. The Board of Aldermen, although selected one from each Ward, are presumed in theory to represent no particular section, but the City at large, and to exercise

a conservative check upon the action of the Council. The Mayor is simply the executive officer of the City, with no power to legislate, with no voice in the appropriations, with no vote even as to the policy of the government. Hence you see that the great responsibility rests with you and not with me. Yet as far as my official station calls for action, in whatever department of the City service, I shall not shrink from it, but aiming for the permanent good and advantage of the City, and not the mere popularity of to-day, I shall strive to discharge every duty.

In conclusion, let us devoutly express an aspiration that as the Ruler and Governor of all has so graciously blessed us in the past, for which we reverently render our homage of grateful thanks, so may He order our counsels and labors during the year now opening before us that they may redound to the honor and prosperity of our City and the happiness of all our people.

1859. CITY DOCUMENT No. 2.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1859.

MAYOR,

WILLARD NYE,

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1. SHERMAN WHITE.
Ward 2. CALVIN STAPLES.
Ward 3. CYRUS W. CHAPMAN.
Ward 4. JOHN HASTINGS.
Ward 5. JOHN HUNT.
Ward 6. HENRY T. WOOD.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President, NATHAN E. HAMMETT.

WARD ONE.
Ambrose E. Luce,
Edward Milliken,
Caleb Hammond,
John A. Peck.

WARD TWO.
Charles H. Taber,
Thatcher C. Hatch,
John P. Knowles,
John W. Sullings.

WARD THREE.
Daniel Homer,
William G. Taber,
Peleg Butts,
Gideon T. Sawyer.

WARD FOUR.
Edward M. Robinson,
Nathan E. Hammett,
Simeon Ashley,
Edmund Anthony.

WARD FIVE.	WARD SIX.
Cornelius Howland,	Elisha Gibbs,
Frederick S. Allen,	Samuel C. Hart,
George R. Taber,	Simon S. Pollock,
Lawrence Grinnell.	J. George W. Pope.

CITY CLERK,

SANFORD S. HORTON.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,

ISAAC M. RICHARDSON.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

JAMES B. CONGDON.

ASSESSORS AT LARGE.

EZRA K. DELANO, HENRY S. PACKARD,
TILSON B. DENHAM.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1. JOHN KIRK.
Ward 2. JOHN BRYANT.
Ward 3. DAVID B. WILCOX.
Ward 4. RUFUS SHERMAN.
Ward 5. JAMES R. DENHAM.
Ward 6. HENRY HOLCOMB.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

WILLARD NYE, (Mayor,) Chairman *ex officio.*
Ward 1. SILAS STETSON.
Ward 2. SAMUEL S. PAINE.
Ward 3. JOHN N. BARROWS.
Ward 4. CALEB L. ELLIS.
Ward 5. JOSIAH MACY.
Ward 6. ALANSON WILLISTON.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WARD 1.—WILLIAM G. E. POPE.
WILLIAM F. DURFEE.
ASAHEL COBB.

WARD 2.—EDWIN L. BARNEY.
HENRY R. WILCOX.
ELIPHALET W. HERVEY.

WARD 3.—TIMOTHY STOWE.
SHIPLEY W. BUMPUS.
CHARLES L. SWASEY.

WARD 4.—WHEELOCK CRAIG.
CHARLES T. BONNEY.
GEORGE W. STEARNS.

WARD 5.—THOMAS R. RODMAN.
AMASA L. GLEASON.
WILLIAM HOWE.

WARE 6.—CHARLES C. SAYER.
ISAAC H. COE.
FREDERICK A. WASHBURN.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WILLARD NYE, Mayor.
NATHAN E. HAMMETT, President of the Common Council.
HENRY T. WOOD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction.
SIMPSON HART.
ABNER J. PHIPPS.
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.

CITY MESSENGER.

LLOYD H. BROOKS.

WARDENS.

Ward 1.—CALEB HAMMOND.
" 2.—JOHN BRYANT.
" 3.—AMASA BULLARD.
" 4.—SANFORD ALMY.
" WILLIAM COOK.
" CHARLES H. GIFFORD.

WARD CLERKS.

Ward 1.—WILLIAM C. BORDEN.
" 2.—GEORGE PERRY.
" 3.—ROLAND S. HILLMAN.
" 4.—JOSHUA C. HITCH.
" 5.—HENRY C. KELLEY.
" 7.—JETHRO C. BROCK.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

Ward 1.—OTIS S. SHERMAN, JOHN KIRK, JOHN CRANSTON.
Ward 2.—GEO. W. PAINE, SAMUEL E. GABRIEL, THOMAS P. SWIFT.
Ward 3.—THOS. C. ALLEN, Jr., ALLEN PHILLIPS, DAVID B. WILCOX.
Ward 4.—EDWARD H. ALLEN, LEWIS POND, ALBERT B. CORY.
Ward 5.—JONATHAN HOWLAND, Jr., ROBERT H. TABER, THOMAS N. HUNT.
Ward 6.—JOHN W. WOOD, WILLIAM G. WOOD, HENRY T. LEONARD.

Standing Committees of the Board of Aldermen.

On Police—The Mayor and Aldermen Staples and Hunt.

On Licenses—Aldermen Chapman, Hastings and White.

On Enrollments—Aldermen Hastings, White and Chapman.

On Laying out and Widening Streets—The Mayor and Aldermen Staples and Wood.

Joint Standing Committees.

On Finance—The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Milliken, Knowles, W. G. Taber, Allen, and Pope.

On Public Property—Aldermen Hunt and White, and Councilmen Sawyer, Hammond, and Homer.

On Public Instruction—Aldermen Wood and Hastings, and Councilmen Anthony, Sullings, and G. R. Taber.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains, and Common Sewers—Aldermen Staples and Hunt, and Councilmen G. R. Taber, Butts, and Hammond.

On Accounts—Aldermen Hunt and Wood, and Councilmen Robinson, Sullings, and Allen.

On Almshouse and the Poor—Aldermen White and Hastings, and Councilmen Homer, Pollock, and Ashley.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Hastings and Hunt, and Councilmen Allen, Luce, and Hart.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Chapman and Staples, and Councilmen Howland, Peck, and C. H. Taber.

On Lighting Streets—Aldermen Wood and Chapman, and Howland, Milliken, and Grinnell.

On Printing—Aldermen White, and Councilmen Luce and Pollock.

Standing Committees of the Common Council.

On Elections and Returns—Councilmen W. G. Taber, Ashley, and Gibbs.

On Bills in Second Reading—Councilmen Anthony, Pope, and Grinnell.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Councilmen Robinson, Knowles, and Hatch.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

IN COMMITTEE,

City of New Bedford,
March 31, 1859.

In accordance with the 13th and 14th Sections, Chapter XXIV., of the City Ordinances, the Committee on Finance present for the consideration of the City Council the annexed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1, 1859.

The whole amount of receipts into the Treasury, including the balance on hand 3d mo. 1st, 1858, is four hundred and ten thousand three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-three cents, ($410,397.73); the expenditures amount to four hundred and three thousand three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, ($403,358.48); leaving a balance with the Treasurer of seven thousand and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, ($7,039.25).

THE RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY FOR 1858 HAVE BEEN

From City and County Taxes for 1850,	$1.50
From City and County Taxes for 1851,	1.50
From City and County Taxes for 1853,	3.60
From City, County, and State Taxes for 1854,	53.66
From City, County, and State Taxes for 1855,	216.02
From City, County, and State Taxes for 1856,	437.77
From City, County, and State Taxes for 1857,	14,077.48
From City, County, and State Taxes for 1858,	175,150.50
From Public Cemeteries,	1,117.00
From Support of the Poor,	3,380.26
From Repairs of Highways,	1,134.56
From Support of Public Schools,	2,101.38
From Main Drains and Common Sewers,	4,546.38
From Lighting Streets,	43.03
From Incidental Expense Account,	11,256.87
From Temporary Loans,	183,000.00
From City Liquor Agency,	8,034.26
From City Debt, Premium on Bonds,	78.75
From Fire Department,	305.40
From Cash in Treasury 3d mo. 1st, 1858,	5,457.81
Total,	$410,397.74

THE EXPENDITURES FROM THE TREASURY IN 1858 HAVE BEEN FOR

Public Cemeteries,	$624.01
City Debt,	31,102.82
Repairs of Highways,	31,697.59
City Watch,	14,518.91
Free Public Library,	2,396.67
Support of Public Schools,	46,337.42
Support of the Poor,	19,070.03
Fire Department,	13,349.15
Main Drains and Common Sewers,	47.85
Lighting Streets,	11,704.45
City Liquor Agency,	8,708.28
Temporary Loans of '57 and '58,	65,000.00
Interest on the same,	3,098.33
Temporary Loans for '58 and '59,	125,000.00
Interest on the same,	3,394.07
Purchase of Land and Gravel,	1,825.07
Free Public Library Printing,	1,028.96
Court and Police Station Houses,	1,148.76
Damages paid to Reuben Weeks and Geo. S. Hathaway,	1,008.15
Incidental Expenses,	22,297.96
Balance in the Treasury 3d mo. 1st, 1859,	7,039.25
Total,	$410,397.73

The permanent City debt at this time is two hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars ($236,850.00), in which amount is included a loan of six thousand five hundred dollars ($6,500.00), made to make up the balance of the expenditure on the Library Building, and the Merrimac School-house.

Under the operation of the Ordinance of June 4, 1858, bonds, with coupons or interest warrants attached, have been issued for the whole amount of the City permanent debt. Annexed will be found a table showing amount of each and the annual payments.

A temporary loan of fifty-eight thousand dollars ($58,000.00) has been made to meet the wants of the Treasury in advance of the payment of taxes.

Annexed will be found the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Collector and the City Clerk, and also the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine into the condition of the property of the City, which is respectfully submitted.

Per order of the Finance Committee,

WILLARD NYE, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 31, 1859.

Accepted and sent up for concurrence.

I. M. RICHARDSON, *Clerk.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 31, 1859.

Concurred.

SANFORD S. HORTON, *City Clerk.*

COLLECTION ACCOUNTS.

ACCOUNTS PREVIOUS TO 1858.

Year.	Balance unpaid March 1, 1858.	Paid during the year.	Balance unpaid March 1, 1859.
1850.	$30.75	$1.50	$29.25
1851.	32.28	1.50	30.78
1852.	161.95		161.95
1853.	453.66	3.60	450.06
1854.	1,750.77	53.66	1,697.11
1855.	2,056.24	216.02	1,840.22
1856.	4,173.56	437.77	3,735.79
1857.	28,623.78	14,077.48	14,546.30
	$37,282.99	$14,791.53	$22,491.46

Amount unpaid, as above,	$22,491.46
Amount unpaid of assessments of 1858,	23,957.67
Amount unpaid March 1, 1859,	$46,449.13

COLLECTION ACCOUNTS, 1858.

Amount of assessment, as per the warrant of the Assessors,		$234,046.08
State tax, to be paid State Treasurer,	$8,334.00	
County tax, to be paid County Treasurer,	18,450.72	
City tax, to be paid City Treasurer,	196,715.28	
Outlay,	10,386.70	
Books supplied by School Committee,	159.38	
		$234,046.08
Special assessment, Oct. 26,	$10.00	
" " Nov. 29,	60.00	
		$70.00
Amount of assessments,		$234,116.08

Payments have been made by the Collector as follows:—

To State Treasurer,	$8,334.00	
To County Treasurer,	18,450.72	
To City Treasurer,	175,150.50	
To City Treasurer, books,	46.48	
Amount of payments,	$201,981.70	
Abatement for prompt payment on $196,044.62,	7,718.72	
Amount of remittance to Dec. 22, 1858,	457.99	
Balance uncollected,	23,957.67	
		$234,116.08

Dr. **JAMES B. CONGDON, Treasurer,**

Balance in treasury, March 1, 1858,			$5,457.81
Sundry receipts into the treasury during the year ending March 31, 1859, as follows: —			
Oak Grove Cemetery, — of Wm. H. Jenney, Superintendent,		$37.00	
Pine Grove Cemetery, — of Wm. H. Jenney, Superintendent,		24.00	
Rural Cemetery,		1,056.00	1,117.00
Main Drains and Common Sewers: —			
Of abuttors,		4,525.17	
Of non-abuttors,		20.00	
Of Ladd & Turner, duplicate bill,		1.21	4,546.38
Lighting the Streets, — transfers from other accounts,			43.03
Repairs of Highways, — of sundry individuals for dirt, stones, &c.,			1,134.56
City Liquor Agency, — of Charles F. Willcox, agent,			8,034.26
Public Schools: —			
A part of the permanent loan of $6,500,		1,200.00	
Of State Treasurer, income of school fund,		788.97	
Of Collector, books,		46.48	
Of School Committee, received for school Fairhaven children,		65.93	2,101.38
Poor Department: —			
Of State, State paupers,		218.55	
Error in warrant,		2.00	
Of sundry persons, received by them for produce sold from farm and from towns for the support of paupers,		3,159.71	3,380.26
Taxes: —			
Assessment of 1850,		1.50	
Assessment of 1851,		1.50	
Assessment of 1853,		3.60	
Assessment of 1854,		53.66	
Assessment of 1855,		216.02	
Assessment of 1856,		437.77	
Assessment of 1857,		14,077.48	
Assessment of 1858,		175,150.50	189,942.03
City Debt, — premium, sale of bonds,			78.75
Incidental expenses, — rents: —			
Of the Clerk of the Market,	$651.00		
Of T. P. Terry,	6.00		
Of O. Chase and others,	300.00		
Of sundry persons — City Hall,	177.00	1,134.00	
Police: —			
Of Clerk of Police Court,	1,381.31		
Of Marshal,	1,565.01	2,946.32	
Licenses, — shows, exhibitions, &c.,		302.00	
Military: —			
Of State, armory,	262.50		
Of State, military bounty,	738.50	1,001.00	
Miscellaneous: —			
Of Collector of 1856, error in tax-book that year,	561.92		
Sundry old warrants unpaid,	11.63		
Part of permanent loan of $6,500,	5,300.00	5,873.55	11,256.87
Fire Department: —			
Of Engineers, articles sold,		58.20	
For gong sold,		8.75	
Amount due firemen, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, received from former Treasurer,		238.45	305.40
Temporary loans: —			
Hired at sundry times under the vote of the Council of 1858, and paid Oct. 1, 1858,		125,000.00	
Hired at sundry times, in pursuance of same vote,		46,000.00	
Hired, pursuant to the vote of the Council of 1859,		12,000.00	183,000.00
			$410,397.73

in account with the CITY OF NEW BEDFORD. Cr.

By paid, as authorized, Mayor's warrants, as follows: —		
Rural Cemetery,		$606.95
Oak Grove Cemetery,		17.96
Public Schools,		46,337.42
Main Drains and Common Sewers,		47.85
Support of the Poor,		19,070.03
Free Public Library,		2,396.67
Liquor Agency,		8,708.28
Highway and Street Department,		31.697.59
Lighting the Streets,		11,704.45
City Watch,		14,518.91
City Debt,		31,102.82
Incidental Expenses,		27,062.90
Temporary Loan, 1857-58,	$65,000.00	
Interest on do.,	3,098.33	68,098.33
Temporary Loan, 1858-59,	125,000.00	
Interest on do.,	3,394.07	128,394.07
Interest on $12,000, temporary loan, paid in advance,		246.00
Fire Department,		13,349.15
Cash in treasury,		7,039.25
		$410,397.73

IN COMMITTEE,

City of New Bedford,
March 31, 1859.

The Sub-Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the accounts of the City Clerk, Treasurer and Collector, for the year ending March 1, 1859, have examined the same, and find them correct.

Annexed they present the following schedule of payments, with copies of the Treasurer and Collector's accounts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

William G. Taber,
E. Milliken,
Frederick S. Allen,
Sub-Committee.

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To balance of Old Account $241.02

TEACHERS.

John F. Emerson,	$1,199.99
Ivory S. Cornish,	1,092.70
Ebenezer Hervey,	1,022.72
Sylvander Hutchinson,	1.022.70
N. Lincoln, Jr.,	1,022.70
J. J. Tucker,	1,009.07
J. S. Barrell,	749.98
William A. Barrell,	655.28
Eliza H. Tobey,	511.35
Nancy H. Burr,	374.99
Hannah B. Robinson,	511.35
Anna M. Bailey,	427.51
Mary E. Savory,	383.51
Isabella G. Staples,	178.97
Mary E. Tew,	383.51
C. D. Cory,	383.51
Emma R. Wentworth,	400.26
Sarah H. Hewins,	383.51
Helen M. Gordon,	383.51
Mary E. Allen,	383.51
Mary B. White,	383.51
Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	406.18
Ruth H. Brady,	383.51
Cordelia M. Barker,	273.28
P. B. Cathelle,	161.91
Patience R. Almy,	430.18
Annie R. Commerford,	383.51
Sarah D. Ottiwell,	383 52
Mary C. Allen,	96.00
Annie M. Bonney,	357.94
E. C. Babcock,	167.04
Caroline E. Bonney,	45.45
Clara J. Cate,	334.45
H. S. Macomber,	332.36
Mary L. Blake,	332.36
H. P. Cushman,	332.36
Eliza A. Sisson,	306.82
Mary R. Howland,	81.81
Abby A. K. Howard,	306.79
S. W. Macomber,	224.98
Miranda A. Williams,	289.76
Amanda A. Howland,	81.81
Katherine H. Brady,	320.43
Hannah E. Pierce,	320.43
Abby S. Tobey,	306.79
E. Emily Cushman,	306.79
Louise E. Colburn,	81.81
Cordelia A. Morton,	306.79
E. R. Howland,	228.39
Jane M. Gardner,	306.76
Alvira D. Burden,	281.25
Mary A. Sanford,	288.07
Mary A. Post,	281.25
Mary J. Chase,	308.51
Abby F. Bryant,	281.25
Mary E. Smith,	281.25
Jane C. Thompson,	356.24
Annie S. Homer,	281.25
	$22,851.42

Martha A. Hemminway,	$255.67
Ursula C. Gwynneth,	238.62
Charlotte E. Carr,	255.67
Mary B. Randall,	274.43
Joanna P. Nash.	255.67
Laura F. Bryant,	255.67
E. C. Lewis,	255.67
Susan E. Brown,	255.68
E. A. Mason,	262.49
Sarah E. Field,	255.67
Helen H. Kelley,	255.67
Emeline H. Richardson,	255.67
Eleanor Commerford,	255.67
S. B. Cornish,	293.16
Betsey B. Winslow,	68.18
Sophia E. Haffards,	221.58
Mary H. Crowell,	119.32
Sarah H. Cranston,	255.67
Maria L. Whitney,	255.67
Lucinda C. Perry,	204.54
Judith S. Macomber,	255.67
Susan M. Tompkins,	255.67
Jane E. Finkill,	255.67
Elizabeth H. Simmons,	248.85
Amanda M. Pierce,	248.85
Katherine Commerford,	230.10
Eliza B. Tobey,	223.28
Mary P. Simmons,	63.64
Mira C. Hatch,	195.43
Jennie E. Howard,	46.02
Patience E. Allen,	233.51
Jeannie P. Hunter,	209.64
Sylvia A. Chase,	204.53
George B. Hathaway,	70.00
John A. Ruggles,	46.78
Jason White, music teacher,	528.40
Thomas Weston, Jr.,	68.18
Ellen S. Kempton,	54.54
Mary F. Shockley,	256.62
Lydia A. Post,	163.62
J. W. R. Marsh,	204.54
Annie H. Sanford,	283.24
Charles E. C. Mosher,	71.59
Elizabeth P. Vincent,	211.36
Statira W. Connor,	168.74
Sarah M. Howland,	40.90
Ellen S. Kempton,	156.80
Helen M. Hewins,	145.44
Carrie J. Spooner,	61.37
George W. Francis,	238.63
Caroline A. Hurd,	204.54
Sallie W. Fox,	190.90
Mary J. Hawes,	190.90
Mary H. Caswell,	68.18
Almena M. Hathaway,	109.08
Cornelia G. Winslow,	85.23
Julia H. Osgood,	122.72
Mrs. F. G. Hersey,	36.00
	$11,511.53
	22.851.42
	$34,362.98
	$34,604.00

Amount brought forward,		$34,604.00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	$130.53	
William Howe, books, &c.,	1,103.69	
		1,234.22

COMMITTEE.

School Committee, salary,		1,000.00

FUEL.

John H. Perry & Co., coal,	$168.49	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	1,168.56	
J. S. & R. Ashley, wood,	28.00	
J. S. & R. Ashley, charcoal,	369.05	
Richard M. Delano, charcoal,	9.80	
		1,743.90

STOVES, PIPES, &C.

Thomas Case, agent, repairing stoves,	$4.11	
Wilson & Sharp, stoves, pipe, and repairing,	802.45	
S. A. Tripp & Co., repairing stoves,	49.35	
		855.91

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

Baker & Hammond, stock and labor,	$22.73	
James Warren, painting,	20.47	
B. D. Tripp, stone posts and labor,	109.75	
Sherman & Gifford, iron work,	4.20	
E. L. Foster, stock and labor,	1,081.30	
Ezra W. Lee, stock and labor,	50.23	
James M. Robinson, stock and labor,	48.42	
Abijah D. Cook, stock and labor,	17.90	
William L. Dunham, painting,	142.96	
Nathan Phinney, mason work,	28.00	
Henry Hillman, painting,	143.09	
Frederick Underwood, stock and labor,	46.26	
Paul Howland, stock and labor,	42.30	
Buffington & Borden, stock and labor,	5.42	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	117.19	
Joseph Ross, ink-wells,	5.00	
Charles A. Emerson & Co., glazing,	9.46	
Horatio N. Gunn, roofing,	7.10	
Gibbs Taber, stock and labor,	6.56	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	6.59	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	10.87	
Charles H. Taber, stock and labor,	56.52	
Gifford & Topham, stock and labor,	6.77	
	$1,989.09	$39,438.03

Amount brought forward,	$1,989.09	$39,438.03
Sears & Bosworth, stock and labor,	205.93	
Pardon Potter, painting,	80.54	
Marshall G. Sears & Co., stock and labor,	22.12	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., iron fence and labor,	384.64	
Gideon T. Sawyer, stock and labor,	159.92	
Delano & Pierce, stock and labor,	69.54	
Lineas Wood, painting,	391.42	
Chadwick & Allen, stock and labor,	44.67	
Taber & Grinnell, iron fence,	15.25	
John F. Vinal, stock and labor,	5.05	
Thomas Sanford, painting,	1.95	
Perry Brownell, stock and labor,	37.09	
Wright Brownell, stock and labor,	16.50	
Bosworth & Hathaway, stock and labor,	12.59	
William Maxfield, painting,	3.25	
William O. Haskell, furniture,	680.77	
Manchester, Gooding & Co., stone and stone work,	195.32	
		4,315.64

CLEANING, WHITEWASHING, SWEEPING, MAKING FIRES, &C.

John Ellismore, making fires, clearing snow, and cleaning,	$163.78	
Caleb Handy, making fires and clearing snow,	112.34	
George F. Lincoln, making fires and clearing snow,	52.96	
Abraham Conklin, making fires and cleaning school-house,	106.21	
Lewis Blair, making fires and cleaning school-house,	102.00	
William A. Stewart, making fires and cleaning school-house,	60.33	
Lemuel Gammons, Jr., making fires and sweeping,	18.21	
John M. Tripp, making fires and cleaning,	23.85	
John Tripp, making fires and cleaning,	29.12	
Charles Sampson, making fires and cleaning,	13.00	
James E. Brett, making fires and cleaning,	7.00	
John H. Fells, making fires and cleaning,	12.50	
Emma C. Cook, making fires and cleaning,	17.00	
Mary Robinson, sweeping,	12.00	
Francis A. Bantum, sweeping,	13.00	
Benjamin Taylor, sweeping,	7.72	
George H. Bates, sweeping,	10.97	
Charles Dowden, sweeping,	2.50	
William H. Caswell, sweeping,	8.00	
Abby Chase, sweeping,	2.50	
Anna E. Martin, sweeping,	8.00	
Mary E. Allen, sweeping,	6.00	
Emily Mitchell, sweeping	2.00	
Agnes W. Mitchell, sweeping,	8.00	
Edmund F. Kelley, sweeping,	12.50	
Rosanna Porter, sweeping,	4.00	
John Marr, sweeping,	4.00	
Katherine Harmon, sweeping,	6.00	
Lydia A. Jennings, ringing bell and sweeping,	4.00	
Hannah Nalen, sweeping,	6.00	
Marcia Bullock, sweeping,	4.00	
Lizzie S. Cook, sweeping,	1.00	
Betsey M. Chase, sweeping,	5.00	
Jane McKim, sweeping,	1.00	
Griselda Williams, sweeping	1.00	
	$847.49	$43,753.67

Amount brought forward,	$847.49	$43,753.67
Charles S. Kelley and E. Coffin, ringing bell and sweeping,	13.50	
John Holmes, making fires and cleaning school-houses,	131.73	
Mrs. Price, sweeping,	4.00	
Benjamin Coombs, sweeping,	2.00	
Joseph B. Chase, sweeping,	3.00	
Mercy Williams, sweeping,	7.67	
Marshall Potts, cleaning school-houses,	55.40	
Warren Ashley, making fires,	6.25	
Samuel T. Kenuse, sweeping and ringing bell,	5.00	
Esther Braman, cleaning,	3.25	
Jesse Richardson, cleaning,	259.42	
William Smith, cleaning,	58.00	
Joseph Maxfield, cleaning,	20.00	
Esau Foster, cleaning,	12.00	
John Peck, cleaning,	7.00	
John W. Williams, making fires,	5.00	
Edward B. Coffin, stock and labor,	2.00	
Sarah S. Washburn, cleaning,	6.00	
S. A. Wrightington, sweeping,	4.00	
Loring Parlow, sweeping,	8.50	
William A. Bassett, sweeping,	2 50	
Julia Tallman, sweeping,	2.00	
William Coffin, sweeping,	2.00	
Julia Goulding, sweeping,	6.00	
Mrs. Price, sweeping,	2.00	
Louisa J. Dorster, sweeping,	4.00	
Walter F. Swift, sweeping, &c.,	10.00	
Samuel R. Bennett, sweeping, &c.,	16.00	
Julietta Russell, sweeping,	2.00	
Sarah H. Allen, cleaning,	6.00	
Levina Hands, cleaning,	6.00	
P. Russell, cleaning,	3.80	
Holder Howland, whitewashing,	2.50	
Keziah Jackson, making fires,	25.33	
E. R. Howland, sweeping and making fires,	4.25	
Mary Robinson, sweeping,	3.00	
Susan A. Wrightington, sweeping,	3.00	
Esther Marble, sweeping,	2.50	
Eliza J. D. Shepherd, sweeping,	2.50	
Benjamin Taylor, sweeping,	2.50	
Medora Trusty, sweeping,	3.00	
Jane Washburn, sweeping,	2.00	
Gardner Sanford, sweeping,	5.00	
E. H. McFarlin, sweeping,	2.00	
Kate H. Brady, sweeping,	4.00	
Emily Briggs, sweeping,	2.00	
Eudora F. Terry, sweeping,	2.00	
Ezra Francis, whitewashing,	25.71	
William Blair, making fires,	45.17	
George H. Wilbur, whitewashing,	2.75	
Daniel L. Hathaway, making fires and sweeping	9.17	
Nelson & Peckham, whitewashing,	27.10	
Mary B. White, sweeping,	2.00	
Emma Chase, sweeping,	2.00	
Ruby A. Chase, sweeping,	2.00	
Maria Foster, sweeping,	2.00	
Anna E. Bailey, sweeping,	2.00	
	$1,708.99	

Amount brought forward,	$1,708.99	$43,753.67
George E. Handy, making fires,	34.00	
E. R. Howland, making fires and sweeping,	5.00	
Sarah McEllany, sweeping,	2.00	
Daniel McEllany, sweeping,	.50	
Ann Cowen, sweeping,	2.00	
Mrs. Braddock, sweeping,	1.00	
Robert W. Taber, ringing bell,	.50	
		1,753.99

INCIDENTALS.

P. S. Macy & Co., book-case School Committee room,	$30.57	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	153.77	
New Bedford Gas Co., gas,	105.76	
B. Otheman, Jr., clocks and repairing,	21.25	
Gideon Wood, gas burner,	9.75	
J. L. F. Case, fitting keys,	.75	
Jireh C. Sherman, key and fitting keys,	7.34	
A. Borden, expenses to Boston,	16.40	
E. P. Dutton, maps,	24.00	
Charles L. Swasey, express,	.67	
James M. Lawton, brushes, brooms, &c., &c.,	81.98	
William Knights, green baize,	7.85	
E. Anthony, printing,	18.88	
Pardon Skiff, cleaning vault,	6.00	
H. J. Taylor & Co., gas fixtures,	54.70	
Nathan Lewis, fitting furnace,	3.88	
Sherman & Stanton, brooms, brushes, &c., &c.,	94.44	
Taber & Grinnell, castings,	1.95	
Allen & Bliss, crockery, &c.,	21.60	
Joseph B. Chase, labor,	.75	
N. B. and T. B. Railroad Co., freight,	19.55	
Hunt & Chapman, bell-rope,	8.30	
James Levi, cleaning privy,	1.00	
David R. Greene, land rent,	150.00	
Thomas R. Pierce, stones,	4.00	
Alexander Gomley, carting,	1.00	
Isaac H. Coe, sundry articles,	17.43	
J. J. Tucker, spirit lamp and fixtures,	6.12	
Repairs of Highways, flagging and labor,	83.46	
O. C. Smith, sharpening drills,	3.66	
William W. Howe, care of School Committee room,	16.50	
N. Shepherd, repairing clocks,	6.75	
Crosby, Nichols & Co., map,	4.00	
Bailey & Hathaway, horse-hire,	1.50	
New Bedford Cordage Co., manilla,	1.26	
John M. Hathaway & Brother, horse-hire,	32.25	
Samuel S. Bliss, horse-hire,	5.25	
Henry S. Lovell, horse-hire,	4.50	
Joseph Clark, repairing pump,	1.37	
Jonathan P. Lund, pails, brushes, &c.,	17.10	
John Kehew, repairing telescope,	6.50	
Joshua Gibbs, 3d, horse-hire,	4.50	
	$1,058.38	$45,507.66

Amount brought forward,	$1,058.38	$45,507.66
William H. Sherman, horse-hire,	7.50	
John F. Undewood, carting,	3.00	
Edward Johnson, carting,	2.00	
		1,070.78
		$46,578.44
Balance to new account,		22.94
		$46,601.38

CREDITS.

By Annual Appropriation,	$43,000.00	
By amount received from Permanent Loan,	1,200.00	
By amount received from Commonwealth,	788.97	
By amount received for books,	46.48	
By amount received from Committee for Fairhaven pupils,	65.93	
By amount transferred from Incidental Expenses,	1,500.00	
		46,601.38
By balance brought down,	22.94	

RECAPITULATION.

Teachers' Salaries,	$34,362.98
Books and Stationery,	1,234.22
Committee,	1,000.00
Fuel,	1,743.90
Stoves, Pipes, &c.,	855.91
Alterations and Repairs,	4,315.64
Cleaning, Whitewashing, Sweeping, Making Fires, &c.,	1,753.99
Incidentals,	1,070.78
Amount of expenditures,	$46,337.42

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

To balance of old account,		$1,845.97

LABOR AND NURSING.

Resolved Ricketson, labor,	$102.21	
John Blanding, farmer,	276.00	
Elbridge G. Wood, labor,	276.00	
Earl C. Briggs, paid labor and nursing,	329.16	
		983.37
		$2,829.34

Amount brought forward,		$2,829.34

FUEL.

J. S. & R. Ashley, wood,	$2,327.96	
Meltiah Hathaway, wood,	13.50	
J. H. Perry & Co., coal,	1,404.19	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	248.84	
J. S. & R. Ashley, charcoal,	28.71	
		4,023.20

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICINES.

H. B. Clarke, medical services,	$26.50	
Joseph Webster, medical services,	17.50	
Lyman Bartlett, medical services,	2.50	
Charles L. Swasey, medical services,	62.00	
William P. S. Cadwell, medicines,	48.39	
James E. Blake, medicines,	9.29	
A. R. Holmes, medicines,	8.77	
Thornton & Gerrish, medicines,	119.85	
Daniel Thornton, medicines,	9.16	
Charles L. Church & Co., medicines,	2.90	
George W. Stearns, medical services,	3.00	
Thomas Otis, medicines,	7.09	
William A. Gordon, medical services,	601.50	
		918.45

SALARIES.

Earl C. Briggs, keeper of Almshouse,	$600.00	
Alanson Williston, chaplain,	200.00	
Overseers of the Poor, salary,	1,000.00	
		1,800.00

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Brett & Gifford, meat,	$182.28	
Perry G. Macomber, flour and grain,	1,181.65	
Warner & Potter, flour and grain,	586.11	
S. Wood & Son, meat,	28.84	
I. D. Hall & Co., groceries,	993.63	
Humphrey & Brothers, butter and cheese,	30.05	
William A. Wood, meat,	53.08	
George F. Barker, groceries,	26.94	
T. B. Wilcox, potatoes,	5.77	
William H. Packard, potatoes,	1.37	
William F. Drown & Co., groceries,	31.77	
Neri Chase, fish,	12.25	
Taber, Gordon & Co., salt,	2.50	
Nicholas Davis, meat, &c.,	59.12	
John N. Barrows, groceries,	51.69	
Levi L. Crane, potatoes,	15.55	
Earl C. Briggs, potatoes, vinegar, and lead,	23.44	
James Mills, meat,	69.54	
		3,355.58
		$12,926.57

Amount brought forward,		$12,926.65
Support of persons out of Almshouse,		3,645.28

INCIDENTALS.

New Bedford and Taunton Branch Railroad Co., passages,	$31.98	
Allen Lucas, lime and cement,	14.72	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	4.87	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	24.87	
Charles M. Peirce, examining walls at Almshouse,	1.50	
Benjamin G. Wilson, coffins, graves, &c.,	280.25	
Buckminster & Macy, dry goods,	22.99	
J. B. Hadley, crackers,	3.75	
Alanson Williston, stock and labor,	395.16	
Daniel Montague, expense to Rutland and back,	50.00	
James B. Hazard, repairing wagon, &c.,	35.87	
John Weston, labor,	25.00	
Henry Childs, shoes and leather,	42.30	
Oliver Prescott, legal advice,	9.90	
Henry C. Kelley, robes,	2.50	
Delano & Pierce, stock and labor,	98.24	
H. J. Taylor & Co., crockery, &c.,	19.11	
Daniel Gleason, labor at wood-shed,	5.00	
Earl C. Briggs, oxen,	280.00	
Charles H. Leach, contract for building wood-shed,	504.46	
Nelson Peckham, labor on wood-shed,	52.94	
James Lawrence, labor on wood-shed,	5.75	
Earl C. Briggs, tickets to State Almshouse, — thrashing and shoeing oxen,	702.45	
Josiah Macy, paid for labor sundry persons,	116.80	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	223.98	
Horatio G. Webster, horse hire,	.72	
Paul Ewer & Co., leather, &c.,	74.43	
Wilson & Sharp, fitting stoves,	19.75	
Asa Lothrop, shoes,	19.40	
Allen & Bliss, crockery, &c.,	19.67	
Elias Sampson, railroad fares,	28.95	
Gifford & Topham, lead pipe, labor, &c.,	118.31	
Allen & Marchant, stock and labor,	26.86	
Humphrey Manchester, crackers,	13.50	
William Wilcox, lumber,	19.73	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., shoeing horses and iron work,	198.69	
Buffington & Borden, labor and whitewashing,	62.68	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor,	32.51	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	26.36	
Thomas C. Allen, repairing harness, &c.,	11.99	
City Planing Mill, planing boards,	2.54	
Eddy & Baylies, dry goods,	25.03	
Richmond & Pierce, clothing,	19.60	
William H. Willis, repairing harnesses, &c.,	18.97	
E. S. Cannon & Co., hats and caps,	17.72	
M. H. True, horse hire,	13.80	
Taber & Grinnell, castings,	13.56	
Brownell & Cunningham, horse hire,	9.50	
William Howe, books, &c.,	7.36	
John M. Hathaway & Bro., horse hire,	5.25	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., labor,	4.66	
	$3,747.93	$16,571.85

Amount brought forward,	$3,747.93	$16,5.7185
Joseph B. Linton, iron work,	1.60	
Lineas Wood, painting,	155.88	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	72.65	
S. S. Paine & Bro., bricks, lime, &c.,	64.98	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	63.79	
H. W. Coggeshall, coffins, &c.,	24.00	
Schooner Lucy Atwood and owners, fare to Cuba,	15.00	
Pardon Devoll, shoes and boots,	10.16	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	10.93	
H. K. W. Lucas, leather,	5.95	
E. P. Freeman, boots and shoes,	5.29	
Wilcox & Hathaway, caps,	1.00	
William A. Gordon, horse hire, &c.,	37.62	
Isaac M. Jones, carting wood,	74.50	
J. B. Baylies, dry goods,	26.74	
Nathan Lewis,	21.88	
Sherman & Stanten,	4.25	
		4.344.15
		$20,916.00
Balance to new account,		1,464.26
		$22,380.26

CREDITS.

By Annual Appropriation,	$14,000.00	
By amount received from Commonwealth,	218.55	
By amount received from N. Davis for pork,	41.20	
By amount received from William A. Gordon, sundries,	2,335.38	
By amount received from Earl C. Briggs, farm produce,	644.18	
By amount received from James Mills, pork,	42.25	
By amount received from Brett & Gifford, pork,	76.78	
By amount transferred from incidental expense account,	5,000.00	
By amount received from William A. Wood, pork,	19.92	
By amount received from short pay on order,	2.00	
		22,380.26
By balance brought down,	$1,464.26	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and Nursing,	$983.37
Fuel,	4,023.20
Physicians and Medicines,	918.45
Salaries,	1,800.00
Groceries and Provisions,	3,355.58
Support of Persons out of Almshouse,	3,645.28
Incidentals,	4,344.15
Amount of expenditures,	$19,070.03

LIGHTING STREETS.

GAS.

New Bedford Gas-Light Company,		$5,755.72

OIL.

Samuel Leonard & Son,	$579.64	
Charles H. Leonard,	372.17	
William A. Robinson & Co.,	1,388.70	
E. C. Milliken & Co.,	471.44	
		2,811.95

LANTERNS, LAMP-POSTS, &C.

Gideon Wood, cleaning street lamps and burners,	$26.00	
New Bedford Gas Co., service pipe, &c.,	237.67	
Taber & Grinnell, lantern posts, &c.,	181.08	
Thomas Remington, setting post,	1.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., lanterns and repairing lanterns,	211.26	
Wilson & Sharp, tubes, &c.,	8.00	
David E. Chase, painting and glazing,	166.08	
Carpenter & Lewis, iron work,	93.12	
Stephen P. Sawyer, repairing lanterns,	9.59	
Stephen A. Tripp & Co., repairing lanterns,	4.57	
Lineas Wood, painting and glazing,	3.48	
C. F. Bradford, glazing,	1.17	
		943.02

LIGHTING.

A. B. Grinnell,	$16.67	
William H. Nye,	4.00	
Henry Foster,	216.00	
Jesse Richardson,	228.00	
William Smith,	166.25	
James Reynolds,	216.00	
George Owens,	54.00	
Andrew Dandridge,	209.00	
Lewis Blair,	84.00	
William R. Thrasher,	120.00	
Frank Sullavou,	50.00	
William H. Stewart,	120.00	
Alfred Johnson,	60.00	
Henry Johnson,	90.00	
William Randolph,	70.00	
Abraham Conklin,	108.00	
William H. Hall,	50.00	
John Dickerson,	58.75	
George Munroe,	25.00	
William Johnson,	19.00	
Richard Nelson,	10.00	
		1,974.67
		$11,485.36

Amount brought forward,		$11,485.36

INCIDENTALS.

William H. Doane, carting,	$143.51	
S. Thomas & Co., wicking,	13.46	
Allen & Bliss, fluid, alcohol, and can,	45.33	
William F. White,	2.50	
Howland & Palmer, hardware,	2.00	
Thornton & Gerrish, sponge,	.70	
City Liquor Agency, alcohol,	5.10	
L. S. Akin, ladders,	4.07	
John M. Foster, ladders,	1.17	
Hillman & Osgood, dusters,	1.25	
		219.09
		$11,704.45
Transferred to Repairs of Highways,		3,000.00
Balance to new account,		2,670.03
		$17,374.48

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$3,331.45	
By Annual Appropriation,	14,000.00	
By amount received from Repairs of Highways,	6.20	
By amount received from Order No. 183,	36.83	
		17,374.48
By balance brought down,	$2,670.03	

RECAPITULATION.

Gas,	$5,755.72
Oil,	2,811.95
Lanterns, Lamp Posts, &c.,	943.02
Lighting,	1,974.67
Incidentals,	219.09
Amount of expenditures,	$11,704.45

CITY WATCH.

To balance of old account,		$2,715.64

WATCHMEN.

Nathan Barker,	$540.00	
Lorenzo D. J. Sears,	303.75	
William M. Howard,	451.25	
Jeremiah Hill,	395.00	
Samuel P. Gammons,	388.75	
Allen Raymond,	341.25	
Lewis S. Jennings,	448.75	
Joseph L. Sylvia,	440.00	
George Gardner,	425.00	
Abraham Estes,	443.75	
Benjamin Fuller,	385.00	
Frederick A. Plummer,	418.75	
Robert A. Dillingham,	393.75	
Stephen J. Stratton,	376.25	
John Clare,	455.00	
William A. Sanderson,	453.75	
Jacob Waggoner,	452.50	
George B. Macomber,	428.75	
Allen Gifford,	392.50	
Othniel Moulton,	365.00	
Isaac Bennett,	435.00	
Henry M. Bonney,	377.50	
Ebenezer Spencer,	450.00	
Lewis G. Allen,	212.50	
Henry W. Bumpus,	453.75	
Daniel Hines,	447.50	
John G. Remington,	356.25	
James Doherty,	396.25	
Samuel H. Wilkinson,	376.25	
Lorenzo D. Gifford,	455.00	
Humphrey Smith,	208.74	
James F. Tripp,	213.75	3 6
Warren Tripp,	111.25	
Edmund T. Case,	300.00	
Thomas C. Kempton,	172.50	
Daniel P. Devoll,	1.25	
Joseph B. Wordell,	220.00	
John B. Chase,	146.25	
William H. Doane,	40.00	
Thomas B. Paul,	40.00	
Daniel Murphy,	40.00	
David Hart,	58.75	
William Duffy,	58.75	
Alfred Allen,	58.75	
Francis Jenney,	58.75	
George Taber,	58.75	
William F. Washburn,	58.75	
Holder B. Remington,	58.75	
Richard P. Briggs, 49	35.00	
		14,198.75
		$16,914.39

Amount brought forward,		$16,914.39

INCIDENTALS.

Baker & Hammond, stock and labor,	$10.55	
J. L. F. Case, fitting keys,	3.00	
Lorenzo D. J. Sears, carrying in coal,	2.00	
New Bedford Gas-Light Co., gas,	85.71	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	3.52	
Nathan Barker, sundry articles,	12.15	
Allen & Bliss, pitcher and mugs,	1.12	
Wilson & Sharp, fitting furnace,	2.90	
Almy & Swain, hardware,	.73	
Caleb Maxfield, settees,	6.00	
Hillman & Osgood, brushes, &c.,	3.33	
J. R. Laurens, bedbug poison,	2.58	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	2.12	
Thornton & Gerrish, bedbug poison,	1.25	
Zenas Whittemore, soap,	3.20	
Thomas Collins, care of watch-house,	180.00	
		320.16
		$17,234 55
Balance to new account,		565.45
		$17,800.00

CREDITS.

By Annual Appropriation,	$14,000.00	
By transfer from City Debt,	2,000.00	
By transfer from Incidental Expenses,	1,800.00	
		17,800.00
By balance brought down,	$565.45	

RECAPITULATION.

Watchmen,	$14,198.75
Incidentals,	320.16
Amount of Expenditures,	$14,518.91

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To balance of old account,		$1,067.93

ENGINE MEN.

Members of the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1,	$799.00	
" " Engine Company No. 2,	125.50	
" " " " 3,	924.00	
" " " " 4,	326.17	
" " " " 5,	1,167.75	
" " " " 6,	1,282.33	
" " " " 7,	919.84	
" " " " 9,	923.99	
" " " " 10,	924.00	
" " " " 11,	901.06	
Pay roll of Engineers and Clerk,	400.00	
		8,693.64

REPAIRS OF ENGINES, ENGINE HOUSES, AND HOSE.

William Jeffers & Co., engine works for No. 6,	$1,050.00	
Joseph Hammond, cleaning engines and hose,	155.50	
Ebenezer Ryder, repairing house,	10.27	
Ezra K. Delano, cleaning engines,	116.95	
Button & Blake, suction hose,	40.00	
Dodge & Gilbert, axles for engine,	33.50	
Edward A. Jenney, cleaning engines and hose,	93.25	
H. P. Willis & Son, repairing hose,	10.71	
John Agnew, new hose,	1,271.86	
Thomas C. Allen, suction hose,	91.25	
James B. Hazard, painting and repairing engines,	154.49	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	121.35	
H. G. O. Cole, repairing engines,	26.50	
Gifford & Topham, repairs on engines,	258.14	
Thomas P. Swift, repairs on engine house,	37.43	
Simeon Hawes, repairs on engine house,	26.75	
Thomas C. Allen, hose and repairing,	164.79	
Zenas Whittemore, tallow and oil,	84.40	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., iron work,	62.07	
Moses H. Bliss, repairs on engine houses,	58.46	
James H. Tripp, iron work,	40.43	
Delano & Pierce, stock and labor, engine house,	29.95	
William H. Willis, repairing hose,	21.56	
Charles H. Taber, repairing engine house,	19.31	
A. D. Richmond & Co., repairing engines,	17.31	
John B. Hyde,	2.50	
New Bedford Cordage Co., rope,	8.75	
F. A. Sowle, repairing engine,	7.25	
William S. Brown and others, labor on engine,	4.13	
A. F. Lovejoy, repairing engine house,	4.01	
Thomas Sanford, painting,	2.51	
B. B. Covell & Co., painting engine house,	37.70	
George L. Brownell, repairing hose reel,	6.50	
Joseph B. Linton, labor on engine,	.37	
William A. Nash, painting engine,	36.48	
		4,106.43
		$13,868.00

Amount brought forward,		$13,868.00

INCIDENTALS.

New Bedford Gas Co., gas,	$52.42	
E. C. Milliken & Co., oil,	25.50	
New Bedford and Taunton Branch R.R. Co., freight on engine,	7.00	
Anthony Hathaway, labor,	5.25	
Allen Raymond, cleaning snow,	5.79	
George R. Hurlbut, ringing bell,	25.00	
Isaac Barnes, ringing bell,	25.00	
Henry Walker, ringing bell,	25.00	
William H. Sherman, ringing bell,	25.00	
Stephen Y. Denham, ringing bell,	25.00	
John P. Ellis, torch-bearer,	10.00	
F. A. Sowle, paper, book, sponge, &c.,	7.55	
Robert Tobey, labor,	3.33	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	4.00	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	.50	
H. J. Taylor & Co., shades, &c.,	3.00	
William Hestead, labor,	.75	
William Knights, furniture,	21.52	
Sylvanus Tallman, labor,	.75	
Cornelius Davenport, damage to store,	17.40	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	28.70	
Wilson & Sharp, stoves and repairing,	97.72	
Repairs of Highways, flagging,	33.09	
Tillinghast P. Tompkins, sundries,	14.25	
James E. Blake, sundry articles,	12.20	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	.81	
George Wilson & Co., carting engines,	6.00	
John M. Hathaway & Brother, horse hire,	4.00	
C. W. Walker, carting hose,	3.88	
Allen & Brownell, straps,	3.75	
W. & I. Howland, repairing flags,	2.19	
Charles M. Pierce, Jr.,	1.33	
Clapp & D'Wolf,	1.00	
Nathaniel Moulton, carting engines,	14.90	
Richard Newell, torch-bearer,	10.00	
Ryder & Smith, timber and labor,	9.24	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures,	3.88	
Clark Leavitt, carting,	2.08	
William Taber, carting,	2.00	
Taber & Grinnell, casting,	.60	
J. S. & R. Ashley, charcoal,	7.70	
		549.08
		$14,417.08
Balance to new account,		1,888.32
		$16,305.40

CREDITS.

By Annual Appropriation,	$16,000.00	
By amount received from Chief Engineer — articles sold,	58.20	
By amount received from expressman for gong,	8.75	
By amount received from Charles F. Willcox,	238.45	
		16,305.40
By balance brought down,	$1,888.32	

RECAPITULATION.

Engine Men,	$8,693.64
Repairs on Engines, Engine Houses, Hose, &c.,	4,106.43
Incidentals,	549.08
Amount of Expenditures,	$13,349.15

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

To balance of old account,		$8,016.57

LABOR AND TEAM WORK.

Pay rolls for labor and carting,	$18,870.45	
James Turner & Co., clearing sand-catchers,	61.00	
Michael Conway, clearing sand-catchers,	61.69	
Benjamin H. Peets, labor,	45.71	
Alfred A. Ashley, labor and carting,	18.00	
Hiram Sherman, labor,	1.50	
Timothy Blanchard, labor,	9.50	
Isaac C. Churchill, labor,	26.77	
George McCann, labor,	4.67	
Stephen C. Christian, labor,	37.56	
James Wilbur, labor and carting,	27.90	
Jonathan Spooner, labor,	3.00	
Mrs. W. Hathaway, carting,	2.00	
Martin Blanchard, labor,	7.85	
Curtis T. Gammons, labor and carting,	56.86	
A. B. Grinnell, labor and carting,	37.56	
Daniel H. Parker, labor,	2.66	
Seth Colwell, labor and carting,	53.50	
John Lawrence, labor,	2.50	
John A. Underwood, labor,	17.50	
Nathaniel Moulton, clearing snow and carting,	62.70	
Simeon Weston, labor,	9.00	
Holder Howland, team,	1.50	
F. A. Hathaway, carting,	2.92	
John F. Underwood, carting,	.50	
		19,424.80

FLAGGING, CURBING, PAVING, AND CROSSING STONES.

John Taylor, flagging and crossing stones,	$3,843.98	
J. S. & R. Ashley, paving stones,	1,388.93	
J. S. & R. Ashley, curbing and crossing stones,	1,568.17	
Joseph Allen, Jr., & Co., flagging,	119.67	
John A. Chase, carting,	3.00	
Anthony Hathaway, crossing stone,	34.99	
		6,958.74
		$34,400.41

Amount brought forward,	$34,400.11

INCIDENTALS.

Warner & Potter, grain and meal,	$382.00
Abraham Brownell, hay, straw, and oats,	505.53
Charles M. Pierce, gravel, &c.,	26.80
Jonathan Covell, straw,	4.91
Charles Fisher, hay,	75.74
James H. Howland, 2d, gravel,	60.30
Benjamin B. Covell, paints, &c.,	16.66
Robert G. Ingraham, surveying,	13.43
Frederick Brightman, stock and labor,	7.13
Merrill's Wharf, wharfage on flagging,	16.50
Sherman White, hay,	41.40
William P. Doty, repairing carts, &c.,	18.75
S. N. Thompson & Co., horse medicine,	7.33
John A. Underwood, broom brush,	6.00
L. Sherman, straw,	4.62
Perry G. Macomber, grain and meal,	340.51
John A. Chase, plank,	20.42
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	4.77
A. H. Seabury & Co., grain and meal,	244.85
Thomas P. Terry, iron work,	33.70
A. B. Grinnell, hay,	17.51
Charles Chase, hay,	185.58
Stephen W. McFarlin, meal and grain,	72.67
William F. Durfee, surveying,	39.61
Kelley E. Terry, dirt,	20.70
Robert Gray, Jr., blacksmithing,	12.22
James Lynch, lighting lamps,	7.62
H. P. Willis & Son, mending harness,	6.81
Nathan Lewis, repairing pump,	8.70
Sherman & Gifford, iron work,	55.31
John Kirk, meal and grain,	125.69
I. T. Weeks, hay,	32.38
J. C. Brownell, straw,	9.20
Warren Ashley, pick-handles,	4.80
Roger McDavitt, pigs,	14.00
E. G. Turner, gravel and poles,	93.11
Hayden Coggeshall, gravel,	145.60
Abijah D. Cook, stock and labor,	38.15
George D. Swift, blacksmithing,	11.93
Nathan Phinney, stock and labor,	27.28
Gilbert R. Wordell, stock and labor,	11.28
Simeon F. King, sharpening tools,	11.20
Rodolphus Ashley, keeping oxen,	8.50
Rodolphus Beetle, stones,	6.76
Adoniram Jennings, sharpening tools,	6.44
Isaac King, blacksmithing,	44.14
Simeon Hawes, hay,	15.18
D. N. Little, blacksmithing,	3.09
Adam Mackie, gravel,	2.70
Thomas P. Swift, plank, labor, and carting,	134.36
Isaac C. Churchill, stock and labor,	61.55
John Taylor, trimming flagging, &c.,	20.05
Allen Marble,	7.81
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	5.80
Sylvester Holmes, straw,	4.43
	$3,108.51

Amount brought forward,	$3,108.51	$34,400.11
William H. Packard, feed baskets,	1.00	
Lee & Tripp, blacksmithing,	47.62	
Walnut Street Wharf, wharfage on flagging,	18.53	
A. Barker, carrots,	7.50	
Warren Ashley, hay,	14.30	
O. C. Smith, blacksmithing,	12.65	
Isaac Freeman, stock and labor,	5.79	
Benjamin F. King, stock and labor,	5.28	
Dean & Driggs, blacksmithing,	6.88	
Levi Salisbury, killing pigs,	2.00	
Obed Nye, gravel,	.96	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work, cart, shoeing horses, &c.,	664.31	
Manchester, Gooding & Co., stone and labor,	217.73	
Carpenter & Lewis, shoeing horses and iron work,	143.72	
Thomas C. Allen, mending harnesses,	83.10	
Lighting Streets, oil,	36.83	
Gifford & Kirby, repairing carts, &c.,	35.79	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	31.94	
Sturtevant & Sherman, stock and labor,	31.45	
George Tuckwell, repairing carts,	21.02	
Moses H. Bliss, stock and labor,	21.01	
Calvin K. Turner, gravel,	17.07	
Jacob Parker, powder,	16.32	
Henry Walker, stock and labor,	15.60	
Alden Ball, gravel,	14.04	
Gideon T. Sawyer, sand and labor,	27.40	
J. & T. Durfee & Co.,	9.05	
Charles M. Pierce, Jr., brick, lime, and cement,	7.43	
William H. Willis, mending harness,	.42	
Isaac R. Potter, grain and meal,	101.86	
B. D. Hathaway, picks, &c.,	78.08	
S. S. Paine & Brother, bricks and cement,	71.48	
Mrs. Mary Hathaway, building hall,	47.25	
Vincent & Edwards, hardware,	45.34	
William W. Crapo, oats, &c.,	42.38	
Allen Lucas, lime, brick, &c.,	32.51	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	12.03	
Joseph Bowman,	11.50	
Estate of Simeon Brown, blacksmithing,	6.31	
Almy & Swain, hardware,	5.15	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	4.25	
Francis A. Young,	3.27	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	3.26	
Joseph Clark, repairing pump,	2.95	
Nathan Lewis, repairing pipe, &c.,	2.05	
Wright Brownell, mason work,	1.50	
Ezra Francis, mason work,	1.00	
Robert Gray, Jr., iron work,	.99	
Taber's Wharf, wharfage on flagging,	62.46	
Rotch's Wharf Co., wharfage on flagging,	37.99	
J. & T. R. Taber, repairing pumps,	15.26	
Frederick Kempton, rent,	15.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	13.40	
B. F. Hathaway,	10.53	
Francis W. Tilton,	3.34	
Ellis Brightman,	3.00	
William Bates, 2d,	2.86	
	$5,262.25	

Amount brought forward,	$5,262.25	$34,400.11
J. S. & R. Ashley, charcoal,	1.32	
Jonathan P. Lund, shovels, &c.,	17.68	
William B. Sanderson, pick handles,	14.25	
Hiram Handy, hay,	8.32	
Calvin Staples, paid hack hire,	4.50	
Joseph Hammond, buckets,	3.00	
William Beetle, spars,	2.73	
		5,314.05
		$39,714.16
Balance to new account,		620.40
		$40,334.56

CREDITS.

By amount received from John Baylies for sale of horses,	$207.00	
By amount received from David M. Gifford for horse,	70.00	
By amount received from E. G. Wilson for manure,	22.83	
By amount received from Samuel Barker, oxen,	130.00	
By amount received from Isaac King, wagon,	32.50	
By Annual Appropriation,	32,000.00	
By amount transferred from Lighting Streets,	3,000.00	
By amount transferred from City Debt,	3,000.00	
By amount transferred from Incidental Expenses,	1,200.00	
By amount received from William C. Howland for stone and dirt, &c.,	23.25	
By amount received from John Underwood for stone and dirt, &c.,	6.00	
By amount received from Incidental Expenses for flagging,	33.38	
By amount received from Support of Public Schools for flagging,	83.46	
By amount received from Fire Department for flagging,	33.38	
By amount received from Henry Bracy for manure,	19.39	
By amount received from C. Gifford for manure,	2.00	
By amount received from sundry persons for pork,	35.06	
By amount received from sundry persons for manure,	21.85	
By amount received from Manchester, Gooding & Co., stone,	201.45	
By amount received from George Howland, Jr., for street dirt,	50.75	
By amount received from James Arnold for manure,	5.75	
By amount received from W. Kirby for manure,	3.50	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., second-hand cart, &c.,	26.50	
By amount received from Hastings & Co., for street dirt,	126.80	
		40,334.56
By balance brought down,	$620.40	

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and Team Work,	$19,424.80
Flagging, Curbing, Paving, and Crossing Stones,	6,958.74
Incidentals,	5,314.05
Amount of Expenditures,	$31,697.59

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	$6.00	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., repairing gate,	6.25	
William H. Jenney, sundry articles,	3.50	
B. B. Covell & Co., painting,	2.21	
		$17.96
Balance to new account,		2,540.30
		$2,558.26

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$2,521.26	
By amount received of William H. Jenney, sale of lots,	37.00	
		2,558.26
By balance brought down,	$2,540.30	

PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

Balance to new account,		$88.77

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$64.77	
By amount received of William H. Jenney, sale of lots,	24.00	
		88.77
By balance brought down,	$88.77	

RURAL CEMETERY.

To balance of old account,		$6,142.83
Daniel J. Tripp, labor,	$69.32	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	5.00	
Charles Allen, labor at gate lodge,	21.65	
Leonard M. Chase, labor at gate lodge,	17.60	
Baker & Hammond, stock and labor for gate lodge,	315.13	
Gideon Jennings, labor and carting,	96.86	
	$525.56	

Amount brought forward,	$525.56	$6,142.83
Edmund Anthony, printing,	4.00	
William Knights, furniture for gate lodge,	13.02	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	4.30	
Alexander Hathaway, labor and whitewashing,	27.25	
Thomas Sanford, painting gate lodge,	3.16	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., repairing gate,	3.00	
Wm. H. Jenney, stubs, carting, &c.,	25.76	
		606.05
		$6,748.88

CREDITS.

By amount received of William H. Jenney, sale of lots,	$1,056.00	
By balance to new account,	5,692.88	
		6,748.88
By balance brought down,	$5,692.88	

CITY DEBT.

Amount paid principal and interest on loans,	$31,102.82	
Amount transferred to sundry accounts,	5,600.00	
		$36,702.82
Balance to new account,		1,238.30
		$37,941.12

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$8,262.37	
By Annual Appropriation,	29,600.00	
By premium on bonds,	78.75	
		37,941.12
By balance brought down,	$1,238.30	

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To balance of old account,		$702.85

BOOKS, &C.

E. H. Britton,	$10.00	
James B. Congdon,	30.31	
Abner J. Phipps,	431.02	
Charles Taber & Co.,	165.10	
Simpson Hart,	3.87	
		640.30

LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT.

Robert C. Ingraham,	$1,000.00	
Ellen M. Parker,	200.00	
		1,200.00

INCIDENTALS.

Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	$15.00	
Lloyd H. Brooks, care of Library room,	100.00	
John W. Williams, labor at Library room,	68.67	
Charles E. Hawes, picture of Library building,	10.00	
Trustees of Howland fund,	46.00	
New Bedford Gas-Light Co., gas,	159.86	
Lewis Hathaway, stock and labor,	33.37	
C. F. Bradford, setting glass,	2.83	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	102.04	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	14.62	
A. D. Richmond & Co., repairing water closet,	3.98	
		556.37
		$3,099.52
Balance to new account,		.48
		$3,100.00

CREDITS.

By Annual Appropriation,	$2,500.00	
By transfer from City Debt,	600.00	
		3,100.00
By balance brought down,	$0.48	

RECAPITULATION.

Books, &c.,	640.30
Librarian and Assistant,	1,200.00
Incidentals,	556.37
Amount of Expenditures,	$2,396.67

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

SALARIES AND RENT.

Nathan B. Gifford, salary,	$193.75	
Otis Irish, salary,	556.25	
Liberty Hall Association, rent,	250.00	
Charles F. Willcox, salary,	450.00	
		$1,450.00

LIQUORS, &C.

A. S. Mansfield, liquor,	$394.06	
Worthington, Leonard & Squire, liquors,	392.23	
George P. Burnham, liquor,	5,811.79	
A. S. Bigelow, ale,	170.00	
Weeks & Potter, liquor,	6.50	
J. D. & M. Williams, liquor,	17.85	
		6,792.43

INCIDENTALS.

Nathan B. Gifford, sundry bills,	$122.57	
Charles F. Willcox, sundry bills,	328.55	
Allen & Bliss, brooms, &c.,	1.12	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	13.61	
		465.85
		$8,708.28
Balance to new account,		929.23
		$9,637.51

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$1,603.25	
By amount received from Agent for sales,	8,034.26	
		9,637.51
By balance brought down,	$929.23	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries and Rent,	$1,450.00
Liquors, &c.,	6,792.43
Incidental Expenses,	465.85
Amount of expenditures,	$8,708.28

MEMORANDA. — This agency was established June 22, 1852.

To original appropriation,	$2,500.00	
To net gain to March 1, 1859,	1,586.92	
		$4,086.92
By balance, to March 1, 1859, as above,	$929.23	
By stock on hand, to March 1, 1859, per agent's statement,	3,157.69	
		4,086.92

MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS.

To balance of old account,		$8,448.34
S. J. Aiken, damage blasting,	$0.90	
Charles M. Pierce, brick and cement,	39.45	
Ezra Francis, labor,	7.50	
		47.85
		$8,496.19

CREDITS.

By amount received from abuttors on different sewers,	$4,546.38	
Balance to new account,	3,949.81	
		8,496.19
To balance brought down,	$3,949.81	

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

SALARIES.

George H. Dunbar, Mayor,	$800.00	
Charles F. Willcox, Treasurer and Collector,	440.45	
Sanford S. Horton, City Clerk,	800.00	
William S. Cobb, City Marshal,	1,030.14	
Oliver Prescott, Judge of Police Court,	533.33	
William C. Howland, Superintendent of Streets,	1,000.00	
Shubael G. Edwards, Assistant Marshal,	695.34	
Horatio G. Webster, Assistant Marshal,	618.08	
Elias Terry, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
Thomas A. Howland, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
R. H. G. Hubbard, Assistant Marshal,	618.08	
Luther M. Dayton, Assistant Marshal,	600.00	
William W. Crapo, City Solicitor,	400.00	
Isaac M. Richardson, Clerk of Common Council,	200.00	
Richard Davenport, Clerk of Market,	175.00	
Isaac Barnes, ringing bell,	125.00	
Lloyd H. Brooks, City Messenger,	350.00	
William H. Doane, Superintendent of Street Lamps,	300.00	
James B. Congdon, Treasurer and Collector,	910.00	
F. L. Porter, Clerk of Police Court,	300.00	
R. C. Pitman, Judge of Police Court,	514.72	
William H. Jenney, Superintendent of Burial Grounds,	100.00	
Joshua B. Ashley, Sealer of Coal Baskets,	25.00	
Committee on Truants,	100.00	
Alexander H. Ellis, care of City Clock,	40.00	
		$11,875.14

Amount brought forward,		$11,875.14

LAND.

George Brightman, land,	$1,134.20	
Samuel Rodman, land,	690.87	
		1,825.07

GAS AND GAS FIXTURES.

New Bedford Gas-Light Co., gas,	$399.53	
H. J. Taylor & Co., gas fixtures,	19.62	
		419.15

ASSESSORS.

Board of Assessors, salary,	$1,400.00	
Joseph W. Cornell, horse hire,	15.00	
William G. Edwards, Assistant Assessor,	38.75	
Joseph Brownell, Assistant Assessor,	37.50	
John Bryant, Assistant Assessor,	25.00	
Ezra K. Delano, care of Assessors' room,	28.00	
Charles Taber & Co., books, &c.,	59.71	
Robert A. Sherman, Assistant Assessor,	57.50	
David B. Wilcox, Assistant Assessor,	23.75	
Caleb Maxfield, sink,	3.50	
Lewis Hathaway, labor,	3.90	
		1,692.61

ELECTIONS.

Wardens,	$24.00	
Ward Clerks,	90.00	
Inspectors,	68.00	
Ward rooms,	80.00	
		262.00

POLICE STATION HOUSES AND COURT.

Thomas Collins, services,	$60.00	
Henry H. Crapo, Special Justice,	32.25	
Flynn & Bowen, North Police Station House,	512.81	
New Bedford Gas-Light Co., gas,	72.95	
Edwin L. Barney, Special Justice,	55.00	
J. G. W. Pope, mattresses, &c.,	28.65	
Nathan Lewis, gas fixtures,	15.08	
Baker & Hammond, stock and labor,	9.85	
William G. Parker, painting,	5.65	
Alanson Borden, Special Justice,	45.00	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron work,	18.66	
James H. Crittenden, painting,	9.85	
Allen & Bliss, water jars, brushes, &c.,	13.92	
Nathan Barker, paid cleaning Station houses,	4.70	
John H. Perry & Co., coal,	89.33	
	$973.70	
		$16,073.97

Amount brought forward,	$973.70	$16,073.97
Lighting Streets, oil,	6.20	
Wood, Brightman & Co., gas fixtures,	17.19	
Wright Brownell, stock and labor,	108.61	
Charles Taber & Co., stationery,	23.18	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	16.48	
Lineas Wood, painting,	3.40	
		1,148.76

CITY COMMON.

John G. Harding, trees and setting same,	$112.75	
Jonathan Reynold, tree,	4.00	
James Callaghan, labor,	32.50	
Stephen Christian, labor,	14.75	
S. G. Nye, seed,	.76	
William Taber, labor,	14.00	
Jeremiah Murphy, labor,	12.50	
Tillinghaust Head, labor,	11.00	
		202.26

ATLANTIC CABLE CELEBRATION.

Jacob Parker, powder,	$75.00	
A. W. Munroe, ringing bell,	3.00	
C. Dantsizen, ringing bell,	3.00	
Jabez H. Crowell, ringing bell,	3.00	
Joseph P. Luther, ringing bell,	3.00	
Isaac Barnes, ringing bell,	4.00	
George R. Hurlbut, ringing bell,	3.00	
Stedman G. Adams, ringing bell,	3.00	
Thomas J. F. Ruggles, ringing bell,	3.00	
S. T. Denham, paid ringing bells,	7.50	
Weston Howland, paid ringing bell,	.50	
		108.00

INCIDENTALS.

Benjamin Lindsey, printing,	$432.03	
N. B. and T. B. Railroad Co., freight,	15.00	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., setting fence Library building,	6.26	
Isaiah Parlow, returning deaths,	.72	
Nathaniel S. Spooner, for establishing herring fishery,	185.89	
George A. Bourne, armory rent,	500.00	
Edmund Anthony, printing,	185.00	
B. Otheman, Jr., clock,	35.00	
James T. Almy, police badges,	15.00	
William Alvi, reward for breaking lantern,	10.00	
William Wilcox, lumber,	.38	
Bedford Commercial and Mechanics Bank, temporary loan,	196,492.40	
Catherine B. Anthony, remittance of tax,	109.36	
Little & Allen, carpet for Library,	32.84	
John W. Williams, labor,	174.00	
State Lunatic Hospital, board for patients,	1,226.50	
John H. Perry & Co., coal,	107.25	
Estate of George Tappan, armory rent,	300.00	
	$199,827.63	$17,532.99

Amount brought forward,	$199,827.63	$17,532.99
Simpson Hart, book-cases for Library,	47.00	
Sanford S. Horton, Registrar,	184.35	
William Hibbens, labor and sods,	21.25	
Charles F. Willcox, sundry articles,	10.17	
Protecting Society, services,	111.00	
George H. Dunbar, expenses to Boston,	12.00	
Simeon Ashley, stock and labor,	137.58	
J. L. F. Case, fitting keys,	1.25	
Benjamin Lindsey, printing catalogues,	770.13	
Charles Taber & Co., binding catalogues,	258.83	
Caleb Maxfield, repairing furniture,	16.27	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture Library building,	57.17	
Baker & Hammond, stock and labor guarding trees,	43.26	
Choate & Alder, storage and repairing weights,	30.50	
William Knights, mattress,	3.75	
Lorenzo D. J. Sears, special police officer,	183.67	
Jeremiah Hill, special police officer,	115.70	
Nathan D. Jenkins, special police officer,	19.75	
Jacob Waggoner, posting bills,	7.00	
Richard M. Delano, charcoal,	6.58	
Charles F. Willcox, remittance of tax,	54.90	
James B. Congdon, bonds,	51.48	
H. P. Willis & Son, covering ramrods,	2.00	
George L. Hathaway, damage awarded for moving building,	100.00	
Henry H Forbes, covering stones,	26.10	
Henry H. Crapo, fees,	2.00	
George W. Choate, weights and sealing same,	82.17	
Ezra Francis, removing nuisance,	18.90	
James B. Congdon, interest on temporary loans,	59.83	
Seth Moulton, gravel,	12.50	
Charles Taber & Co., books and stationery,	215.52	
Gideon B. Spooner, 2d, services,	30.00	
Lloyd H. Brooks, care of hall for temperance meetings,	30.00	
Allen & Bliss, mats, pails, brushes, &c.,	24.95	
G. & R. H. Taber, coal,	130.92	
John G. Harding, trimming trees,	33.75	
M. H. True, carrying Band to Acushnet,	7.00	
H. N. Kimball, limeing streets,	10.75	
Lyman Bartlett, professional services,	25.00	
Execution in favor of Reuben Weeks,	908.15	
Manley Keys, whitewashing market,	7.00	
Lewis Hathaway, stock and labor,	6.78	
William Hathaway, Jr., damage by grading Orchard street,	178.23	
Wilson & Sharp, stoves and repairing,	42.51	
Repairs of Highways, labor on Library Building,	33.38	
Simeon Hawes, ice,	8.85	
New Bedford Brass Band, services,	350.00	
Joseph Brownell, horse hire,	2.50	
New Bedford City Guards, bounty money,	345.00	
New Bedford Brass Band, bounty money,	162.00	
Delano & Pierce, stock and labor,	101.36	
William W. Crapo, witness fees,	67.87	
David E. Chase, painting market,	55.99	
Vincent & Edwards, stove and hardware,	68.11	
Richard Davenport, sundry articles for market,	3.53	
Carpenter & Lewis, iron work,	1.06	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., hinges,	.42	
	$205,125.35	

Amount brought forward,	$205,125.35	$17,532.99
William B. Cooke, painting and stock,	90.92	
James R. Denham, crackers, police office,	56.00	
James B. Congdon, sundry articles,	17.47	
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	7.17	
James H. Sherman, damage by blasting,	3.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., furnace for Treasurer's room, lead pipe, &c.,	160.19	
Stephen C. Christian, special police officer for Common,	100.00	
Alexander H. Ellis, repairing city clock,	5.00	
S. S. Paine & Bro., lime for streets,	17.33	
John M. Foster, stock and labor,	11.51	
George Snow, carting,	8.25	
Charles F. Bradford, glazing,	6.00	
Charles H. Higgins, painting,	5.45	
John M. Hathaway & Bro., horse hire,	5.00	
Thornton & Gerrish, matches, &c.,	3.17	
Little & Allen, carpet for Treasurer's room,	55.22	
William H. Jenney, returning deaths,	45.25	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture for Treasurer's room,	39.49	
J. S. & R. Ashley, charcoal,	60.83	
Wright Brownell, stock and labor,	20.49	
J. & T. Durfee & Co., repairing bell,	14.25	
A. D. Richmond & Co., fitting water-closet,	8.33	
Allen & Bliss, brushes, &c., for Treasurer's office,	6.49	
A. W. Munroe, posting bills,	3.40	
Bailey & Hathaway, horse hire,	11.00	
Henry T. Wood, land rent,	20.00	
William E. Mason, repairing pump,	7.50	
Ezra K. Delano, posting notices,	4.25	
William H. Sherman, horse hire,	3.00	
Sanford S. Horton, overpay to Treasurer,	101.00	
		206,022.31
		$223,555.30
Transfer to Support of Public Schools,	$1,500.00	
Transfer to Support of the Poor,	5,000.00	
Transfer to City Watch,	1,800.00	
Transfer to Repairs of Highways,	1,200.00	
Amount paid discount on temporary loan,	246.00	
		9,746.00
		$233,301.30
Balance to new account,		48,709.70
		$282,011.00

CREDITS.

By balance of old account,	$56,090.85
By amount received from R. Davenport, stall rent,	651.00
By amount received from F. L. Porter, clerk of Police Court,	1,381.31
By amount received from temporary loans,	183,000.00
By amount received from part of permanent loan of $6,500.00,	5,300.00
	$246,423.16

Amount brought forward,	$246,423.16	
By amount received from William S. Cobb, Marshal, fees, &c.,	1,431.01	
By amount received from Obed Chase & Co., land rent,	300.00	
By amount received from Commonwealth, bounty money and armory rent,	1,001.00	
By amount received from Thomas P. Terry, land rent,	6.00	
By amount received from appropriation for salaries,	13,500.00	
By amount received from appropriation for City Common,	500.00	
By amount received from annual appropriation,	17,615.28	
By amount received from old warrants,	11.68	
By amount received from William S. Cobb, dog licenses,	134.00	
By amount received from S. S. Horton, licenses and use of hall,	479.00	
By amount received from transfer from alien passengers,	48.00	
By amount received from Charles F. Willcox, error in tax-book,	561.92	
		282,011.00
By balance brought down,	$48,709.70	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries,	$11,875.14
Land,	1,825.07
Gas and Gas Fixtures,	419.15
Assessors,	1,692.61
Elections,	262.00
Police Station Houses and Court,	1,148.76
City Common,	202.26
Atlantic Cable Celebration,	108.00
Support of the Insane,	1,226.50
Printing and Binding Catalogues for Library,	1,028.96
Damages paid Reuben Weeks and George L. Hathaway,	1,008.15
Incidentals,	6,165.30
	$26,961.90

BOOKS OF THE CITY CLERK.

BALANCE ACCOUNT, MARCH 1, 1859.

DEBIT BALANCES, MARCH 1, 1859.

Appropriations for 1858,	$21,564.78
Appropriations previous to 1858,	22,491.46
Rural Cemetery,	5,692.88
Main Drains and Common Sewers,	3,949.81
City Treasurer,	7,039.25
	$60,738.18

CREDIT BALANCES, MARCH 1, 1859.

Support of the Poor,	$1,464.26
Support of Public Schools,	22.94
Pine Grove Cemetery,	88.77
Oak Grove Cemetery,	2,540.30
Free Public Library,	.48
Incidental Expenses,	48,709.70
City Liquor Agency,	929.23
Repairs of Highways,	620.40
Lighting the Streets,	2,670.03
City Debt,	1,238.30
Fire Department,	1,888.32
City Watch,	565.45
	$60,738.18

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

The Sub-Committee to whom was referred the duty of taking an inventory of the City Property, submit the following as their report:—

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City Hall building and lot, 102 rods of land,	$72,000.00	
Old Town Hall building and lot, 30 rods of land,	10,700.00	
Lot of land on William Street, 84⅓ rods, including Library lot,	14,500.00	
City Library Building, on William Street,	47,500.00	
Lot of Land at Clark's Point, 2 acres,	200.00	
Powder Magazine and Lot,	680.00	
South Pound and Lot, 20 rods,	300.00	
Lot of Land on Willis Street, 12 rods,	600.00	
City Common, on Purchase Street,	50,000.00	
Lot of Land at the Cove, 3 acres,	350 00	
City Stable and Lot, containing 58 36-100 rods,	8,500.00	
Lot of Land near Jonathan Tobey's, 1 acre,	35.00	
Gravel Land on Dartmouth Road, bought of William and Caleb Howland,	520.00	
Gravel Land at Clark's Point, bought of Joseph Ricketson, 2d,	2,300.00	
Gravel Land, Windmill Lot,	1,000.00	
Gravel Land, Windmill Lot, bought of Geo. Brightman,	1,134.20	
Police Station House on South Water Street,	524.92	
Police Station House on Willis Street,	600.00	
Rural Cemetery and Lodge, Dartmouth Street,	4,007.00	
Oak Grove Cemetery, Smith Street,	200.00	
Pine Grove Cemetery, Head of Acushnet,	2,000.00	
Public Library, 12,000 volumes,	10,000.00	
Standard Weights and Measures,	380.00	
Surveying Instruments,	350.00	
Two Brass Field-Pieces,	750.00	
		229,131.12

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

School-House and 30 rods of Land at Perry's Neck,	$1,200.00
School-House and 20 96-100 rods of Land on Griffin St.,	930.00
School-House and 80 rods of Land at Acushnet Village,	1,300.00
School-House and 41½ rods of Land on Linden Street,	2,600.00
High School-House and 120 rods of Land on Middle St.,	18,000.00
Grove School House and 109 rods of Land on Water St.,	5,000.00
School-House and 39 rods of Land on Smith Street,	3,900.00
Two School-Houses and 44 rods of Land on Bush Street,	8,400.40
School-House and 31 rods of Land on Maxfield Street,	3,850.00
School-House and Lot, North District,	1,000.00
School-House and Lot, Haskins' Corner,	1,200.00
School-House and Lot, Clark's Point,	780.00
School-House and 44 rods of Land at Cannonville,	2,000.00
School-House and 20 rods of Land on William Street,	7,350.00
School-House on Market Square,	100.00
School-House and 123 84-100 rods of Land on Parker St.,	13,000.00
	$70,610.00

Amount brought forward,	$70,610.00	$229,131.12
Two School-Houses and 55¾ rods of Land on Charles and Foster Streets,	8,000.00	
School-House and 34¼ rods of Land on Cedar and Maxfield Streets,	4,000.00	
School-House and 84 rods of Land at Belville,	1,500.00	
School-House and 60 rods of Land on Dartmouth Road,	5,400.00	
School-House and 60⅛ rods of Land on Merrimac St.,	14,400.00	
Maps, Globes, and Philosophical Apparatus,	1,300.00	
School Library, about 2,000 volumes, divided,	200.00	
		105,410.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine House and 3 rods of Land on Middle Street,	$1,450.00	
Engine House and 4 rods of Land on Foster Street,	825.00	
Engine House and 14¾ rods of Land on Purchase Street,	8,500.00	
Engine House and lot of land at Jesseville,	1,000.00	
Engine House and 4 rods of Land on Third Street,	750.00	
Engine House and 4 rods of Land on Fourth Street,	1,325.00	
Engine House and 13 rods of Land on Purchase Street,	4,000.00	
Engine House at Acushnet Village,	375.00	
Engine No. 1,	600.00	
Engine No. 2,	600.00	
Engine No. 3,	1,000.00	
Engine No. 4,	1,000.00	
Engine No. 5,	1,900.00	
Engine No. 6,	2,300.00	
Engine No. 7,	1,000.00	
Engine No. 8,	150.00	
Engine No. 9,	1,000.00	
Engine No. 10,	1,000.00	
Engine No. 11,	1,000.00	
New Hook and Ladder Carriage,	1,200.00	
Old Hook and Ladder Carriage,	100.00	
New Hose Reel for No. 9,	75.00	
		31,150.00

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New Almshouse and Out-Buildings,	$23,000.00	
Old Almshouse and Barn,	1,400.00	
Small Pox Hospital,	400.00	
Farm, containing 76 acres,	12,500.00	
Household Furniture,	2,575.66	
Stone Machine and Mowing Machine,	375.00	
Carts, Gear, and Lumber Wagons,	325.00	
Farming Utensils,	588.20	
Light Wagons,	95.00	
Farm Stock,	1,423.80	
Hay and Grain on hand,	500.00	
Oakum and Oakum Stock,	139.24	
Mechanics' Tools,	107.76	
		43,429.66
		$409,120.78

Amount brought forward,		$409,120.78

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

12 Horses,	$1,800.00	
2 large Wagons,	300.00	
2 double Carts,	150.00	
7 single Carts,	300.00	
1 double Gear,	150.00	
1 single Gear,	100.00	
1 Ox-Cart,	50.00	
1 single Sled,	5.00	
8 Cart Harnesses,	2.00	
4 sets double Harnesses,	100.00	
8 Lead double Harnesses,	15.00	
1 pair Cart Shafts,	5.00	
5 Forks and 1 Hay-Cutter,	5.00	
3 Horse-Blankets,	3.00	
7 Lanterns,	1.00	
67 Shovels,	16.00	
31 Picks,	15.00	
11 Stone Hammers and 5 Drill Hammers,	17.00	
3 Spreading Shovels,	1.50	
11 Iron Rakes,	2.00	
14 Hoes and 7 Water Pails,	5.00	
22 Snow Shovels,	11.00	
3 large Drills and 65 small do.,	15.00	
5 Axes and 2 Grub Hoes,	3.00	
29 Iron Bars and 7 Chains,	50.00	
7 Tool-Houses,	100.00	
4 Ploughs and 6 Wheelbarrows,	40.00	
3 Paving Hammers,	1.50	
1 Harrow and 1 Dirt-Scraper,	25.00	
1 Anvil and 5 Strap-Buckets,	15.00	
5 Spirit-Levels,	3.00	
3 Handsaws and 1 Stove,	5.00	
1 large Derrick and 2 small do.,	15.00	
2 Pigs and 1 Gravel Screen,	20.00	
4 Feed-Buckets,	1.00	
1 Ox Stone Geer,	25.00	
1 Patent Forge,	1.00	
3 Tin Cans and 7 Bags,	1.00	
		3,374.00
		$412,494.78

Respectfully submitted.

NATHAN E. HAMMETT, } *Sub-*
JOHN P. KNOWLES, } *Committee.*

NEW BEDFORD, 3d mo. 31st, 1859.

PERMANENT CITY DEBT.

The Permanent City Debt is represented by *Eighty-nine Bonds* and *One Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-eight Coupons*, payable as follows:—

YEAR	COUPONS April 1.	COUPONS Oct. 1.	AMOUNT OF COUPONS.	AMOUNT OF EACH BOND.								AMOUNT OF BONDS.	WHOLE AMOUNT.
1859	6,821.25	6,821.25	13,642.50	5,000	3,600		2,350		3,100			14,050	27,692.50
1860	6,420.50	6,420.50	12,841.00	5,000	3,600		2,350		3,100			14,050	26,891.00
1861	6,019.75	6,019.75	12,039.50	5,000	3,600		2,350		3,100			14,050	26,089.50
1862	5,619.00	5,619.00	11,238.00	5,000	3,600	2,350	3,100	1,200	900	900	1,000	18,050	29,288.00
1863	5,098.25	5,098.25	10,196.50	5,000	3,600	2,350	3,100	800	1,000			15,850	26,046.50
1864	4,643.50	4,643.50	9,287.00	5,000	3,600	2,350	3,100	1,000	500	500		16,050	25,337.00
1865	4,182.75	4,182.75	8,365.50	5,000	3,600	2,350	3,100	500	500	500		15,550	23,915.50
1866	3,737.00	3,737.00	7,474.00	5,000	3,600	2,350	3,100	800	800	1,000		16,650	24,124.00
1867	3,258.25	3,258.25	6,516.50	5,000	3,600	2,350	3,100	1,000	500	500		16,050	22,566.50
1868	2,797.50	2,797.50	5,595.00	5,000	3,600	2,350	3,100	800	1,000	500	500	16,850	22,445.00
1869	2,312.75	2,312.75	4,625.50	5,000	3,600	2,350	3,100	500	500			15,050	19,675.50
1870	1,882.00	1,882.00	3,764.00	5,000	3,600	2,350	3,100	1,000	500	500		16,050	19,814.00
1871	1,421.25	1,421.25	2,842.50	5,000	2,350		3,100					10,450	13,292.50
1872	1,119.50	1,119.50	2,239.00	5,000	2,350		3,100					10,450	12,689.00
1873	817.75	817.75	1,635,50	5,000	2,350		3,100	700				11,150	12,785.50
1874	495.00	495.00	990.00	5,000	1,500							6,500	7,490.00
1875	300.00	300.00	600.00	5,000								5,000	5,600.00
1876	150.00	150.00	300.00	5,000								5,000	5,300.00
	57,096.00	57,096.00	114,192.00	Eighty-nine Bonds.								236,850	351,042.00

1859. CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council:

GENTLEMEN,—As the present municipal year has nearly expired, the Board of Engineers elected to office for this term, in conformity with Chapter XXI, Section 8, of the Revised Ordinances, present the following report of the state and condition of the Fire Department; also the number of fires and false alarms during the year, the causes of the same, with the losses and insurance as far as could be ascertained, with the names of the owners and occupants of the buildings destroyed or injured, and all other matters pertaining to the Department, supposed to be of interest to our citizens.

It gives us great pleasure to report that the Fire Department is in a good and efficient condition, each company having a full complement of members; and each apparatus in good working order. The various engine-houses are all in good condition, and have been kept neat and cleanly during the past year.

At the time the present Board came into office, the Young Mechanic Engine, No. 6, was at Messrs. Wm. Jeffers & Co.'s Manufactory, Pawtucket, R. I., having new

works put into her. The Engine was returned to this city March 4, 1858, and the result on trial proving satisfactory to the Board, she was accepted. The expense for remodelling and the new works was about $1050. The works belonging to Engine No. 6, which were taken out of the box at the time it was remodelled, (by Wm. Jeffers & Co.,) remain at present on hand, most if not all of it in good order.

There has been purchased during the year fifteen hundred feet of new leading hose; one thousand feet of which was large size, for Engines Nos. 5 and 6; the remainder to replace hose which had become poor and unreliable.

The Department has been called out by fires and false alarms during the year seventy-nine times, of which forty-two for fires, thirty-seven for false alarms; out of this number fourteen of them have been out of the city.

The amount of loss by fires in the city, as nearly as can be ascertained, is $7400. Insurance on the same, $5893.

Date.	Owners.	Occupants.	Situation.	Loss	Ins.	Causes, &c.
1858.						
1 mo. 5			Fairhaven.			Fairhaven Depot.
11	Tallman's Heirs.		110 Union street.			Bursting of a fluid lamp.
13	City.	School.	Corner Fourth and Bush sts.			Burning of shavings. Incendiary.
14						False alarm.
20						False alarm.
21			Fairhaven.			Fairhaven Depot.
2 mo. 7						False alarm.
8	Thomas Smith.	Wm. A. Nash, Thos. D. Kempton.	Mechanics' lane.	$500		Burning of shop and stock.
9						False. Ringing of bell, south part of city.
19			Crow Island.			Burning of bushes.
3 mo. 2	Mrs. S. M. Lindsey.	B. Lindsey, Packard & Kingman, J. Fraser, John Boadle.	Corner of North Second and William sts.	1,300	Fully insured.	Partial burning of building &c., the work of an incendiary.
16	City.	School.	William street.			Burning of shavings in basement. Incend.
20			25 South Water street.			Bursting of gas-pipe.
22						False alarm.
4 mo. 2	S. Bennett.	H. W. Coggeshall, O. J. Marvin, J. P. Merrick, R. Swan, Dr. M. B. Roche, S. Bennett, H. N. Kimball.	William street.	3,400	$3,700	Partial burning of buildings and merchandise.
7			South part of city.			Burning of bushes.
7			Elm street.			Burning of fence, Friends' Academy.
14			Fairhaven.			Burning of mill.
17			North Fairhaven.			Burning of woods.
21			Fairhaven.			Partial burning of a building.
30			Fairhaven.			Burning of a hay-stack, &c.
5 mo. 3			No. 32 Centre street.			Slight burning of roof of building.
4			Fairhaven.			Burning of a barn.
8						False alarm.
13			Out of city.			Burning of woods.
19			No. 10 High street.			Slight burning of house.

Date.	Owners.	Occupants.	Situation.	Loss	Ins.	Causes, &c.
1858.						
5 mo. 28						Three false alarms (3.)
6 mo. 3						False alarm.
5						False alarm.
10						False alarm.
11			Fairhaven.			Burning of a barn and partial burning of a house.
12	Mr. Ward.	Smith & Webster.	74 North Second street.			Slight burning of inside of bakehouse.
14						False alarm.
29	Taber & Grinnell.		South Water street.			Burning of moulds, &c.
7 mo. 6			Parker street.			Burning of a bed.
7	H. F. Thomas.	N. Lewis.	76 North Water street.			Burning of work-bench, &c., in shop.
12	A. S. Bigelow.	Q. A. Hooper.	32 South Water street.			Partial burning of basement of building and merchandise.
28						False alarm.
29	Wm. Knights.		Purchase street.			Boiling over of a pot of varnish.
31			Allen street.	$25	$18	Burning of old building. Incendiary.
31	I. Howland, Jr., & Co.	J. B. Watkins & Co., J. H. Crittenden.	Nos. 14 and 16 South Front street.	1,675	875	Partial burning of buildings and merchandise.
31						False alarm.
8 mo. 1	Mrs. A. H. Dunbar.		Dartmouth street.			Burning barn and contents. Incendiary.
2						False alarm.
7	Peleg Gifford.		Smith street.	500		Burning of barn and contents. Incendiary.
9	New Bedford R. R. Co.		Purchase street.			Slight burning of roof of house.
11			Fairhaven.			Burning of Town-House.
12						False alarm, of ringing of bells in Fairhaven.
23	J. Brownell.	Brownell, Ashley & Co.	Fourth street.			Slight burning of roof of shop.
23						False alarm.
9 mo. 1			Fairhaven.			Burning of steamboat Union.
7						False alarm.
10						False alarm.
18						False alarm.
24		Humphrey & Co.	Centre street.			Slight burning of shop by boiling over of pot of varnish.

Date.	Owners.	Occupants.	Situation.	Loss	Ins.	Causes, &c.
1858.						
9 mo. 24	J. H. W. Page.		47 South Second street.			Slight burning of wood-work around chimney.
30						False alarm.
10 mo. 3						False alarm.
6			Out of city.			Burning of a barn near Stone Bridge.
12						False alarm.
23						False alarm.
25	Willard Sears.		Clark's Point road.			Burning of a barn. Incendiary.
27						False alarm.
28						False alarm.
11 mo. 3						False alarm.
3			Court street.			Slight burning of house. Incendiary.
13						False alarm.
15			On the marsh.			Slight burning of a building.
16						False alarm.
19						False alarm.
25						False alarm.
25			Mattapoisett.			Burning of a barn.
26						False alarm.
30						False alarm.
12 mo. 4						Two false alarms (2.)
23						False alarm.

There has been an ususual number of false alarms the present year, which has been very annoying to the Fire Department; and we feel gratified to see that the present City Government has taken such means as will have a tendency to prevent these alarms occurring, and without doubt will be received with pleasure by the members of the Department, as well as a great saving in the wear and tear of the apparatus pertaining to the Department.

The pay for the firemen for the previous year amounted to $8,293.64.

In conclusion, we desire to express our thanks to the entire Department for their gentlemanly deportment, the promptness with which they have attended upon all alarms of fire, and to the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Per order of the Board.

T. P. Tompkins,
Chief Engineer.

New Bedford, Dec. 30th, 1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 1, 1859.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Sanford S. Horton, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, Jan. 1, 1859.

Concurred.

I. M. Richardson, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

THE Overseers of the Poor respectfully present the following Report in relation to the Poor Department for the year ending Feb. 28, 1859:—

Balance of old account, March 1, 1858,	$1,845.97
Amount of expenditure for the support of the poor,	18,469.36
Amount for wood-shed and coal-pens,	600.66
	$20,915.99
Balance to new account,	1,464.26
	$22,380.25

The items are as follows:—

OUT OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

For fuel and carting,	$2,787.50	
" " bills of previous year,	1,065.58	
" provisions,	3,186.08	
" allowances to sick and infirm,	237.53	
" medicines,	98.36	
" physician's bills,	425.00	
" funeral expenses,	283.00	
" miscellaneous,	46.05	
		$8,129.10

AT THE ALMSHOUSE.

For flour and grain,	$1,820.24	
" dry goods and clothing,	282.86	
" beef and pork,	459.03	
" other provisions,	1,141.14	
" shoes and hats,	165.47	
" furniture and crockery,	92.33	
Amount carried over,		$3,961.07

Amount brought over,		$3,961.07
" hardware and farming tools,	131.94	
" fuel,	381.03	
" repairs and improvements,	1,238.99	
" blacksmithing,	279.46	
" farm labor,	369.78	
" wages of nurses,	432.43	
" wages of cook and domestic,	246.00	
" wages of shoemaker,	51.25	
" soap and soda,	41.17	
" tobacco and snuff,	32.43	
" seed potatoes,	53.29	
" seed grass and garden,	32.96	
" farm stock,	298.20	
" repairs of wagons and harness,	71.37	
" medicines,	97.34	
" physician's bills,	288.00	
" chaplain, two years' bills,	200.00	
" funeral expenses,	35.00	
" superintendent's salary,	600.00	
" miscellaneous,	78.45	
		$8,920.16

INCIDENTAL.

Removing poor to State Almshouse,	$254.68	
Horse-hire and travelling expenses,	62.45	
Printing,	10.24	
Office expenses, stove, fuel, &c.,	45.93	
Stationery,	7.36	
Overseers' salary,	1,000.00	
Support of poor out of city,	35.00	
Postages,	4.44	
		$1,420.10

The receipts have been as follows:—

From Commonwealth for burial expenses,	$218.55	
" appropriation,	19,000.00	
" support of poor of various towns,	2,067.18	
" board of hospital patients at Almshouse,	144.86	
" sales from farm and workshop,	842.37	
" estate of Levi Chase, balance due,	89.60	
" estates of deceased seamen,	15.90	
" sale of fuel,	1.80	
		$22,380.26

Number in Almshouse March 1, 1858, 74.

Admitted in March,	8,	discharged,	14,	remaining April 1,	68
" April,	7,	"	20,	" May 1,	55
" May,	7,	"	13,	" June 1,	49
" June,	21,	"	7,	" July 1,	63
" July,	12,	"	8,	" Aug. 1,	67
" August,	14,	"	14,	" Sept. 1,	67
" September,	16,	"	11,	" Oct. 1,	72
" October,	7,	"	7,	" Nov. 1,	72
" November,	4,	"	7,	" Dec. 1,	69
" December,	10,	"	6,	" Jan. 1,	73
" January,	6,	"	5,	" Feb. 1,	74
" February,	10,	"	4,	" Mch. 1,	80

The above table shows the number of admissions,	123
Number relieved in the Almshouse,	196
Average number of inmates per month,	67 5-12
Number of deaths (included among discharged),	10

Of the admissions, 44 were on account of destitution, 17 for intemperance, 23 for truancy, 39 for sickness.

The inmates remained in the Almshouse,	3,429 weeks.
The average cost of their maintenance per individual for one week is	$2.02
The cost of food alone,	.72

The following are some of the principal products of the farm: —

Corn,	200 bushels.
Oats,	163 "
Barley,	98 "
Potatoes,	60 "
Turnips,	180 "
Beets,	25 "
Carrots,	12 "
Onions,	20 "
Milk,	13,390 quarts.
Pork,	7,274 pounds.
Beef,	6,992 "
Value of farm produce consumed is —	$1,233.65
" " sold —	644.18

Out of the Almshouse, relief has been granted to eighteen hundred and nineteen persons, — a larger number than in any previous year.

In behalf of the Board.

JOSIAH MACY, *Secretary.*

In Board of Aldermen, March 24, 1859.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Sanford S. Horton, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, March 24, 1859.

Concurred.

I. M. Richardson, *Clerk.*

1859. CITY DOCUMENT No. 6.

SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Free Public Library.

Presented to the City Council Jan. 1, 1859.

NEW BEDFORD:
BENJAMIN LINDSEY, CITY PRINTER,
21 Hamilton Street.
1859.

REPORT.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library, in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance for its establishment, respectfully submit to the City Council their Seventh Annual Report.

It does not belong to Institutions like this to experience remarkable changes, and the monotonous routine of its operations does not enable the Trustees to impart to their annual report a variety of interest. The reports of preceding years have so forcibly presented the views of the Board relative to the advantages to be realized from a Free Public Library in our city, and have contained such full and accurate statements of its practical operations, as to render it unnecessary to dwell again upon these aspects of it.

In its ordinary administration and action, very little has occurred to distinguish the current year from the preceding years. From its first establishment it has been advancing with a steady progress, and a sound and healthy growth, and it is a source of great gratification to the Board that they can again most cordially commend it to the fostering care of those to whom are committed its material interests.

Its usefulness has, year by year, been extended, as its advantages have been more generally appreciated, and its present position is such as to attract to it the continued regard and the increased confidence of all our citizens.

Our city has won an honorable reputation by the interest it manifested in at once availing itself of the authority given by the Statute to establish a Free Public Library, and by the liberal provision it has thus far made to place it upon a permanent basis. We may take a reasonable pride in the beautiful building that has been erected for its accommodation, and in the number and value of the books which the yearly appropriation of the City Government has enabled the Trustees to add to the nucleus which the slow accumulations of many years had gathered under private patronage. Since the transfer of the "Social Library" to the city, the number of its volumes has been more than doubled, and its benefits, no longer limited to a few individuals, may now, greatly increased, be enjoyed by every household in our city.

While all reasonable retrenchment should be made, and all extravagances avoided, in everything affecting the financial interests of our city, it cannot be questioned that true economy requires a liberal provision for our Public Library, and we trust it will ever be a point of duty with the City Council to sustain in full vigor the healthy influences of an Institution whose benefits are so manifest and so universally conceded.

The sum appropriated for its "maintenance and support" is perhaps all that a somewhat strict interpretation of the Statute would allow, however inadequate it may seem to some who are so earnestly desirous of

extending its benefits by a more liberal expenditure for rendering more complete the various departments of the Library.

Believing, as they do, that the Statute authorizing the establishment of Free Public Libraries in any town or city of our Commonwealth should impose no such restriction, but leave the amount to be expended for their support to the discretion of those most interested, the Trustees would respectfully suggest to the City Council the propriety of requesting the Legislature to remove the restriction from our city, as it has already from the city of Boston, and so place this on the same footing with all other matters requiring an appropriation of money.

It has ever been the earnest desire of the Board that our Library should meet the wants of all classes among us; that it should afford to the inquisitive member of either of the professions, to the curious student, the intelligent merchant, mechanic, or artist,—in short, to all of every age and of either sex, advantages which would otherwise be entirely inaccessible to them, in the investigation of the various subjects which interest them. The limited means placed at their command has enabled them but partially to realize their wish in this respect. A large proportion of the amount yearly appropriated by the City Government for the Library must go to meet the expenses indispensable to its proper maintenance, leaving but a small balance to be expended for its necessary increase. This the Trustees have endeavored to expend as judiciously as possible. With a portion of it they have kept the Reading-Rooms supplied with the more prominent literary, scientific, educational, and theological periodicals, chiefly of our own country. They would gladly have

added to their list many other periodicals, in our own and foreign languages, which some of our citizens would doubtless desire to have access to, but to have done so with their limited means would have been giving undue prominence to this department of literature.

In the purchase of books they have had reference chiefly to the wants of the greatest number of readers in a community like our own. Their aim has been to get as many as possible of all the new publications of general interest, and of a suitable character, and so supply the more immediate wants of a Library established for the benefit of the people at large, and in what way they have fulfilled this delicate and difficult part of the duty assigned them, they would respectfully refer those competent to judge to the accessions made to the catalogue of the Library since it came into the possession of the city. They have been compelled, for the most part, to avoid works whose great value in a Library they have fully appreciated, and which, with surplus funds, they would, to a reasonable extent, eagerly have secured. With very few exceptions the books we now have are in our own language. The Lexicons of the ancient and of some modern languages, and a few works of this nature intended for occasional consultation, have been purchased; and the Trustees are only waiting for the means, which they hope some of our wealthy and liberal-minded citizens may be disposed, at no distant time, to place at their disposal, to enrich our Library with very many works in almost every department of knowledge in our own and other languages, which though less demanded are no less valuable, and which an Institution like ours should possess.

The importance of such an Institution in our city does not seem as yet to be practically felt by many, to whom we have looked, though thus far in vain, for some substantial evidence of their interest in it. With the exception of the Hon. George Howland's generous donation of his salary for the two years he held the office of Mayor, the Library has received from none of our citizens anything more than an occasional contribution of a few books or pamphlets, which, however, have been gratefully received, and are acknowledged in the yearly reports. It is hoped that other friends to the Library will thoughtfully consider its interests, and that many who have books in their houses, which have lost their interest to their own families, will cheerfully place them where their usefulness may be renewed, and their value be appreciated. It may be that in some families there are books, — perhaps rare and curious ones, — the mementos of former generations, which to a public Institution would be valuable acquisitions, and yet are lightly esteemed by their present owners. Are there not, too, some in our highly prospered city, who, preferring to be their own executors, and to enjoy the exquisite pleasure of doing good which may be witnessed in their own life-time, will, by an appropriation to the purposes of the Library of a small portion of the abundant means with which a kind Providence has blessed them, identify their names with this Institution, and secure a place in the grateful remembrance of future generations?

The Trustees regret that the standard of the reading community, so far as is indicated by the character of the books taken from the Library, has not become much elevated. A very large proportion of the books in most constant demand belongs to the department of light

literature. They have, however, in their additions to this department, aimed to make such a selection as would tend to create a habit of reading where it did not before exist, hoping that such a habit once formed, would lead its possessors to seek works of a higher and more permanent value. They could wish that the young especially, might realize that life is too real, too earnest, too full of interesting and momentous realities, for them to waste the season of youth,—their seed-time of life,—in desultory reading having no definite aim but present amusement, and in looking at objects through the highly-colored and deceptive medium of fiction. They would express the earnest hope that parents and guardians will exercise a watchful supervision in this matter, over those who are allowed, through them, to enjoy the privileges of the Library.

Since the last report, the Catalogue, which had been for some time in preparation, has been completed, and made accessible to all. Few are aware of the great labor of preparing a really serviceable Catalogue, and the fidelity with which the Librarian has executed this part of the duty assigned him furnishes another evidence of his eminent fitness for the position he has so acceptably filled since the establishment of the Library. The Board feel that they have been peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of one whose habits and tastes have fitted him so admirably for the duties devolved upon him. The Catalogue is so arranged that even a child may readily find whether any book belongs to the Library, if he knows either its subject, author, or title. Several copies of this are always to be found upon the tables of the Library and Reading-Rooms, thus affording to every one who visits the Library the means of knowing its contents. It was supposed by the Trustees that

almost every family in the city, any of whose members enjoyed the privileges of the Library, would feel a work of this kind to be indispensable to its profitable use; and to meet this want, and the circumstances of all, they caused a large number to be printed, and to be bound in a variety of ways, proportioning the price accordingly. It has now been more than six months since the Catalogues were ready for use, and less than fifty copies have thus far been disposed of by the Librarian.

It is with some degree of satisfaction that the Trustees can speak of the good order, quiet, and propriety, which have, with rare exceptions, been observed by the numerous visitors to the Library. They think, too, that in general the books circulated have been injured no more than should reasonably be expected, considering the frequency with which many of them are exchanged, and that the previous experience of many who use them has not been such as to lead them to attach a proper value to the books so freely placed at their disposal. Some of the books, however, exhibit evidence of careless or wilful mutilation, which in all cases of detection renders the taker accountable for the full value of the book, and liable to be deprived henceforth of the privileges of the Library.

It is to be regretted that the Reading-Room is so situated as not to be more directly under the watchful eye of the Librarian. As it is, any one can pass in and out at all hours when the rooms are accessible to the public, and an unprincipled person can easily mutilate or purloin any of the periodicals, with comparatively little prospect of detection by those connected with the Library. There have been a few cases of this gross and ungenerous abuse of the privileges here so freely afforded. The Board have a right to expect that those

who enjoy "without money and without price," advantages hitherto inaccessible to them will comply with the few necessary regulations, for the due observance of which they have with their own signatures pledged their integrity. Should the Trustees be compelled to resort to stringent measures of detection, and to a public exposure of any whose moral sense is so blunted as to allow of their offending thus in the future, they would feel that the offence would be a sufficient justification of their action.

The whole number of books taken during the year is	24,218
Daily average,	73
The number of cards issued is	2,700
The number of books belonging to the Library is	12,000

The Trustees would submit the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of this department since the commencement of the financial year in April last.

Amount appropriated by the City Council,		$2,500.00
Books, binding, stationery, &c.,	$497.88	
Salaries of Librarian and Assistant,	950.00	
Making of fires and cleaning of rooms,	123.67	
Miscellaneous bills,	141.86	
Balance of last year, — the Trustees having anticipated this year's appropriation,	702.85	
		2,416.26
Leaving to the credit of the Library,		$83.74
Received from the George Howland Jr. Fund,		$94.00
Expended for books,		74.50
Leaving a balance of		$19.50

They would also submit the following, as the probable expenses in "maintaining" the Library during the ensuing year, in which is included nothing for its "increase."

For salaries of Librarian and Assistant,	$1,200
Making of fires and care of building,	100
Cleaning of rooms,	50
Fuel $125, gas $200,	325
Contingencies (re-binding of books, &c.,)	75
	$1,750

The Trustees would acknowledge their obligations to the following individuals and associations, for the donation of books and pamphlets received since the last report.

	Bound.	Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Allen, Mrs. Mary Congdon,	21	45	
Amherst College,	1		
Bache, A. D.,	1		
Boston, City of,	1		
Boston Public Library, Trustees of,		1	2
Bowditch, N. I.,	1		
Buckingham, Wm. A., Gov. of Conn.,	2		
Clifford, J. H.,	29		Numerous.
Coffin, Mrs. Sarah,	14		1
Congdon, Jas. B.,	8	1	2
Connecticut Historical Society,	1		2
Cummings, A. J.,			1
Dawes, Thomas,	1		
Dunbar, George H.,			1
Earle, Pliny,			1
Fisher, Wm. Logan,			1
Flint, Charles L.,	1		
Greene, Thomas A.,	1		2
Hall, Robert B., M. C., (Congressional Documents,)	116		
Harvard College,	5		
Holt, J., Commissioner of Patents,	6		
How, Moses, (from the Bethel,)	9		
Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Society, N. Y.,			1
Morgan, S. Griffitts,	5	4	
New York State Library,	8		
Peabody Institute, Danvers,			2
Philadelphia Mercantile Library Company,			1
Phipps, Abner J.,	6		5
Pitman, Robert C.,	1		
Providence Athenæum,			1
Publishers of "Journal of Insanity,"			2
Rodman, Benjamin,	18		
State of Massachusetts, through the Secretary,	8		
State of New York,			1
State of Rhode Island,	1		
Sumner, Charles,	12		
Superintendent of Mass. School for Idiotic Youth,			1
Taber, William C.,	18	3	
Whittemore, A. K.,	1		
Wilson, Henry,	3		
Yale College,			1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,			1
Young Men's Society, Detroit,			1

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,

GEO. H. DUNBAR,

Mayor and Ex-Officio President.

ABNER J. PHIPPS, *Secretary.*

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 27, 1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 1, 1859.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Sanford S. Horton, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, Jan. 1, 1859.

Concurred.

I. M. Richardson, *Clerk.*

1859. CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

REPORT

OF THE

CITY MARSHAL.

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New Bedford, December 20, 1858.

To His Honor the Mayor, and City Council:

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit to your honorable body the following report of the labors and doings of the Police Department for the municipal year commencing Jan. 1, 1858, and ending Dec. 20, 1858; and also my financial account with the city, commencing March 12, 1858, and ending Dec. 20, 1858.

The Police Department of the city of New Bedford consists of a Marshal and six Assistant Marshals, which have been divided into three classes, viz.: —

District No. 1. All that portion of the city lying between Middle and Bush streets. (Nationality)

District No. 2. All that portion of the city lying south of Bush street.

District No. 3. All that portion of the city lying north of Middle street.

Districts Nos. 1 and 2 have each two officers for duty, while District No. 3 has only one, it being necessary to have one officer in constant attendance at the Central

Station, to answer the numerous calls during the day of those who are in immediate want of an officer.

I have made it a rule to have each and all of my officers report themselves to me at the Central Station, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., $1\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock P. M., of each and every day.

I have been in the practice daily of travelling through the different portions of the city, in accordance with the requirements of the City By-Laws and Ordinances, and would here say, that the Police have been on duty Sundays and Sunday evenings the same as other days, which was not formerly the case, making the average time of thirteen hours out of each twenty-four hours of the day in which they have done duty.

I have endeavored to do my duty according to the best instructions and information I could obtain, and have delivered the same to those associated with me. If I have failed in the performance of my duty, it has been an error of the head and not of the heart.

Annexed, I submit to you a list of our doings for the past year.

There have been arrested and committed to the Lock-up the present year, eleven hundred and twenty-seven persons, for various crimes, as shown in the following table: —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drunkenness,	373	90	463
Common drunkards,	12	7	19
Larceny,	129	22	151
Assault and battery,	153	63	216
Selling liquor,	56	14	70
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious conduct,		27	27
Adultery,	3	1	4
Disturbing the peace,	7		7
Disorderly conduct,	2	2	4
Keeping disorderly house,	2	3	5
Indecent exposure,	1		1
Receiving stolen goods,	1		1
Keeping and maintaining common nuisance,	7	4	11
Truancy,	39		39
Vagabonds,	26	2	28
Common sellers of liquor,	6	4	10
Assault with a knife,	4		4

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Felonious assault,	4		4
Keeping house of ill fame,		1	1
Surety of the peace,	2		2
Violation of City Ordinances,	7		7
Contempt of Court,	13	6	19
Stubborn children,		10	10
Keeping open shop on Sunday,	7		7
Assault on an officer,	3		3
Card-playing on Sunday,	5		5
Obstructing an officer,	1		1
Sodomy,	1		1
Throwing stones in the street,	2		2
Carrying slung-shot,	1		1
Perjury,		1	1
Night-walking,		1	1
Fornication,		2	2

Making a total of eleven hundred and twenty-seven, of which eight hundred and sixty-seven were males, and two hundred and sixty females, which cases were disposed of by the Court as follows: —

Committed to the House of Correction and Alms-House,	424
Settled in Court,	229
Appeals from Police Court,	61
Cases where parties were bound over to Grand Jury,	65
Parties allowed to run after sentence (by order of Court,)	67
Parties discharged by Court, mostly on disclosure liquor cases,	175
Parties discharged without any complaint being made,	75
Continued cases now on file,	31
Total,	1127

In addition to the above there have been during the past year two hundred and sixty-seven applications at the office for lodging. These have been mostly travellers in search of employment; several have been alien paupers, sent by the authorities of other places to relieve themselves of the burden; such persons and all others have been provided with lodgings and food when required.

The arrests for drunkenness have been quite numerous, but not so large as in some previous years, yet very many have been helped to their homes; and my directions to the police have been in all cases where intoxicated persons could get to their homes by their own efforts

or the assistance of their friends, and no injury to their families or to the public would be the result of such a course, to let them pass, and I believe no injustice has resulted to the public from such a course. I believe that justice in all cases should be done, yet justice should be tempered with mercy; and that a police officer, while in the discharge of duty, should treat prisoners under his charge with all the kindness the circumstances will admit of, and that such a course would tend much to reform those unfortunate persons who have given way to an appetite for the intoxicating cup.

The city has been very free from infectious diseases during the year. There have been but two cases of varioloid reported, one of which proved fatal.

I herewith present my financial account with the city, from March 12, 1858, to Dec. 20, 1858. Amounts received from officers for cases settled in Police Court, as follows: —

March,	$15.84	April,	$32.64	$48.48	
May,	62.24	June,	40.56	102.80	
July,	32.10	August,	30.47	62.57	
September,	32.20	October,	22.58	54.78	
November,	33.63	December,	18.09	51.72	
					$320.35
Received for 67 licenses for dogs ($2,)					134.00
Received from County Treasurer,					1,841.77
Total amount received,					$2,296.12

The amount of my payments have been as follows, viz.: —

Paid officers for expenses on prisoners in March,	$19.74
Paid expense of Wm. Manchester to Hospital, Taunton,	2.00
Paid officers for expenses on prisoners in April,	30.23
Paid police bill to B. Lindsey,	3.87
Paid officers for expenses on prisoners in May,	40.89
Paid officers for expenses on prisoners in June,	72.22
Paid for serving notices in Boston (liquor cases,)	5.00
Paid for cleaning Station-House,	1.50
Paid officers for expenses on prisoners in July,	66.40
Paid R. H. G. Hubbard expenses to Westborough,	8.00
Paid Terry and Dayton, expenses to Middleborough,	5.00
Carried forward,	$254.85

Brought up,	$254.85
Paid David Smith, expenses in case of J. B. Cross,	4.22
Paid officers for expenses on prisoners in August,	41.32
Paid J. B. Congdon, City Treasurer,	600.00
Paid R. H. G. Hubbard, expense on account C. Brock,	7.55
Paid E. Terry, expense on account C. Brock,	12.23
Paid for horses and carriages, expense on account C. Brock,	13.50
Paid reward for apprehending C. Brock,	20.00
Paid expenses to East Greenwich, R. I.,	11.89
Paid Deputy Sheriff and Jailer in Rhode Island,	16.11
Paid expenses for requisition on Governor of Rhode Island,	2.50
Paid officers for expenses on prisoners in September, and attending Court at Taunton,	69.99
Paid officers for expenses on prisoners in October,	79.38
Paid Daniel P. Lewis and Nathan D. Jenkins (Special Police,)	43.52
Paid Thomas A. Howland, expenses Thomas Murphy,	14.50
Paid officers for expenses on prisoners in November,	44.35
Paid R. H. G. Hubbard, expense for witness and telegraphing,	4.75
Paid officers for expenses on prisoners to December 20,	19.43
Paid Dayton, expense to Westborough (Crowley boy,)	8.00
Paid J. B. Congdon, City Treasurer, for dog licenses,	134.00
Paid J. B. Congdon, City Treasurer,	800.00
Total amount paid out,	$2,202.09

Leaving a balance in my hands of ninety-four dollars three cents ($94.03).

It has been necessary in a number of cases to employ a Special Police. The expense attendant on these occasions for the year has not been as large as supposed by many who were not conversant with the matter. On examination I find the whole cost to the city for the present year to be but three hundred sixty-five dollars fifty-six cents.

The important duties which the Police are called upon to perform,—the great interests confided to their care,—their varied and difficult labors,—the influence which their example and conduct exert in the community,—all render it most manifest to every reflecting mind, that no man should be appointed to the discharge of those duties and labors whose moral character is not above reproach, and whose integrity is not beyond suspicion.

The condition of the department has at no time since its organization been more prosperous, nor its system of

operations better calculated to accomplish the purpose for which it was established. The character of the men,—the present system of discipline,—the union of feeling and harmony of action, which is so essential to its interests,—the general confidence reposed by the community,—the respect generally entertained by the Police for their superior officers of various ranks,—fully justify this remark. Improvements may undoubtedly be made. To secure the public confidence in the Police should be one great object, and to that end an ever-watchful care of its condition and of the conduct of its members is necessary; and every member should feel that upon himself depends his permanency in the department, more than upon any change in the administration or the domination of political parties.

The needy condition of the applicant for office is often urged as a substitute for qualifications. It should be remembered that no man is qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office because he is not absolutely destitute and poor; and no man is disqualified because he is poor and needy.

Since it is an admitted fact that intemperance is the direct origin of more poverty, more crime, and consequent suffering, than all other causes combined, it is the dictate of humanity for the philanthropist and statesman to seek out and apply, as far as possible, the most effectual practicable remedies for the suppression and control of so great an evil.

After years of experience in unsuccessful attempts to enforce the present prohibitory liquor law, commonly called the Maine law, in this community, which, like all other laws not sanctioned by public opinion, has failed to meet the objects of its enactment, it would seem that wisdom and foresight might invent such legislative acts

as would regulate and control more effectually the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and diminish the number of dram-shops, and check the tide of intemperance, which is gaining ground with slow but fearful progress.

It has recently been publicly stated, that in regard to intemperance, "the evils of the city are completely in the hands of the Police." But it should not be forgotten that the duties of the Police are purely ministerial and executive. It is not for them to say that parties engaged in the traffic in intoxicating drinks are guilty of violating the law, and to inflict punishment. The fact of guilt must be established by the verdict of the jury, and on the Court devolves the duty of saying what punishment must be inflicted.

Could the eloquence of the pulpit or the forum mould and form public opinion in this community in favor of the present prohibitory law, the jury-box might be the medium through which the law might be enforced by the officers of the law.

There must be a change in the law, or a change in public opinion respecting it. Clergymen and others, in all sincerity, viewing the subject from their "stand-point," believe the law may be easily enforced; while jurors, who have a nearer view, see obstacles which neither their reason or their oaths enable them to overcome; nor has the influence of the pulpit or the press, or both combined, been sufficiently powerful to remove these obstacles. Any law which is permitted to remain on the statute-book not sanctioned by public opinion, works an injury to the State, and begets a disregard for the most salutary enactments.

Among the most important objects of government is a wise and judicious execution of the laws. The duty of executing them under a municipal government falls

mainly on the Police, and hence the importance of selecting those who are the best qualified for a proper, discreet and judicious discharge of those duties.

I would not close my report without tendering to His Honor the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen my sincere thanks for the respect and kind feelings that have always been manifested towards me during the present municipal year; and I would also say, that my Assistant Marshals have co-operated with me as a general thing during the year, and in particular my Frst Assistant by his constant and ever ready desire to assist me in the discharge of my various duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. S. COBB, *City Marshal.*

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 1, 1859.

Accepted and ordered to be printed.

Sanford S. Horton, *City Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

To the Mayor and Aldermen :

SIRS, — The Report for the past year is as follows. Whole number of arrests 248: 116 males and 60 females for being drunk; 23 males and 4 females for assault; 2 males for disturbing peace; 13 males and 2 females as vagabonds; 5 males for gambling; 12 males for larceny; 2 males for malicious mischief; 7 females for lewdness; 1 female for being a common street-walker; 1 male and 1 female for keeping disorderly house, and 1 male for breaking into a house. Number of lodgers, 1466: 1316 males and 150 females.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN BARKER,
Captain of the Watch.

JANUARY 1, 1859.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 1, 1859.

Accepted and ordered to be printed.

SANFORD S. HORTON, *City Clerk.*

1859. CITY DOCUMENT No. 9.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

For the Municipal Year

ENDING JANUARY 3, 1859.

NEW BEDFORD:
BENJAMIN LINDSEY, CITY PRINTER,
21 Hamilton Street.
1859.

REPORT.

Our Public Schools have not experienced any marked change in their condition, since the presentation of the last Annual School Report. A fair degree of advancement it is believed has been made, but from the standing which our schools have now generally attained, improvement must necessarily be gradual, and it is not to be expected that they will ordinarily exhibit within the period of a single year, any very striking indications of progress. With but few exceptions, the same teachers who were connected with the schools last year are still retained in the service, and for the most part in the same positions which they then occupied; and if we cannot congratulate ourselves upon any great improvement, we have at least the assurance that our schools have not suffered the loss which usually results from frequently changing their instructors. These changes have been gradually diminishing in number for some time past, owing in part to the fact that comparatively few of the teachers have resigned their positions, but more especially to the new arrangement of teachers' salaries, which was introduced some two or

three years ago, and which is still existing. Under this arrangement, there is now so little difference in the compensation of the assistants in the various grades of schools, that a change on that account is scarcely desirable; and thus the principal motive which influenced the teachers in the lower grades to seek to be transferred to the higher, has been removed. A teacher of real excellence, who has long been connected with the same school, has a very great advantage over one, who though equally well qualified in others respects, has just entered upon the discharge of the duties of a new position. For in order to the best success in the management and instruction of scholars, the character and disposition of each individual should be understood. The former possesses this knowledge, and can therefore so direct his efforts as to render them most effective for the accomplishment of the end desired. The latter has the same knowledge to acquire, and until he has obtained it, his labors as a teacher will be more or less misdirected and consequently lost. A wise regard for the continued prosperity of each school, would therefore seem to require that all changes of teachers that are not really called for, should be avoided.

It has been suggested as a means of still further improving the condition of our schools, that either under the management and direction of the Committee, or otherwise, all the teachers in the service should at regular intervals be required to come together, for the purpose of discussing with one another the various topics connected with the duties of their profession, and for such other appropriate exercises similar to those practiced in Teachers' Institutes and in Normal Schools, as might be found serviceable. It is believed that such meetings might, if properly conducted, be in-

strumental in awakening among the teachers generally a more lively interest in their occupation, and that the stimulus thus received might in various ways be advantageous both to themselves and their scholars. These meetings might from time to time be made occasions for examinations by the Committee, and thus might furnish additional, and, in some instances, quite needful motives for the formation of studious habits on the part of the teachers, to the end not only that they might preserve fresh in mind the principles of the various branches of which they are required to possess a satisfactory knowledge, but that they might thereby be induced to go on to higher attainments. We fear that it not unfrequently happens that teachers after having passed an examination, and received an appointment, cease to make any further efforts for additional knowledge and culture. It is perhaps needless to add, that such is not the true road to eminence either in this or in any other profession. It will be for the incoming Board to determine whether the benefits likely to result, may not render it expedient to institute teachers' meetings, somewhat upon the plan above proposed.

As the agitation of the question of the appointment of a General Superintendent of our schools has of late to some extent been renewed, outside of the School Board, it may not be inappropriate to introduce a few remarks upon the subject in this place, for the purpose of again calling general attention to the matter. The question was quite fully discussed some three or four years since both in the School Board and in the community at large; the result of which was that though two successive School Boards concurred in recommending the creation of such an office, the City Council did not deem

it advisable to carry the recommendation into effect. The principal argument then advanced against the appointment of such an officer was that the provisions of the statute in relation to the subject, considered with reference to the peculiar character of our population, were such, there was just reason for apprehending, that under ordinary circumstances almost the sole care and management of all departments of the school service would devolve upon the proposed Superintendent; that on this account good business capacity is a qualifition almost as indispensable in the incumbent, as good scholarship; and that in order to secure the services of an individual possessing the requisite qualifications, a larger compensation would be necessary than the City would be disposed to allow. This argument has all the force at the present time, that it had when it was urged on the former occasion. The statute authorizing the appointment of a Superintendent provides, that on the creation of that office, the School Committee shall receive no compensation for their services, unless the City Council shall otherwise order; and it is not to be supposed that under such circumstances, salaries would be paid both to the Committee and the Superintendent. The consequence most probably would be, that the School Committee would become an advisory, rather than an active working body. For our City contains comparatively few literary men of leisure. Members of the School Board are therefore necessarily chosen from the ranks of those whose ordinary avocations require the greater portion of their time, and whose circumstances are such that during the business hours of the day they cannot afford to render a great amount of gratuitous service even for the promotion of so good a cause as that of common school education. Notwithstanding

these objections, however, it is unquestionably true, that the services of such an officer as the one in question are very much needed. Our schools are increasing in number, and the labor required for their proper care and supervision is yearly becoming more arduous and burdensome. It is useless to deny the fact, that some plan by which greater efficiency can be introduced into the management of this department, ought to be adopted. The schools are not visited so frequently, nor examined so often and so thoroughly as would be for their advantage. Neither are the examinations so complete and systematic as would be the case if they were conducted by a competent person whose time was wholly given to this and kindred duties. Nor is there, under the present system, that intimate acquaintance readily made with the teachers, which is a prerequisite to the formation of correct opinions respecting their ability as managers and instructors. Other particulars might be mentioned, if necessary, wherein the employment of a Superintendent would probably produce a desirable change. From the foregoing remarks it may be inferred that, in our view, success or failure would be likely to result from the appointment of a Superintendent, according as the person selected should happen to be well or ill adapted to the situation, the peculiar qualifications required in consequence of the circumstances before mentioned, being considered. If the office could be filled by a man of ability, tact and sound judgment, one equal to every probable emergency of the position, the benefits would doubtless far exceed the disadvantages which might result. But if, on the contrary, the individual chosen should be deficient in any essential qualification, evil rather than good may reasonably be expected to follow. If therefore the City Government

should be disposed to establish the office, we would respectfully urge that it be done upon a liberal basis, so that the Committee may have it in their power to fill it with a person capable of meeting all the requirements of the situation.

The crowded state of several of the school-houses, during the early part of the year, seeming imperatively to call for further school accommodations, the Committee soon after their organization, made two successive applications to the City Government for appropriations for that purpose. These requests not having been granted, in consequence in part of the great difference in opinion prevailing as to what was best to be done, a Sub-Committee was appointed by the Board for the purpose of considering the whole subject, and reporting some general plan for the erection of new buildings for the future, designed when perfected to furnish the best possible facilities, which circumstances would admit, for the accommodation and instruction of the scholars, at the least expense to the City. This Committee, after due inquiry, recommended the gradual union of the Grammar and Intermedial grades in the City Proper, and the erection of three or more school houses of suitable capacity to meet the wants of the united grades, of which the first, to be located in the southerly part of the City, where the need was most urgent, should be at once constructed, to be followed in succeeding years by others in the central and northerly sections, till the plan should be fully carried into effect. The report of this committee was adopted by the Board, and the City Government again applied to, for the necessary means for putting the plan into practical operation. But neither the scheme proposed, nor a modification of the same, making it apply to the Grammar Schools alone, was

favorably received, and the result is that no school house of any description has been built during the year. It is to be regretted that nothing has been done to meet the wants of the department in this regard, for the consequence is that the larger part of the school-houses are at the present time filled to repletion, to the great discomfort and serious injury, in point of health, of all who are compelled to be their inmates. The evil is a great one, and demands a remedy, and on sanatory if on no other grounds, we are under obligations to provide for its removal. The subject deserves, and we trust that it will receive, the early attention of the incoming municipal administration.

The various grades of schools have, as last year, been under the immediate supervision of Sub-Committees, who have, in the higher grades, apportioned the different studies pursued, among the several members, each having the care of one or more branches, to which his attention has been particularly devoted during the year. This arrangement accounts for the form in which this report appears, each member reporting with reference to the special subject or subjects which he has had in charge.

Immediately succeeding is the usual schedule of the schools and their teachers, with the average and percentage of attendance in each school, for the year ending with the Fall term.

	Av. att.	Per ct.
HIGH SCHOOL.	Boys, 61 Girls, 67	98 92

John F. Emerson, *Principal.*
J. Judson Tucker, }
Eliza H. Tobey, } *Assistants.*
Sallie W. Fox, }
Mary J. Hawes, }

PARKER STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL (mixed).	131	94

Ebenezer Hervey, *Principal.*
Jane M. Gardner, *First Assistant.*
Esther A. Mason, *Second Assistant.*
Jeannette Hunter, *Third Assistant.*

CHARLES STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL (girls.)	113	96

Julia H. Osgood, *Principal.*
Susan B. Cornish, *First Assistant.*
Cordelia A. Morton, *Second Assistant.*

MIDDLE STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL (boys).	124	91

James S. Barrell, *Principal.*
Abby A. K. Howard, *First Assistant.*
Alvira D. Burdon, *Second Assistant.*
Elizabeth P. Vincent, *Third Assistant.*

BUSH STREET BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	89	93

Sylvander Hutchinson, *Principal.*
Mary A. Sanford, *First Assistant.*
Mary B. Randall, *Second Assistant.*

BUSH STREET GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	102	92

Hannah B. Robinson, *Principal.*
E. Emily Cushman, *First Assistant.*
Mary E. Smith, *Second Assistant.*

GROVE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (mixed).	82	96

Ivory S. Cornish, *Principal.*
Abby S. Tobey, *First Assistant.*
Statira W. Connor, *Second Assistant.*

ACUSHNET SCHOOL (mixed).	58	89

William A. Barrell, *Principal.*
Almina M. Hathaway, *Assistant.*

MARKET SQUARE SCHOOL (boys).	58	90

Nehemiah Lincoln, Jr., *Principal.*
Miranda A. Williams, *Assistant.*

DARTMOUTH STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL (girls).	22	94

Ann M. Bonney, *Principal.*

HILL INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	68	91

Helen M. Gordon, *Principal.*
Ursula C. Gwynneth, *Assistant.*

	Av. att.	Per ct.
PARKER STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	70	95
Annie R. Commerford, *Principal.* Sylvia A. Chase, *Assistant.*		
MAXFIELD STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	94	86
Eliza J. D. Shepherd, *Principal.* Martha Hemmenway, *First Assistant.* Emeline H. Richardson, *Second Assistant.*		
KEMPTON STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	99	85
Emma R. Wentworth, *Principal.* Joanna P. Nash, *First Assistant.* Helen H. Kelley, *Second Assistant.*		
CHARLES STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	75	88
Clara D. Cory, *Principal.* Eliza C. Lewis, *Assistant.*		
WILLIAM STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	111	89
Mary E. Savery, *Principal.* Mary H. Crowell, *First Assistant.* Susan E. Brown, *Second Assistant.*		
BUSH STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	88	95
Mary E. Allen, *Principal.* Maria L. Whitney, *Assistant.*		
SIXTH STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	117	94
Sarah D. Ottiwell, *Principal.* Sophia E. Haffards, *First Assistant.* Charlotte C. Carr, *Second Assistant.*		
GROVE INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	108	91
Jane C. Thompson, *Principal.* Patience E. Allen, *Assistant.*		
DARTMOUTH STREET INTERMEDIAL SCHOOL.	34	91
Eliza A. Sisson, *Principal.*		
HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL.	76	85
Mary C. Tew, *Principal.* Kate Commerford, *Assistant.*		
MERRIMAC STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	102	89
Caroline A. Hurd, *Principal.* Eleanor Commerford, *First Assistant.* Ellen S. Kempton, *Second Assistant.*		
PARKER STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	75	87
Mary L. Blake, *Principal.* Abby F. Bryant, *Assistant.*		

	Av. att.	Per ct.
MAXFIELD STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	103	86
Mary B. White, *Principal.* Judith S. Macomber, *First Assistant.* Mira C. Hatch, *Second Assistant.*		
CEDAR STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	87	89
Hannah S. Macomber, *Principal.* Annie S. Homer, *First Assistant.* Helen M. Hewins, *Second Assistant.*		
CHARLES STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	118	87
Patience R. Almy, *Principal.* Lucinda C. Perry, *First Assistant.* Susan M. Tompkins, *Second Assistant*		
WILLIAM STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	103	88
Sarah H. Hewins, *Principal.* Jane E. Finkill, *First Assistant.* Elizabeth H. Simmons, *Second Assistant.*		
BUSH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	123	89
Anna M. Bailey, *Principal.* Sarah E. Field, *First Assistant.* Amanda M. Peirce, *Second Assistant.*		
SIXTH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	92	76
Ruth H. Brady, *Principal.* Sarah H. Cranston, *First Assistant.* Eliza B. Tobey, *Second Assistant.*		
GRIFFIN STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	79	88
Annie H. Sanford, *Principal.* Cordelia Barker, *Assistant.*		
DARTMOUTH STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL.	78	92
Harriet P. Cushman, *Principal.* Mary A. Post, *Assistant.*		
GROVE PRIMARY SCHOOL.	61	88
Mary J. Chase, *Principal.* Lydia A. Post, *Assistant.*		
NORTH SCHOOL.	25	85
Kate H. Brady, *Principal.*		
BELVILLE SCHOOL.	25	89
Clara J. Cate, *Principal.*		
PERRY'S NECK SCHOOL.	22	70
Mary F. Shockley, *Principal.*		

	Av. att.	Per ct.
HASKINS' CORNER SCHOOL.	29	72
Sarah W. Macomber, *Principal.*		
CANNONVILLE SCHOOL.	65	73
Hanrah E. Peirce, *Principal.* Laura F. Bryant, *Assistant.*		
CLARK'S POINT SCHOOL.	25	89
Elizabeth R. Howland, *Principal.*		
ALMS HOUSE SCHOOL.	16	97
George W. Francis, *Principal.*		

EVENING ADULT SCHOOL.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

George B. Hathaway, *Principal.*
John A. Ruggles, } *Assistants.*
Emma R. Wentworth, }

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ivory S. Cornish, *Principal.*
Anna M. Bailey, }
Patience R. Almy, } *Assistants.*
Eliza J. D. Shepherd, }

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

There are twelve Primary Schools in the City, which receive children from four to nine years of age. In the studies in these schools, there is little to tax or strain the minds of the children. Great progress in knowledge, is not to be expected or desired. The teacher succeeds best, who makes her school attractive. The discipline should be of the mildest character consistent with a reasonable degree of order.

The Committee are satisfied with results, so long as a sufficient number are found qualified at stated periods for promotion to the Intermedial Schools.

Hill Primary School.—This school is under the charge of the same teachers as last year. Everything about the school-room, continues to impress the visitor with the truth that the discipline of the school is of the most mild and cheerful character. The result of the several examinations the past year, have been satisfactory.

Merrimac Street Primary School.—The resignation of Miss Staples at the close of the Summer term, was accepted, and Miss Caroline A. Hurd appointed in her place. The new Principal has hardly had time enough to overcome the disadvantage a school labors under by a change of teachers; much has yet to be accomplished to place this school among the best of its grade.

Parker Street Primary School.—In regard to the reading, the remarks in the last Report still hold good. The other exercises of the school were equally good. Some exercises in arithmetic were of a superior quality.

Cedar Street Primary School. — There has been considerable improvement in this school the past year. The Committee are satisfied that much, and perhaps all that was practicable has been done by its teachers to place this school among the first of its class. The Committee recommend the continuance of the same efforts.

Maxfield Street Primary School. — From the several examinations and the quarterly report, the Committee are of opinion that this school fully sustains its previous good character. If the school is not superior to any other of its grade, it is not for want of exertion and fidelity in its teachers. At the death of Miss Mary P. Simmons, Second Assistant, Miss Mira C. Hatch was appointed to that office; but the Committee would feel that they had not discharged their duty, had they omitted their testimony to the loss the school sustained in being deprived of the gentle and pious teachings of this excellent young lady. Her associates and scholars will long remember her ministrations among them.

Charles Street Primary School. — This school is nearly the largest in the city; and the percentage of attendance, which for some reason is at the lowest figure may degree, account for the school not being all it could be wished by the Committee. The illness of the First Assistant accounts in part for the want of progress of the school.

William Street Primary School. — The several teachers in this school have large classes in the First-Class Reading Book; and the several examinations bear testimony to the thorough manner of the teaching. The Committee consider this an excellent school.

Bush Street Primary School. — This school, formerly an Infant School, still partakes of that character, nearly

one-third of the scholars being under five years of age. Notwithstanding the crowded state of the school, having the largest attendance of any Primary School in the City, it still sustains its former good standing.

Griffin Street Primary School.—This still continues to be a good and pleasant school. Some parts of the year the school has numbered one hundred and fourteen scholars,—altogether too many for such accommodations.

Sixth Street Primary School.—This school still sustains the good character awarded to it in last year's Annual Report.

Grove Primary School.—This school has recently been organized as a Primary School, Miss Mary J. Chase being appointed Principal, and Miss Lydia A. Post, Assistant. The Committee are satisfied that it is doing well under the present arrangement.

Dartmouth Street Primary School.—The last Annual Report represented this school as having risen from one of the poorest to one of the best in the City. From the last quarterly report and the result of the late examination, the Committee are prepared to say that the Principal has more scholars who are good readers in the First Class Reading Book than there are in any other school of its size, and that the Assistant has been equally diligent and successful in her part of the duties assigned her.

In behalf of the Primary Committee.

Wm. Howe, *Chairman.*

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

These schools have been examined by the members of the Committee to whom this duty was assigned, and the following brief notices are a summary of their several reports: —

Hill School. — The general appearance of this school is highly to be commended. Good order is maintained. Arithmetic, both written and mental, is taught with skill and success. In Reading the classes are inferior; in Spelling, very poor. In Geography the examination gave much satisfaction.

Parker Street. — The discipline of this school is mild, yet efficient. The reading of the first class was wanting in vivacity and force, that of the others was better. The Spelling in the lower classes was good. In Geography there was generally a want of promptness. In Arithmetic, especially in written, there has been a good degree of proficiency. It is but simple justice to the teachers to state that on account of the crowded state of one of the Primary Schools, a large number were received during the year who were far from being duly qualified.

Maxfield Street. — This is one of the best schools of the grade. A favorable mention is deserved by the classes in Geography. Their Reading is excellent; and their examination in Arithmetic was specially worthy of commendation.

Kempton Street. — This school, though it still falls below many of the grade, exhibits marked improvement. The Examining Committee are unanimous

and unhesitating in expressing their confidence in the management of it. Some of the pupils show as good training and as encouraging progress, as any in other schools. But there is an unusually large number who manifest a disheartening indifference in their studies, with little susceptibility to influences designed to arouse and encourage them. The evils of irregular attendance on the part of a portion of the pupils, are specially apparent here, and a few are doing much to hinder the progress of others, as well as their own.

Charles Street. — The good reputation of former years is well maintained and fairly earned. The reports of examinations speak with particular commendation of the promptness of the pupils in Geography, the excellence of the Reading, in two classes, and the clearness evinced — with two or three exceptions — by the first class in Arithmetic.

William Street. — This school, in most respects, is unsurpassed by any of the grade. The instruction is most thorough and successful. The Reading, for distinct articulation and correct emphasis, is worthy of special praise. The drill in Arithmetic cannot fail to excite the admiration of every visitor.

Bush Street. — The crowded state of this school has greatly burdened the teachers, and hindered their success. In a room designed for seventy scholars, there have been crowded nearly ninety, and a part of the time, nearly one hundred. The Committee believe that the Instructors have labored earnestly to comply with the demands thus unreasonably made upon them, but the discipline of the school has suffered, and the classes, though passing a fair examination, have not reached the standard of the previous year.

Sixth Street. — The attendance here has been greatly

diminished and also irregular during a part of the year on account of prevailing illness. Making allowance for this, the school maintains its rank as one of the best. For order, it is a model. The classes in Reading, Arithmetic, and Geography appeared well. The Spelling was not so good.

Dartmouth Street. — This, which still remains the smallest school, is unanimously reported as excellent. In Arithmetic the examination would probably have been more satisfactory if the classes had not advanced so far. In Reading and Geography, they appeared well. The general good management which is ordinarily apparent here, is entitled to particular attention.

Grove. — In the spring term the Principal was absent for several weeks on account of illness, and at the close of it, resigned. Mrs. Jane C. Thompson, previously an Assistant in the Parker Street Grammar School, was appointed her successor. For a time the school unavoidably suffered. It has since, however, been subjected to an energetic and efficient discipline, and, although at the examination it fell behind the others, it may be reasonably hoped that it will soon attain a better relative position. For the Committee,

T. Stowe.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

At the beginning of the municipal year, the examination in the various studies of these schools was assigned as follows: Geography and Algebra to Mr. Gleason; History and Physiology to Dr. Swasey; Reading and Spelling to Mr. Stetson; Grammar to Mr. Rodman; Moral Science to Mr. Craig; and Arithmetic to Mr. Barney: and each gentleman was to be responsible for the examination of classes in the study allotted to him during the year. All of these gentlemen have made such examinations as they deemed proper, and their reports are herewith submitted.

The schools have been under good discipline and order for the past year; the teachers have manifested much interest in the welfare of the scholars, and have labored with great success, which is very gratifying. We have a fine corps of teachers, and they are much interested in their profession; and I believe the Board has a strong desire to maintain them in the faithful and impartial discharge of the responsible duties of that calling.

ARITHMETIC.

Near the end of the Spring term I made a thorough examination in all the Grammar Schools in Arithmetic, and was much pleased with their condition. Other examinations were made from time to time, sufficiently to enable me to judge of the progress made in each school.

Towards the close of the Fall term, another full and thorough examination was made in these schools; and I have great pleasure in saying that there has been a continued improvement throughout the year in this study in all the schools.

From the annual examination, I classify and arrange the schools in this branch, as follows: —

Bush Street Girls',	No. 1.	Dartmouth Street Girls',	No. 5.
Charles Street Girls',	No. 2.	Middle Street,	No. 6.
Parker Street,	No. 3.	Bush Street Boys',	No. 7.
Grove,	No. 4.		

From the minutes I made at this examination, I submit the percentage of correct answers made by the classes in these schools under the Principal and First Assistant: —

Bush Street Girls',	Miss Robinson's first class,	87
" " "	Miss Cushman's first class,	90
Charles Street Girls',	Miss Burr's first class,	85½
" " "	Miss Cornish's first class,	83
Parker Street,	Mr. Hervey's first class,	84
" "	Miss Gardner's first class,	80
Grove School,	Mr. Cornish's first class,	84
" "	Miss Tobey's first class,	79
Dartmouth Street,	Miss Bonney's first class,	83
" "	Miss Bonney's second class,	77
Middle Street,	Mr. Barrell's first class,	82
" "	Miss Howard's first class,	75
" "	Miss Burdon's first class,	74
Bush Street Boys's,	Mr. Hutchinson's first class,	74½
" " "	Miss Morton's first class,	71
" " "	Miss Sanford's first class,	78

The Bush Street Girls' School, as will be seen by this schedule, bears the best examination of any of the schools. I cannot let the opportunity pass without speaking in high terms of the efficiency of Miss Robinson and Miss Cushman.

The Charles Street School has made excellent progress under the instruction of Miss Burr, and the scholars of the school and the Board of the School Committee may well be pleased if the present teacher

shall prove as efficient as Miss Burr, who resigned the Principalship of the school at the end of the Fall term.

The several Boys' Schools maintain nearly the same rank, the difference not exceeding ten per cent. All the schools have done well.

I ask the attention of the Board to the reports of my associates, herewith submitted, and I recommend their many valuable suggestions to the attention of the teachers and the new Board of the School Committee.

ED. L. BARNEY,
Chairman of the Grammar Committee.

GEOGRAPHY AND ALGEBRA.

The Sub-Committee to whom was referred the examination of the Grammar Schools in Geography and Algebra respectfully submits the following Report:

In Geography there have been three examinations during the year, viz.: at the close of the Spring, Summer, and Fall terms.

At the close of the Spring term the examination was of a varied character, the object being to obtain an impression of the general rather than the real or relative condition of classes of the same grade in the different schools. The Principal's classes had completed their text-book,—Cornell's Intermediate Geography,—and their examination, substantially the same, was extended through a range of topics designed to call out what information they possessed of the different quarters of the globe. A noticeable difference exists in the attainments of classes of the same grade in different schools, owing in part, we believe, to two causes, classification and the method of teaching Geography. Most of the Grammar Schools are so classified

that the pupils in the *first* class in one study are in the *first* class in all of their studies. The same is true of all of the other classes. This plan is more or less carried out in all except the Bush Street Girls' School, where more reference is had, in arranging classes, to the capacity and taste of each pupil for the different studies. Although the former may be more convenient, yet the latter must be regarded as the true method of classification. Much diversity exists in the methods of teaching this subject in the different schools, particularly among the lower classes. Some are confined almost exclusively to map questions and the drawing of outline maps; while others learn the entire text, with but little exercise upon "map drawing." In the Charles Street, the exercise consists in repeating in concert the names of all objects to be learned upon the Maps, together with the entire descriptive matter. This method, unless combined with careful study, minute examination of all objects, and much individual teaching, results in the memorizing of names, with but an imperfect idea of the true position and relative situation of the objects themselves. Occasional concert recitations in this and other departments of study afford a pleasing variety, and when skilfully combined with thorough individual drilling, form the best possible system of instruction.

No detailed account of this or the succeeding examination was thought necessary, as the result of the Fall examination is presented in tabular view, which not only gives the condition of the classes at the last examination, but is a fair representation for the year. At the close of the Fall term a thorough examination of the *first* class in each room was made in reference to a tabular statement of the condition of each class of

the same grade in the different schools. Four was adopted as the standard of a perfect recitation, and the credits given to each pupil's replies are in conformity to this standard. The following table shows the number present examined, and the percentage of merit, of each class, arranged in the order of merit of the Principal's classes: —

Names of Schools.		No. present.	Per ct. of merit.
Bush Street Girls',	Principal,	28	83.4
	First Assistant,	22	61.8
	Second Assistant,	21	50
Dartmouth Street,	Principal,	13	68.7
Bush Street Boys',	Principal,	20	65.7
	First Assistant,	12	57
	Second Assistant,	12	56
Grove,	Principal,	14	64.7
	First Assistant,	10	45.3
	Second Assistant,	13	47.7
Parker Street,	Principal,	14	62.9
	First Assistant,	22	52.6
	Second Assistant,	15	51.2
	Third Assistant,	10	33.2
Charles Street,	Principal,	32	57
	First Assistant,	28	47
	Second Assistant,	21	50
Middle Street,	Principal,	19	52.6
	First Assistant,	11	41.2
	Second Assistant,	19	43.5
	Third Assistant,	21	34.6

It will be seen that the schools composed of girls lead in this study, with the exception of Charles Street, which ranks fifth, owing, we believe, to the method of teaching. The low percentage of merit obtained by many of the classes was occasioned by the imperfect exercise of a few in each, which reduced materially the aggregate merit of the whole. Instances of excellence in the attainments of the pupils, and seeming defects in teaching, might be pointed out, did we not deem it better to correct imperfections in friendly conversation with the deficient, rather than through the medium of a public report. As a whole, we regard the schools in good condition. Geography is an attractive study to

children; and in some instances so great was the interest in this study, that the exercise was extended beyond the ordinary limits at the urgent request of the pupils. More might be accomplished in this study with a different text book, the one now in use being a meagre outline, and not at all suitable for the higher classes. We urgently recommend for them one containing more descriptive matter, — treating more of the physical features of the surface of the earth.

ALGEBRA.

This department of study was introduced into all of the Grammar Schools, except the Middle Street School, at the beginning of the Spring term, and was confined to the Principal's classes in each, with the exception of the Bush Street Girls', where the exercise was extended to the highest class of the First Assistant. The text book used is Tower's Intellectual Algebra. The *first* examination, at the end of the Spring term, was an oral exercise upon such parts of their book as each class respectively had been over, each pupil being required to solve the problems in accordance with the principles developed in the successive sections. In the various schools the classes had made different degrees of progress, none having advanced beyond the one hundredth page. Although but one term had been devoted to this study, still the power of analytic reason exhibited by many of the pupils gave evidence of careful study and faithful teaching. It is not our purpose to notice the attainment of each class in detail, but in this connection it is proper to speak of the Assistant's class in Bush Street Girls', as no reference hereafter will be made to it. It had advanced to the

sixty-fifth page, and although third in rank of classification, their exercise would have been creditable to older scholars.

At the close of the Fall term the examination was conducted with printed questions, and was confined to the Principal's first. This method, although it has objections, affords the means of an accurate comparison of the different classes, and measures with tolerable certainty the attainment of each. Six problems, selected from their text book, were arranged upon sheets, with appropriate spaces for the work of each solution; and by means of Algebraic symbols, each pupil was required to express in written form, similar reasoning required in an oral analysis of each example. The result of *this* examination is shown in the following table, which gives the number of pupils in each class and the percentage of correct work: —

School.	No. present.	Per cent of correct work.
Bush Street Girls',	13	85.6
Dartmouth Street,	10	61.2
Charles Street,	18	57.8
Parker Street,	14	54.7
Grove,	10	48.1
Bush Street Boys',	18	44.2
Middle Street,	13	39.7

The schools composed wholly of girls lead in this; and we deem it not inappropriate that reference should be made to the excellence of uniformity in the exercise of the girls in the Bush and in Dartmouth Street Schools. Six pupils in the Bush Street class presented perfect work, and none obtained less than fifty per cent. The uniformity in the Dartmouth Street class is even greater, eighty-three being the highest and fifty per cent the lowest merit respectively, although the aggregate of this class is much less, as already shown. The members of the classes in the

other schools show greater inequality in their work, ranging from one hundred per cent to zero. This we regard in part owing to causes to which reference has already been made. We ought to remark that the examination of the Grove and Dartmouth Street schools was made on Saturday, and it is more than probable, particularly with the Grove class, that they did not work with that hearty good-will which might have characterized their efforts on their regular session days. The Middle Street class in rank is low. It did not commence so soon as the others, and, with the school, it has suffered in consequence of the absence of the Principal.

In reviewing the labor of the past year, we feel well satisfied with the attainment of the Grammar Schools in this department. Algebra is a new study in these schools, and by some is deemed of no *practical utility*, used simply as a discipline for the mind. Viewed in this light only, its importance can hardly be overestimated, when we consider that whatever study induces close thought and correct reasoning results in good to every individual. The subject is so discussed in this work, that while the pupils are taught to reason by Algebraic processes, they have a good exercise in Mental Arithmetic. It gives more variety to their exercises, — what the young so much desire and need; and we believe the beneficial effects of this study will become more perceptible, and will show the wisdom of its introduction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. L. Gleason.

HISTORY.

For the purpose of examining the classes in History and making a correct estimate of their comparative standing, I wrote out a series of questions, adapted to classes of the same grade in the different schools; and examined them as nearly as possible from these questions. I gave to each class, one to each scholar, the same proportionate number of questions. Minutes were taken of every answer as it was given, whether correct in whole or in part.

Below is a table showing the actual percentage of correct work of the several classes in this study in the Grammar Schools: —

Parker Street Grammar School,	First class, Mr. Hervey's,	62.50
	Second class, Mr. Hervey's,	54.19
Middle Street Grammar School,	First class, Mr. Barrell's,	85.93
	Second class, Mr. Barrell's,	53
	Third class, Miss Howard's,	61.36
Bush Street Boys' Grammar School,	First class, Mr. Hutchinson's,	70
	Second class, Mr. Hutchinson's,	60.71
Grove School (South Water Street),	First class, Mr. Cornish's,	83.33
	Second class, Miss Tobey's,	65
	Third class, Miss Tobey's,	70.16
Charles Street Girls' Grammar School,	First class, Miss Burr's,	76.25
	Second class, Miss Cornish's,	60
	Third class, Miss Randall's,	61.25
Bush Street Girls' Grammar School,	First class, Miss Robinson's,	76.56
	Second class, Miss Cushman's,	63.50
	Third class, Miss Cushman's,	67.19
Dartmouth Street School,	Miss Bonney's class,	65.84
General average in all the schools,		67

As a whole, I think we may be pleased with the result. It is true some of the classes show a low standing, when compared with the best. Then it should be remembered that these lower classes have made comparatively little progress in the study, while the first classes, with a single exception, have completed it. But the best can do better, and the poorest ought to much better.

Compared with the result of my examinations in

this study two years ago, I can speak confidently of a decided improvement in the appearance of the scholars. Generally, they have answered more promptly; have shown a more intimate and perfect knowledge of the leading and important events and facts, as well as a fuller comprehension of the philosophy of our history.

I think there is no city in the State in which so large a proportion of the scholars in the Grammar Schools pursue this study as in our own. And it is to be hoped that teachers and scholars will not longer complain of it as a "hard study," when they remember its importance. While it may be asserted by some that it is a study not absolutely necessary in fitting a child for the ordinary duties of life, yet it is presumed that no one will deny its usefulness and beauty, even in an ordinary education.

CHARLES L. SWASEY.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Two classes in Physiology were examined at the close of the year, one in Miss Burr's and the other in Miss Robinson's school. There are no classes in any others of the Grammar Schools. The recitations were fair. I presume the teachers have discharged their duty as faithfully in this study as in any other committed to their charge.

I am still of opinion that it is an unprofitable study in our Grammar Schools. My reasons are these: In the first place, there are other studies, of much more importance, in these schools, quite sufficient to occupy all the time of teacher and scholar. In the next place, as taught at present, it is more the study of Anatomy

than Physiology. Now what possible utility can there be in the child's learning the number and names of the bones in the head or hand? Better by far learn what the head is made *for*, and what the hands can *do*. And finally, over and above all other reasons, I do not believe it is a study fit for, or adapted to early years, but adult life. You may as well expect the child to show the muscular strength in carrying the load of the full-grown man, as to comprehend the important principles of this great science. 'Tis simply asking a class of children with jack-straws to set about and accomplish one of the labors of Hercules.

An occasional lecture from the teacher to his scholars on Hygiene will do them more real good than a series of recitations from books called "Physiology for Schools." Every term affords him many fit occasions to say a few simple practical words about eating and drinking, exercise and sleep, pure air, cleanliness of clothes and of person. He may do much good in this way, with but very little labor either to himself or his pupils. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES L. SWASEY.

READING AND SPELLING.

The closing examinations in the above department were assigned to me, and I have examined nearly all the classes, giving a half-day to each school, beginning with the upper classes, and continuing while the time lasted.

With but two or three exceptions, the reading of the classes was satisfactory. The teachers have evidently required accuracy in enunciation, and a careful atten-

tion to the meaning of the passages read. I think, however, there is rather a deficiency in vigor and animation in all the schools. The first class in the Charles Street School, under Miss Burr's charge; the sixth in the Grove School, under Miss Connor; and the first in the Middle Street School, under Mr. Barrell,— are exceptions to this remark. Miss Connor's class is one of quite young pupils, but they are earnest and wide-awake. Two little boys,—the smallest in this class,—Horace Chase and Willie Post, deserve especial mention for their quickness and zeal in reading and spelling, and also in defining. The defining terms of little fellows of nine or ten are of course limited, but they expressed themselves in a very descriptive manner. The first class in the Middle Street School is, in my department, the best I have seen. Miss Burr's class is thoroughly attentive and earnest. It is much to be regretted that this excellent teacher has decided to leave the school which she has brought to such a degree of scholarship and discipline. I am aware that some have objected to her system for requiring so much of the scholar; but there is a popular tendency now to cry out for the health of the pupils, and to forget that for every one injured in health by over-study, there are a thousand permanently injured in mental vigor and stamina, and power of application, by passing years of listlessness in schools of a "slack" tendency, where their faculties are not exercised, and where their spring-time for culture passes in vain.

I attribute the general want of spirit in reading mainly to the text-books used. Mr. Hillard's series contains extracts from numberless authors, uniformly elegant and interesting; but oratory and the drama have been left out. A sequence of pleasant stories

and sedate poetry fills the books; but there is almost nothing to rouse the sacred fire in the reader. Among the English living plays, the French comedies, and even in some of American origin, there are numerous extracts which would be of immense use to a teacher trying to impart some vitality to her scholars. But not these only: a reading book must contain pieces to draw out rhetorical power and the energy of the passions. It is also, for another reason, desirable that some of the master-pieces of eloquence, ancient and modern, — some of the inspired passages of tragedy which are familiar among us, should be before a pupil in his whole educational period, to take a place in his memory, as well as in his training. In the first book of this series, an attempt has been made to supply the apparent deficiency, but not to a sufficient extent. With the selections in the series no fault can be found; but it is to be regretted that others are omitted.

Several of the teachers have complained to me about the punctuation of these books, especially of the lower ones in the series. I have myself noticed that the method of punctuation used is not uniform.

The spelling and defining in the various schools were, as a whole, quite correct. Among the best classes were the first in the Grove and Middle Street Schools, the second and fifth in the Charles Street, the third in the Parker Street, and the sixth in the Middle Street Schools. I think there should be regular spelling lessons from a spelling-book; and have, in certain instances, recommended to teachers to have a head to their classes, and let the scholarship of the pupil fix his position in his class. I have been frequently answered that emulation is a bad motive, and that a scholar should be guided by a better one.

This is perfectly satisfactory; but in passing through the schools I find two or three teachers who have, by a misapplication of benevolence, dropped the old-fashioned and effective method of making good spellers, without adopting any better one. This is not satisfactory.

THOMAS M. STETSON.

GRAMMAR.

The subscriber, to whom was assigned, in the distribution of the work of the Grammar School Sub-Committees, the duty of examining the classes in English Grammar, reports as follows:

All the Grammar Schools in the city have been visited and examined at various times throughout the year, and in nearly all a marked improvement is visible.

At the close of the last term all the schools, except the Dartmouth Street School, were examined with a greater or less degree of thoroughness. In the Grove and Parker Street Schools, the classes examined passed fair examinations. In the rooms of the First and Second Assistants of the Parker Street School, there is a decided improvement in the standing of the classes. The first and second classes in the Bush Street Boys' School passed good examinations. In the Bush Street Girls' School, the first, third, and fourth classes were examined thoroughly, and all appeared very well. All the classes in the Charles Street and Middle Street Schools were examined. In the former, all the classes but the lowest passed very good examinations. In the latter, all the classes, without exception, passed very good examinations; and the instruction so well

begun in the lowest class is regularly carried forward without interruption to the highest, whose recitations would sustain a comparison with those of any class in the City.

It is impossible to indicate the comparative standing of each school while the same text-books are not used throughout. In two of the schools, "Greene's First Lessons in Analysis" is the text-book, while the other five schools use Wells's Grammar. Thus, while in one school the scholars are taught to parse only, in another they learn both to parse and analyze; and it is impossible therefore to judge them by the same standard. Steps should be taken to establish a uniform system of instruction in Grammar throughout the City, and to this subject the subscriber recommends strongly the attention of the School Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS R. RODMAN.

MIXED SCHOOL, MARKET SQUARE.

I am pleased to report favorably of this school for the past year. On the part of the teacher, Mr. Lincoln, there has been the same amount of patience, perseverance, and faithfulness, that we have always found him exercising in this school. The boys, too, have done well. They have made fair progress in their studies. There has been less truancy, a better general average attendance, and a decided improvement in their deportment in the school-room. Although but little is to be expected in this school, there are some

scholars who have not been either absent or tardy during the last term.

So much of good for teacher and scholar. I wish there was one good word that could be said about the house or its location. If any one in the City did not know how miserable both are, it would be worth the while to visit them, to see a striking illustration of the "pursuit of knowledge under *very serious* difficulties." When it is remembered that, by our present school arrangement, the children who are sent here find no place in any other school, being too old to remain longer in the Intermedial, and not far advanced enough in their studies to enter the Grammar Schools, and must be educated here or nowhere, — it is hoped the City will not longer delay in providing a suitable building in a good locality for so important an object. Further, the house, bad as it is, is not half large enough to accommodate the class of scholars who ought to attend here. At present, this City, with all its wealth, does not provide from the public treasury accommodations for the education of all its children. It would seem determined to prove by actual experience the unfortunate paradoxical fact, that leaving a portion of its children uneducated in the public schools, it educates them for future poverty and crime.

CHARLES L. SWASEY, *Chairman of Committee.*

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NORTH SCHOOL.—This school deserves the commendation of the Committee. The teacher possesses in a

marked degree, tact, skill, energy, and decision of character, and the fruits of the faithful exercise of these qualities are apparent in the earnestness, good scholarship, good order, and other elements of excellence which the school exhibits. Such of the scholars as have been regular in their attendance have made rapid progress, and the Committee can but regret that the advantages which so good a school affords are not more fully appreciated, and more generally embraced by the inhabitants of the district. In this, as well as in most of the other schools of this class, irregularity of attendance is the most serious difficulty with which the teacher has to contend, marring, as it does, the effect of her efforts, and causing a large share of her labor to yield comparatively insignificant results.

Acushnet School. — This school continues in good condition. The proper degree of earnestness and activity necessary to keep up the interest of the scholars in their studies appears to be manifested by the Principal. The order is good, and, what is equally important, seems to be maintained by the use of proper means; and the exercises of the classes have generally shown the instruction to be thorough. The Assistant in this school, who has charge of the smaller scholars, is also discharging her duties in a satisfactory manner.

Belville School. — This school is one of the most pleasant and agreeable to visit among those of its class. There is in its aspect that which at once gives assurance to the observer that the school is under effective management, and which gives promise of other qualities, which an examination is sure to verify. It is sufficient to remark further, that the school is conducted in every respect in a manner highly acceptable to the Committee, and that the teacher has, as

she deserves to have, both the love of her scholars and the respect and hearty co-operation of their parents.

Perry's Neck School. — The language of the report of last year upon this school might, with but little modification, be suitably applied to it at the present time. Though the school has for the greater part of the current year been under the charge of a different Principal, the change of teachers has produced no perceptible improvement. It follows that there is either some defect in the composition of the school or otherwise, which renders all ordinary efforts to elevate it to a proper standard unavailing; or else the Committee have not been fortunate in their selection of teachers for the place. Though a partial apology may be found for the existing state of things in the first view of the matter, we are inclined to believe that the present condition of the school is not to be attributed wholly to this cause.

Haskins' Corner School. — The former Principal of this school, who so ably discharged her duties as to give entire satisfaction to all parties interested in its prosperity, resigned her position at the close of the Winter term. Her successor, who still occupies the place, has filled it acceptably, though it is no great disparagement to her to say that she does not in all respects fully equal her predecessor. The school continues quite large, but the government is well maintained, and the classes at each examination have been found to be in fair condition.

Cannonville School. — The reports upon this school for several years past abundantly prove that its reputation has not been of an enviable description. The present Principal has, however, done much towards redeeming its character since the school was placed

under her charge. Its disorderly elements have been subdued, — the scholars have to some extent been trained to habits of industry, — and the exercises are beginning to be marked with a degree of spirit and vitality. In short, both the appearance and conditon of the school have been changed for the better. The Committee are satisfied, that in both departments of the school the teachers are doing all that the nature of the material which is the subject of their labors renders possible.

Point School. — The results of the last examination have somewhat detracted from the good reputation which this school sustained during the two preceding years. That the teacher possesses all the qualifications necessary for the keeping of a good school, her previous success in the same position fully demonstrates. The Committee therefore confidently trust, that by renewed exertions on her part the former condition of things will speedily be restored.

Alms House School. — No school in the City has undergone so complete and thorough a change as the one under consideration. In pursuance of the recommendation of the City Council, made with the design of diminishing as far as possible the evils arising from constituting the Alms House the place of confinement for those sentenced under the truant law, the Committee, at the commencement of the term, appointed a male teacher to this position, to the end that the class of persons above alluded to, might have, not only during the regular school hours, but during all the other hours of the day, the constant care and training of one interested in their reformation, as well as in their mental improvement. The individual selected has met the highest expectations entertained of him, and

is admirably adapted to the place. Under his supervision the scholars have made rapid progress in their studies, — the school has become really, as it should be, disciplinary and reformatory in its character, — and the Alms House has been made a much more suitable "institution of instruction" for the offenders in question than it has heretofore been. It is not, however, to be inferred from the above remarks, that the appointment of a male teacher to the school has had the effect to remove all the evils inseparable from the use of the same building in common by two such dissimilar classes of persons as paupers and truants. We hold the same opinion with reference to this point which has been expressed in previous reports, — that a separate building should be provided for the latter.

A. Borden, *for the Committee.*

HIGH SCHOOL.

There have been two vacancies in the corps of teachers in this school during the year, Miss Elizabeth C. Babcock having resigned, for the purpose of taking a more lucrative situation in a school in Roxbury, and Miss Caroline E. Bonney having been obliged to dissolve her connection with the school in consequence of ill health. These teachers had served for several years in their respective positions, and it is sufficient to remark that they had uniformly discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the Committee. These vacancies have both been acceptably filled by the appointment of Misses Sallie W. Fox and Mary J.

Hawes, who commenced their services in the school at the beginning of the Fall term.

At the June examination of candidates, twenty-six scholars presented themselves, all of whom were admitted. At the December examination, there were fifty-five applicants, of whom thirty-six were successful. The school now numbers one hundred and fifty-seven scholars, seventy of whom are boys, and eighty-seven are girls. The general condition of the school will appear from the subjoined reports of the several examiners.

GEOMETRY.

At the first semi-annual examination, there were two classes in this branch, both of which were under the instruction of the Principal. At the second examination, there were four classes, of which the Principal and the second female Assistant had the charge of two each. At both examinations, the classes of the Principal gave proof of careful and thorough training. His long experience as a teacher has made him familiar with the subject, and he is consequently able to make numerous suggestions in regard to different modes of proving the several propositions, and the application of the various principles demonstrated, which are well calculated to give the learner clear and intelligent ideas both of the science itself and the uses to which it may be applied. The excellence of his method of teaching this branch is fully evinced by his success. The classes under the Assistant exhibited a good knowledge of the subject as far as they had advanced,

but they had not yet made sufficient progress in their text-book to enable the examiner confidently to judge of her ability as an instructor in this particular branch. No indications of failure were, however, observed.

A. BORDEN, *Examiner.*

ALGEBRA.

There were three classes in this study at each of the semi-annual examinations, each of the female Assistants having a class. There were good scholars in each of these classes, no class having failed to pass either a good or a fair examination as a whole. But the evident lack of a complete and thorough knowledge of the principles of Arithmetic on the part of some of the scholars in most if not all of the classes, though more particularly in the lower ones, is a serious impediment to their progress. The higher standard of qualification now required for admission to the school will, it is hoped, go far towards removing this evil. The teachers appear to have made the best use of the material which they have had; and the fact that some of the scholars have come to them imperfectly prepared, ought not to detract from the measure of credit to which they are justly entitled.

A. BORDEN, *Examiner.*

READING, GRAMMAR, AND SPELLING.

The Sub-Committee to whom was referred the examination of the High School in Reading, Spelling

and Grammar, respectfully submit the following report: —

Each of these departments of study required the examination of every pupil in the school; and in consequence of the failure of one of the members of this Committee to participate in the labor of these examinations, they were not as prolonged and minute as they otherwise would have been, still we believe they were sufficiently extended to show the condition of each class in these studies.

The *first* examination was made at the close of the Spring term, and consisted in reading, analysis and parsing, spelling, and questions upon the use of the marks and signs in reading. The *first* and *second* classes are united in reading, under the instruction of the Principal. The text-book used is Milton's "Paradise Lost," which they had not completed. Promiscuous selections were read with good intonation and appropriate expression. The reading of a few, above the average merit of this class, was rendered with fine effect. The analysis was well made, and the parsing was correct, and notwithstanding the difficulties of this author, their exercise showed a thorough understanding of such parts as were examined. With the uses commonly made of the signs and characters in reading, this class showed a familiar acquaintance, as also did the class in Milton. The remaining classes were not thoroughly examined upon the stops and marks, but such questions as were asked received generally correct replies from some one of the class.

The third and fourth classes were united under the teaching of Miss Tobey. They use Cowper's "Task," and had completed the book. We attempt no comparison of the reading of this class with the last, as

the appropriate reading of each must vary, in accordance with the subjects of these authors. The reading was of a pleasant, conversational character, somewhat deficient in force and variety of intonation, yet in a style quite appropriate to the "Task," which, for elocutionary practice, does not furnish so wide and varied a field as Milton's Paradise Lost. The exercise in Grammar consisted in parsing and a review of the principles of their Grammar text-books. In construing and parsing they showed an intelligent understanding of Cowper, but upon some difficult points and exceptional rules of Grammar, their replies indicated the propriety of frequent reviews.

The *fifth* class was under the instruction of Miss Bonney. They use Cowper's "Task," and had advanced about half through the book. They read with distinct enunciation; and their exercise in Grammar was creditable.

The seventh and eighth classes read to Miss Babcock. They use the National Reader, and were examined, as they recite, separately. The seventh class had completed the book, which, being compiled of selections from various authors, affords a variety of topics for extensive drill. Selections of prose, poetry, and extracts from speeches, were read with spirit and good modulation. Their examination in Grammar was confined to their Grammar text-book, and was only fair in its character.

The reading of the eighth class was not of that uniform character which marked this exercise in the higher classes. From their recent entrance into the High School, sufficient time has not elapsed to change or materially modify the style of reading which the pupils had acquired in the different Grammar Schools

from whence they came. There were some good readers in this class. For want of time they were not examined in Grammar.

The exercise in Spelling consisted in writing upon slips of paper twenty words dictated by the Committee, all of the pupils writing them at the same time. The work of each pupil was subsequently examined, and the errors and credits upon each sheet, noted and summed to form the aggregate merit of the class, expressed in percentage, which is subjoined in a tabular view, showing the number of pupils in each class and the correct work of each: —

First class,	No. present,	11	Per cent of merit,		86
Second class,	"	4	"	"	85
Third class,	"	11	"	"	81.8
Fourth class,	"	25	"	"	79.2
Fifth class,	"	14	"	"	78.3
Sixth class,	"	11	"	"	73.2
Seventh class,	"	32	"	"	66.6
Eighth class,	"	14	"	"	61.1

The above table shows a gradual and appropriate descent of scholarship from the first or graduating class to the lowest. Below is a specimen of the words, which are not of infrequent occurrence, used at this examination: —

Exhilarate.	Colloquy.	Separate.	Symmetry.
Supersede.	Salable.	Osseous.	Mussulman.
Neutral.			

The *last* examination was made at the close of the Fall term; and, owing to other engagements, I was obliged to confine the exercise to Reading and Spelling. The same course was pursued as at the former examination, with so slightly varying results as to render a description of the performance of each class unnecessary. The classes were united in nearly the same

order as at the first examination, although not composed entirely of the same material, in consequence of the promotion or advance of each class once in six months. With two exceptions, they were under the charge of the same teachers. The *third* class during the past term read in Milton, under the charge of the male Assistant. Judging from an analysis and conversation upon some passages contained in the second Book, it appeared that they comprehended the ideas of Milton in what was read. Their exercise was very creditable. The reading of the seventh and eighth classes fell below the standard of those classes at the *first* examination. Their Spelling ranks a little higher. They are under the instruction of a new teacher, Miss Hawes. When proper allowance is made for the effect consequent upon the change of teachers, the result of this examination is favorable, giving assurance of future success to this teacher.

A second examination, similar to the first, was made in Spelling at the close of the Fall term, with the following result:—

First class,	No. present,	4	Per cent of correct work,	90
Second class,	"	15	" "	92
Third class,	"	15	" "	85.4
Fourth class,	"	12	" "	78
Fifth class,	"	6	" "	78.4
Sixth class,	"	22	" "	74.1
Seventh class,	"	16	" "	67.2
Eighth class,	"	24	" "	66.3

The following list comprises half of the words used at this examination:—

Imagery.	Plagiary.	Mattress.	Ephemeral.
Pleiades.	Biennial.	Gossamer.	Hieroglyphics.
Siege.	Inveigle.		

By comparing tables, it will be seen that the last eercxise ranks a little above the first in some classes

of the same grade, although there is not that uniform descent of merit in the *last* exercise which characterized the *first* spelling, — the *second* class ranking above the *first*, and the *sixth* above the *fifth* class.

The examinations, in the departments already described, have shown steady progress and a good degree of attainment in the classes in these studies. But, in awarding merited praise for the exertions of the past year, we would encourage the pupils to greater efforts in the attainment of higher excellence in these branches, especially in reading.

Perfection lies in the distance, and can be reached only by well-directed efforts in the *study* and *patient practice* of the elements and principles that help make up a faultless elocution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. L. Gleason.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Two classes, under Miss Fox, in Physical Geography, were examined. The first class appeared quite well, while the recitation of the second class was not as good as could reasonably be expected. Neither of the classes has completed the study.

PHYSIOLOGY.

A class, under Mr. Tucker, in this study was examined. The recitation was very creditable. The remarks in relation to this study in the Grammar

Schools do not apply here. The age and appearance of the scholars examined warrant a very strong opinion that this study can be pursued by them with great practical good. Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES L. SWASEY.

LATIN.

The Committee to whom was assigned the examination of the classes in Latin in the High School, submits the following report: —

During the first term, four classes only pursued the study of Latin: of these, the first was under the charge of Mr. Emerson; the second was taught by Miss Tobey; while the third and fourth classes received the instruction of Mr. Tucker. At the commencement of the Spring term another class was formed, of which Mr. Tucker also took charge. At the beginning of the Summer term, the new system, in which Latin is made one of the required studies, went into effect, since which time all the classes in the school have pursued this branch.

At present there are eight classes in Latin. The first class, of eight scholars, is under the charge of Mr. Emerson, — also the seventh class; the second class, of ten, is under Mr. Tucker's charge, — also the third class, of twelve, and the fourth and fifth classes, reciting in one division and numbering in all seventeen; Miss Tobey teaches the sixth class, of thirty, who recite in two divisions, and the eighth class, of twenty-three scholars.

I have examined all the classes at various times

during the year, and have been pleased at observing both the excellent mode of instruction and the progress made by the respective classes. The rudiments of the language have been especially well taught in the classes under the charge of Miss Tobey. This is an excellent feature in the mode of instruction, since a thorough knowledge of the grammar is the key which unlocks the hidden treasures of the language.

The classes under the charge of Mr. Tucker have exhibited commendable progress, and I remarked with pleasure the readiness of the scholars in tracing the derivations of words of our own language from their Latin origin. I regard this exercise as highly important, proving, as it does, that a knowledge of Latin is of the greatest advantage in enabling the student the better to understand the meaning and structure of his own language.

The first class, in Virgil, under the charge of Mr. Emerson, show that they have not failed to profit well by his excellent instruction.

It is especially gratifying to notice that the Classical Department in the High School has been placed upon an enlarged and improved basis during the past year, and that it is now receiving under the new system a fair degree of that attention which it merits. In this connection, I take pleasure in stating that a class in Greek, consisting of seven scholars, under the instruction of Mr. Tucker, was formed in June last, the pupils in which have already made considerable progress in mastering this difficult language. Several in this class are preparing for college.

I think it highly desirable that an arrangement should be made whereby every class before graduating shall have the benefit of Mr. Emerson's instruction in

the Classical Department; but as the classes are at present arranged, some will graduate without enjoying this privilege, to which they are fairly entitled.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES T. BONNEY.

INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

There has been one class engaged in this study, under the immediate care of the Principal. The examination afforded evidence of careful instruction and a good degree of success in awakening interest on the part of the scholars. Their answers to the questions proposed showed a familiar acquaintance with the text-book, and habits of inquiry not limited by it.

This study is often regarded as adapted only to maturer minds and later stages of progress. This I believe is an error, and it is to be regretted that the study is almost excluded from our public schools. While it leads to investigations of truth which illustrate the limitations of man's highest capacities, there are facts and principles easily comprehended and at the same time attractive. The knowledge of these, and the discipline of the learner, are invaluable. Perhaps no study is more fitted to give even young scholars the power and habit of thinking well. I hope that no class will be permitted to pass through our High School without receiving sufficient instruction in this department to give direction to their subsequent reading and study.

T. STOWE.

New Bedford, Dec. 31, 1858.

At a meeting of the School Committee held this evening, on motion of E. L. Barney, Esq., it was —

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be presented to Alanson Borden, Esq., Chairman of this Board, for the faithful and gentlemanly manner that he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

On motion of A. L. Gleason, Esq., it was —

Voted, That the above vote be printed, and appended to the Annual Report.

A true copy of the record.

William Howe, *Secretary.*

MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

1859.

WARD 1 — WILLIAM G. E. POPE.
" " — WILLIAM F. DURFEE.
" " — ASAHEL COBB.

WARD 2 — EDWIN L. BARNEY.
" " — HENRY R. WILCOX.
" " — ELIPHALET W. HERVEY.

WARD 3 — TIMOTHY STOWE.
" " — SHIPLEY W. BUMPUS.
" " — CHARLES L. SWASEY.

WARD 4 — WHEELOCK CRAIG.
" " — CHARLES T. BONNEY.
" " — GEORGE W. STEARNS.

WARD 5 — THOMAS R. RODMAN.
" " — AMASA L. GLEASON.
" " — WILLIAM HOWE.

WARD 6 — CHARLES C. SAYER.
" " — ISAAC H. COE.
" " — FREDERICK A. WASHBURN.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

1859.

TIMOTHY STOWE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM HOWE, *Secretary.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

High School. — Stowe, Barney, Bonney, Craig, Gleason, Rodman, Pope, Swasey.

Grammar Schools. — Rodman, Barney, Craig, Gleason, Swasey, Bonney, Durfee.

Intermedial Schools. — Stearns, Bumpus, Coe, Hervey, Sayer.

Primary Schools. — Sayer, Bumpus, Cobb, Stearns, Washburn.

Market Square School. — Swasey, Howe, Pope.

Country Schools. — Wilcox, Cobb, Durfee, Hervey, Washburn.

Examination of Teachers. — Stowe, Rodman, Barney, Craig, Gleason, Stearns, Bonney, Sayer, Wilcox.

Library and Text-Books. — Stowe, Barney, Craig, Gleason, Rodman, Bonney, Swasey.

Music. — Gleason, Sayer, Bumpus, Pope, Hervey.

Admissions. — *North,* Wilcox; *South,* Coe.

School-Houses. — *North,* Wilcox; *South,* Coe.

Accounts. — Stowe, Wilcox, Coe.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF FIREWARDS.

In compliance with an order passed by the City Council calling on the Board of Firewards for their estimates of the sums required for the support of the Department for the ensuing year, the following statement is respectfully submitted:

For pay of Firemen for the year ending May 1, 1848,	$4,000
For Incidental Expenses including the cost of necessary repairs and alterations of buildings and apparatus,	1,200
	$5,200

For the information of the City Government it is deemed proper to avail of the present occasion, to state that this Board has considered it advisable to direct, that the Company attached to Engine No. 2, should be disbanded on the 1st of May next, and the Engine put in

good order and conveyed to Acushnet Village. By this arrangement the inhabitants of that village and the vicinity will be gratified by a response to their repeated request for a suction Engine in the place of No. 3, without imposing on the City the necessity of purchasing a new one. It is also proposed that Engines No. 4 and 8 should be placed in the house to be vacated by No. 2, and there kept in complete working order, but without companies, that in event of a great conflagration, the Firewards may direct them to be brought out and put in operation by the citizens at large, who would doubtless be disposed to rally on such an occasion for the protection of their property.

The inhabitants of that part of Acushnet Village lying within the town of Fairhaven, have expressed a wish to purchase the Engine No. 3 when the proposed new arrangement is effected, and it is believed by our Board that it will be advisable so to dispose of her, if a reasonable price can be obtained, inasmuch as in case of urgent need we should still have the benefit of the machine with the services of the company that may be attached to her. We therefore recommend that an order may be passed authorizing us to make the sale proposed.

Among the subjects pressing for immediate consideration upon our Board, one of the most prominent in importance has been the present condition of the several Fire Companies, and the measures necessary to be adopted in order to induce a sufficient number of men to join them, to fill them up to the authorized standard. Being convinced that it will be impracticable to fill the companies without offering some greater inducement to join them, we would respectfully recommend to the City Council, that the pay of the men attached to Engines No. 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and to the Hooks and Ladders, for the year commencing on the 1st of May next

be fixed at the rate of fifteen dollars per man, and that of those attached to No. 2, at four dollars and fifty cents per man, per annum, for the time actually served ; two thirds of such sums to be paid to each Foreman upon his own receipt therefor, the other third to be paid to the Foreman and Clerk of each Company upon their joint receipt; such monies to be subject to be disposed of by each company, by the vote of a majority thereof at the first meeting held in the month of May, 1849.

The following schedule shows the number of men proposed to be employed, with the compensation to be allowed them, as proposed in the preceding paragraph:

For Engine	No.	1	20 men,	$15	$300
" "	"	2	30 "	4.50	135
" "	"	3			
" "	"	4			
" "	"	5	60 "	15	900
" "	"	6	60 "	15	900
" "	"	7	50 "	15	750
" "	"	8			
" "	"	9	50 "	15	750
" "	"	10	50 "	15	750
" "	"	11	50 "	15	750
" Hooks and Ladders,			20 "	15	300
" Protecting Society,			50 "	1.50	75
					$5,610

In behalf of the Board of Firewards,

EDMUND GARDNER.

New Bedford, April 24, 1848.

In Board of Aldermen,
April, 26, 1848.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

I. M. RICHARDSON, City Clerk.

Sent down for concurrence.

In Common Council,
April 26, 1848.

Referred in concurrence,

L. G. HEWINS, Clerk.

EULOGY

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

DELIVERED BY REQUEST OF THE

City Government of New Bedford,

AUGUST 6th, 1850,

BY

GEORGE L. PRENTISS.

NEW BEDFORD:
BENJAMIN LINDSEY, CITY PRINTER.
1850.

NEW BEDFORD, AUGUST 8, 1850.

REV. GEORGE L. PRENTISS,

DEAR SIR:

We have the honor of transmitting to you the enclosed Order, adopted unanimously in both branches of the City Government, requesting for publication a copy of your most able and eloquent Eulogy upon the Life and Character of our late Chief Magistrate, in the hope that you will grant a favorable answer to their request. We remain, with sentiments of high respect, and regard,

JONA. BOURNE, JR.
IVORY H. BARTLETT,
JONA. R. WARD,
RODOLPHUS BEETLE,
AMASA T. THOMPSON,
WILMOT LUCE,
MARK B. PALMER,
ISAAC D. HALL,
L. P. ASHMEAD.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
AUGUST 7, 1850.

ORDERED:

That the thanks of the City Council be tendered to the Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, for the able and acceptable Eulogy pronounced by him before the City Authorities, upon the Life, Character and Public Services of the late ZACHARY TAYLOR; and that he be requested to furnish a copy for the press.

Adopted in concurrence.

Attest: I. M. RICHARDSON, City Clerk.

NEW BEDFORD, AUGUST 8, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:

I am much honored by the Order of the City Government, requesting for publication a copy of my Eulogy upon the Life and Character of our late President.

The Address, as you are aware, was prepared under a severe pressure of domestic cares, and is very far from doing justice to my conviction of the worth and admirable qualities of the illustrious dead. But it is entirely at your service, such as it is.

I deem it a privilege to contribute the humblest mite towards a due estimate among my fellow-citizens of the beautiful pattern of manly excellence, simplicity, and patriotic virtue, which a kind Providence has raised up and set before us in the life and character of ZACHARY TAYLOR.

I am, Gentlemen, most respectfully,

Your friend and servant,

G. L. PRENTISS.

JONA. BOURNE, JR., IVORY H. BARTLETT, JONA. R. WARD, RODOLPHUS BEETLE, AMASA T. THOMPSON, WILMOT LUCE, MARK B. PALMER, ISAAC D. HALL, L. P. ASHMEAD, *Committee, &c.*

A few passages in the following discourse were omitted in the delivery, for want of time. The biographical sketch is drawn chiefly from an article in the New Orleans Picayune. For the interesting paragraph, in which Gen. Taylor assigns his reasons for not resigning his commission upon being ordered to Texas, I am indebted to the beautiful extract from Mr. Upham's Eulogy at Salem, which appeared in the Boston Daily Journal.

EULOGY.

Fellow Citizens:

The mortal event which has brought us, in solemn procession, to this house of God, was one of the most startling, and in some of the circumstances attending it, the most extraordinary, that ever happened to us, or any other people. For the first time in the history of the world, a whole nation, spreading over a vast continent, stood in imagination around the death-bed of their Chief Magistrate, received thousands of miles away, hourly, almost momentary reports of his state—heard, as it were, his last breath—felt the last beating of his pulse, and when he died burst forth into one simultaneous outcry of grief and lamentation. Who will ever forget that night, or that morning, gloomier than night, when the fatal tidings reached us, silencing, for the instant, even our private sorrows in the awful presence of a sorrow and bereavement co-extensive with the Republic!

Oh, it is a terrible thing—who of us has not known it?—when the circle of domestic fellowship and affection is invaded by the messenger of the Almighty, and he, who was its stay, its pride and its hope, is snatched away forever!

But when the chief and pride of a Nation is laid low; when one, with whose life are interwoven the hopes, the confidence, the interests and the affections of twenty millions of people, is turned to dust, then, indeed, we witness an event fitted in the highest degree to overpower both the feelings and the understanding; an event fitted pre-eminently to impress us with the vanity of man, and the greatness and power of God!

Such was the effect caused by the sudden demise of the late President of the United States. Along the magnetic wires grief diffused itself with the speed and its touch was like the stroke of lightning. For hours and days the American people seemed stunned and unable to speak, and when at length the inexorable reality could no longer be resisted, they lifted up their voices and wept, even as a son weepeth for his father! Faction and fraternal discord stood abashed—envy, calumny and falsehood were silent—one feeling seemed to animate the entire nation, the feeling that a great and good man, a true patriot and a wise magistrate, had passed away from our midst, and that it was right and meet to deplore his loss, and to do honor to his memory.

For this purpose, fellow citizens, to deplore the loss and do honor to the memory of Zachary Taylor, our Municipal Authorities have set apart this

day, and have requested me to be their organ in rehearsing before you his life and virtues.

I have not felt at liberty to decline the melancholy yet grateful task. But I may be permitted to express my sincere regret that, instead of my humble tribute, you are not to listen to the eloquent voice of our distinguished fellow-citizen.* who was first designated to address you on this occasion.

It is no small relief in performing the duty assigned me to-day, that I am called upon to attempt no elaborate analysis—to pourtray no obscure or doubtful qualities. The life of our lamented President was marked by the utmost simplicity; the virtues which formed and embellished it, were as clear, transparent and familiar as daylight. If his character was one of extraordinary nobleness and excellence, this was not so much because of the rareness of the elements, which entered into its composition, but rather, as in the case of the diamond, because of the exquisite skill and proportion with which they were wrought into a perfect whole.

Zachary Taylor, third son of Col. Richard Taylor, was born in Orange County, Virginia, on the 24th of November, 1784, and was consequently in his 66th year at the time of his death. In 1790† the family emigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Jefferson County, near Louisville, where Zachary received the rudiments of an English education from Elisha Ayres, a school master from Connecticut, who is said to be still living in the vicinity of Norwich, in his

* Hon. J. H. Clifford.

† According to other accounts in 1784 or '85.

native State. Young Taylor was brought up as a farmer, and did not enter the army until 1808, when in consequence of a vacancy, caused by the death of his elder brother, he received a commission as First Lieutenant of the 7th Infantry. He joined General Wilkinson at New Orleans, but being seized with the yellow fever, was compelled to return home to recruit. In 1810 he married; soon after which event he joined General Harrison's army, and being raised to a Captaincy in 1812, was appointed to the command of a block-house and stockade on the Wabash River, Indiana, called Fort Harrison. His gallant defence of that fort on the night of the 4th of September, obtained for him the special commendations of the commander-in-chief and the government. President Madison created him major by brevet, the earliest example, it is said, of this sort of promotion in the army.

On the conclusion of peace Major Taylor resigned out of the service, but was reinstated during the same year and ordered to the command of the Post of Green Bay, which he held for two years. He then returned to Kentucky, where he passed a year with his family, and thence was assigned to service in New Orleans. In this department he remained until 1822. After this he was engaged in various important services until 1826, when, having, in the mean time, been created a Lieutenant Colonel, he was summoned to Washington to act as a member of the Board of Officers of the Army and Militia, to propose a system for the organization and improvement of the Militia of the United States. The next five or six years of

his life were spent on the North West Frontier watching and battling with the Indians. During this period he gained high reputation for the remarkable state of discipline which he maintained among his troops. In 1832, he was made a Colonel, the highest rank in line, which he held, or could hold, until he became Major General under the law of 1847, adding to the number of that rank in commission. As Colonel he commanded the regulars under Gen. Atkinson in the battle of Badaxe, which ended the Black Hawk war by the defeat of the Indians and the capture of Black Hawk. His next appointment was to the command of Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, where he remained until 1836, when he was transferred to Florida to take a command against the Seminoles. In December 1837, with a force of some 1100 men, he pursued the Indians into the swamps and hammocks, and at length on the fifth day overtook and brought them to action at Okee Chobee. I cannot help citing here a short passage from his Despatch, describing the ground on which this desperate battle was fought. " Moving on, he says, in the direction of the hammock, after proceeding about one-fourth of a mile, we reached the swamp, which separated us from the enemy, three-quarters of a mile in breadth, being totally impassable for horse, and nearly so for foot, covered with a thick growth of saw-grass five feet high, about knee deep in mud and water, which extended to the left as far as the eye could reach, and to the right to a part of the swamp and hammock we had just crossed, through which run a deep creek." Behind this swamp lay concealed the savage warriors.

In consequence of his masterly conduct on this occasion, Taylor was breveted Brigadier General with the chief command in Florida. In 1840 he was relieved, at his own request, and transferred to the command of the First Department of the Army in the South West, with his head quarters at Fort Jesup, in Louisiana. Five years ago the present week, Gen. Taylor, in consequence of the annexation of Texas, was ordered to the frontier of Mexico. In March, 1846, he moved from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, and on the 8th of May, while marching from Point Isabel to the relief of Fort Brown, he was met by the Mexican forces, consisting of 6000 men, with 7 pieces of artillery and 800 cavalry, and fought the battle of Palo Alto. His own strength was 2300. On the 9th of May he again fought and conquered the Mexicans at Resaca de la Palma. In the latter part of September he fought at Monterey, and on the 22d and 23d of July, 1847, his career in Mexico was crowned with the great victory of Buena Vista.

In Nov. 1847, Gen. Taylor returned to the United States, being every where greeted with storms of popular enthusiasm. In November 1848, he was elected to the Presidency, and inaugurated at Washington March 5, 1849. A little past 10 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, July the 9th, 1850, in the bosom of his family and surrounded by the Elders of the people, he departed this life, being "gathered to his fathers while yet his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated."

Such is a brief outline of the life we are commemorating. The events, which rendered it so illustrious,

were nearly all, as you perceive, crowded into the five years preceding its close. But it would be a grievous mistake to regard these events as constituting the peculiar claims of Zachary Taylor to the confidence, admiration and affectionate regrets of his countrymen. His splendid career in the Mexican war is to be viewed as the *manifestation*—not the cause of his greatness. That war disclosed him to the nation, already a mature, full-orbed hero. Slowly and unobserved he had, for nearly half a century, been climbing the distant horizon to the point, where emerging "a bright particular star," he suddenly arrested and fixed the gaze of all eyes. The true interpretation of the victories of the Rio Grande is to be found at Fort Harrison, along the Frontiers of the North West, and amidst the swamps and everglades of Florida. The reason why those victories so astonished the American people was their almost total ignorance of him, who won them.

The few who *did* know him—his old friends and companions in arms, shared very little in the general tremor of uncertain, anxious feeling, which pervaded the country while hourly expecting intelligence of a collision with the Mexican forces. I well remember when the subject was under discussion at Washington, the late distinguished Governor of Kentucky gave assurance to the Senate that if a battle had been, or should be fought, no apprehension need be felt about its issue, for the American commander was not a man to be beaten.

How unnecessary—how almost ludicrous would such an assurance, uttered by any individual in the

land, have sounded a few months later! *Then* the people themselves knew him, and wanted no prophet to assure them that the honor of the country was safe in his hands.

The Mexican war, I repeat, did not *make* General Taylor, it merely discovered him by affording an adequate sphere for the exercise of his great military and personal virtues—a sphere visible to the eye of the whole nation.

Assuming, then, that at the beginning of the contest with Mexico Gen. Taylor's character, both as a man and a soldier, was already formed—and that this war and his subsequent elevation to the Presidency were scarcely more than the occasion and effect of its disclosure to the world, I invite you to go back with me for a little while and consider its native soil—its silent growth and culture—and above all, the vital principle, which caused it to strike such deep root and to rear its sturdy form so high towards Heaven.

The early influences, which surrounded him, and the circumstances, in whose midst he was nurtured were equally favorable to the formation of a strong and sterling character. His father was a Virginian, and seems to have been imbued with the best qualities, for which the sons of that ancient commonwealth have ever been distinguished—high-toned sentiment, honor, courage and patriotism. While Zachary was yet a child, Col. Richard Taylor removed to Kentucky, then a wilderness—famous as "the Bloody Ground"—and the spot of all others to inspire and call forth the faculties of such a youth. Kentucky was at that time very much what New England was during the first

century after the landing of the Pilgrims; still the haunt of the Indian and the wild beast. What better school could there be for the training of a "rough and ready" soldier? what better school than the home of such a sire, one who had fought by the side of the Father of his country, for educating the man and the patriot? The time too was auspicious—

> "Great men were then among us: hands, that penned,
> And tongues that uttered wisdom, better none.
> The Elder Adams, Hancock, Washington,
> John Jay, and others, who called Franklin friend.
> They knew how genuine glory was put on;
> Taught us how rightfully a nation shone
> In splendor: what strength was, that would not bend."

It was amidst such influences and at such a time, while the names and immortal deeds of our revolutionary warriors and sages were still alive and fragrant in the hearts of the people, that he, whom we mourn to-day, was born and reared. No wonder that love of country, the spirit of liberty, physical energy, a thirst for honorable deeds and high unbending valor should have characterized his earliest manhood, and should mark him out the instant he first presents himself fully and distinctly to our view, as one of whom the world was sure to hear again.

It is impossible to read the narrative of the event to which I refer, the defence of Fort Harrison—without being struck at once by the complete resemblance between the young Captain, who performed that deed of cool, audacious courage, and the veteran General who fought and triumphed at Buena Vista.

The same military, the same personal traits are visible in both: the one is a perfect miniature of the other.

In this respect the defence of Fort Harrison is a striking counterpart to Braddock's defeat, in which the military talents and remarkable character of Washington first attracted the notice of his countrymen.

From the close of the contest with Great Britain to the commencement of that with Mexico, Taylor was repeatedly employed in active service on the North West Frontiers and in Florida. I need not remind you what an exceedingly severe test of military skill, prudence and temper is an Indian war, that "*war of movements*," as Gen. Jackson used to call it. This species of warfare lacks the most potent stimulants to a soldier's enthusiasm, while it baffles all the ordinary calculations of military judgment and experience. But Taylor seemed endowed with a sort of INSTINCT for such a contest; an instinct which his whole life had exercised and disciplined to an almost unerring sagacity. I suppose it to be the common impression that our country has never produced a General so well qualified to cope with the peculiar difficulties of an Indian war. And his large acquaintance with such warfare is no doubt the key to much of that extraordinary quickness of perception, prompt decision, and bold, rapid movement, for which he was so much admired. In these properties he seems to have taken a lesson from his wily, lynx-eyed, sharp-witted foe. There was, if I may be pardoned the allusion, a touch of Leatherstocking about him.

But a considerable portion of the long period to which I refer was passed in time of peace and in the bosom of his family. Unhappily the records of these years are extremely few and fragmentary; they are, however, sufficient to show that, during this third of a century, his leisure hours were diligently employed in professional studies and acquainting himself with the best works in English Literature. He seems to have taken special pleasure in perusing books of History, of which he had an excellent knowledge. There are numerous anecdotes in print illustrative of his taste for reading, and it is easy to see what peculiarly favorable opportunities for its gratification must have been afforded by the quiet life of the garrison and frontier post. Cut off, as he was, weeks and months in succession, from all intercourse with the busy, bustling world of town and city, he had little other resource than books, nature and himself.

> ——"There he kept
> In solitude and solitary thought
> His mind in a just equipoise. * *
> Serene it was, unclouded by the cares
> Of ordinary life; unvexed, unwarped
> By partial bondage."

There it was, no doubt, that he matured into habits and fixed principles those sober, kindly and equitable sentiments, which invest his character with such an irresistible charm.

Few of us, probably, are aware how unfriendly to the growth of a thoughtful, considerate temper, are the distracting influences of our modern society. If Taylor's retired manner of life in the wilderness and

on the outskirts of civilization had some disadvantages, it was certainly most fortunate in this, that it gave him ample time to form a thorough acquaintance with himself and to fill his mind with "such stores as silent thought can bring."

One of the heaviest misfortunes of public, especially political life, and the secret, unquestionably, of some of its worst evils, is the *disproportion* it so strongly tends to produce between the knowledge of *man* and *men*—in other words, between a genuine self-knowledge and the mere empirical acquaintance with others. What can be more painful than the spectacle we are too often compelled to witness, of Statesmen with large experience, far-sighted views, vast information concerning both the past and the present,—who are yet so ignorant of themselves, such tyros in the science of personal wisdom, so lacking in the discipline and mastery of their own wills, that ever and anon they fall into the passions and quarrels of school-boys!

It is a true maxim that no man is fit to participate in framing the laws and administering the government of a free nation, who has not learned by reflective self-culture to subject his feelings, opinions and action to the simple law of truth and duty; who has not an insight clear as day that any other course, whether public, or private, is the mark of a false and foolish man!

Gen. Taylor had studied and understood himself—he was a man of careful reflection; he never spoke, or acted, without a reason, conclusive to his own judgment—and it was beyond a question during the

long period I have mentioned that this inestimable virtue reached its full developement.

But Taylor was also a man of keen and practised *observation;* he not only studied himself and books, he applied the knowledge thus gained to the study of others. He carried about an eye armed with intelligence. All accounts concur in asserting that he had a rare sagacity and discrimination in estimating the peculiar qualities and talents of those about him. There can be no better proof, or illustration, of his faculty than the remarkable skill, displayed in the selection of his military family, in the assignment of service to different officers, and in the entire management of his army in the Mexican war.

The sphere of his observation was somewhat limited in reference to politics and politicians; but it was ample in respect to men in general, and particularly favorable to a good acquaintance with the different tribes and races, which make up our great Republican Family. From the time of entering the army until he went to Mexico, he had constant opportunities for studying the individual qualities, which distinguish the Yankee, the Southerner and the Western man, as well as for noticing how they mixed with the German, Irish, French and other varieties of our foreign population. No one appears to have understood this whole subject—and it is one of much importance—better than he. It gave him a sympathy with all classes of the people; a sense of their peculiar excellences, which was, no doubt, one cause of the affectionate enthusiasm with which they all united

in welcoming him home from Mexico, and afterwards electing him to the Presidency.

Neither did Gen. Taylor pass these thirty years a heedless observer of public affairs. Having travelled a good deal over different portions of the Republic, and spent considerable time at Washington, Philadelphia, New Orleans and other central points, he became well acquainted with numbers of our most eminent Statesmen, and with several was on terms of intimate friendship. He also obtained in this way a knowledge of the industrial interests and policy of the nation, which, if not profound, was yet practical and just.

I might, if it were needful, mention scores of anecdotes illustrative of the points now considered, and showing plainly that the superior qualities of General Taylor were perfectly well understood and recognized years before he went to Mexico.

An English traveller in this country published a book some years ago after his return home. In the course of this work he relates that, while in Florida, he became acquainted with a Col. Taylor, in whose society he passed several days, and pronounces him one of the best informed and most interesting men he had met with in the United States, and yet a man of such extreme modesty that it was not until the end of their acquaintance, that he discovered him to be an officer of high rank in the United States Army.

A well known literary gentleman of our country related to a friend of mine, that some fifteen or twenty years ago he stopped for the night near a military post on the extreme north-western frontier. Not long afterwards he was waited upon by a Col. Tay-

lor, who insisted on taking him off to the garrison, and actually compelled him to tarry there several days, delighting him with his homely hospitality, his pleasant border anecdotes and reminisences, his gentlemanly, companionable spirit, and sterling intelligence. The individual in question was not at all surprised to find that his old host of the Far West and the hero of the Rio Grande were one and the same person.

More than a quarter of a century ago there appeared in one of the leading papers of the West, an elaborate article on the probabilities of a war with Spain; in the course of which the writer averred that, in the event of such a contest there was one man pre-eminently fitted to carry the war into Mexico, and to wrest that magnificent Province from the mother country. That man was the defender of Fort Harrison. I wish I had time to quote passages from this singular article; you would almost deem them prophetic.

I have thus endeavored to show that previous to his being known to the American people by the brilliant military exploits which illustrated the last five years of his life, Gen. Taylor was already a remarkable character; and that in the influences and circumstances of his early days, in the extreme hardihood, sharpness, extent and variety of his professional discipline, and finally, in the conscientious diligence, care and wisdom with which, while fulfilling earnestly the duties of his station, he at the same time cultivated and enriched an originally strong and genial nature—that herein, I say, we have all the conditions and proper causes of such a character.

I have dwelt the longer upon this comparatively obscure and provincial portion of his life, from the firm conviction that no part of it is more worthy of our study and admiration. It would have been an easier task, and more likely, perhaps, to gratify the feelings of the moment, had I occupied your attention exclusively with a description of his Mexican battles, in setting forth the surpassing glories which encircled the victorious fields of Palo Alto, Monterey and Buena Vista, in painting the awful suspense which held the very breath of the nation for days and weeks before, or the oceanlike tumult of pride and exultation, which beat through the nation's heart for weeks and months after the tidings of those splendid achievements, causing thus to pass before you all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war;" or had I depicted the more than regal honors which greeted him on returning from the field of his renown, when met by "men and wives and boys, whose shouts and claps outvoiced the deep-mouthed sea," or when

> "The Mayor, and all his brethren, in best sort—
> Like to the Senators of the antique Rome,
> With the plebeians swarming at their heels,
> Went forth and fetched their conquering Cæsar in."

But however such a course might have pleased your fancy, I should have deemed it a doubtful tribute to the memory of the dead. His best eulogy is the simple excellence of his character; not the splendor, still less the passing shows of his military career.

What he was and became during the half century

from boyhood to the moment when he assumed command of "the army of observation" at Corpus Christi, what he was and became, while yet unknown to his countrymen, when he was quietly and honestly endeavoring to do his duty, dreaming neither of renown or station, little caring

> "Whether praise of him must walk the earth
> Forever, and to noble deeds give birth,
> Or he must go to dust without his fame,
> And leave a dead, unprofitable name."

This, I say, is the portion of his life which is a key to all the rest, which merits the highest praises, and could not go unrehearsed without doing him a crying injustice.

And it is this portion alone, let me add, that more than one in ten thousand of us can *imitate* with the smallest hope. The priceless value of his example, especially to the young men of the Republic, consists, not in teaching them how to become victorious generals, or to attain the presidency, but in teaching them the intrinsic dignity, beauty and grandeur of a life of duty, whether in wide or narrow sphere; and also how such a life may be formed and guarded amidst the rough pressures, the ignoble cares and hardening, brazen influences of the world. There is no American youth who may not strive, pre-assured of a favoring Providence, to rival even Gen. Taylor in his illustrious virtues; but there are few to whom both Providence and Nature would not oppose insuperable obstacles in aspiring to rival his illustrious fame and honors among men.

If there be any thing in his example worthy of special admiration and applause, anything fitted to quicken our sluggish natures and inspire us to renew with fresh hope and ardor the battle of life, it is, I repeat, that devotion to duty, that cheerful, noiseless going forward in his appointed way, turning neither to the right hand or to the left; it is, in a word, that loyalty of soul

"Which made the path before him always bright,"

illustrating so happily the saying of Holy Writ, "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much."

Before proceeding further, it may not be out of place to touch upon a question which has often been raised since Gen. Taylor's nomination to the presidency—the question, viz: whether he was the author of his own despatches? No person, who has candidly looked into the matter, can hesitate, for an instant, to reply in the affirmative. I will mention one fact, which ought of itself to settle the point forever. This fact is the *identity of style and tone* in all his despatches, from that which announced the repulse of the Indians at Fort Harrison, to that which detailed the events at Buena Vista. I challenge any man of literary judgment to show any discrepancy, of form or spirit, between these different productions, which would not naturally result from the circumstance that they were written at such long intervals of time. The despatch from Fort Harrison is dated as far back as 1812, probably before, certainly not long after the birth of Col. Bliss, and yet it is distin-

guished by exactly the same plainness, brevity, modesty and manly simplicity, that appear in the despatches from Mexico. This is equally true of the despatch from Okee Chobee.

Apply another test. Take the private letter to Gen. Gaines and his famous reply to Mr. Secretary Marcy's despatch, conveying to him the censure of the department for the publication of that letter. The two productions are obviously by the same hand, the only difference being that one was written in the confidence of an old friendship, the other in the spirit of meek, but offended honor.

If Gen. Taylor did not write his despatches, who did? who is the man, that could so cunningly and uniformly imitate *his* modesty, simplicity and other peculiar traits? what unknown secretary attended him so faithfully for forty years, and kept him from exposing his ignorance of grammar? No, there is abundant evidence, positive and direct, that he could wield his pen as well as his sword; but if there were not, the internal evidence is irresistible. His despatches are as much his own as his battles. If, in preparing them, he occasionally availed himself of the fine taste and scholarship of some one of the accomplished men about him, he did no more than what Washington and other great men had done before him, and gave thereby new proof of his excellent good sense.

I have no doubt that, in the hurry of the moment, he sometimes committed small errors both of punctuation and syntax. But men, practised in literary labor, often do the same, as would quickly appear

if every scrap of their private correspondence were forthwith published.

May Heaven avert the day, when the American people shall have fallen so low as to estimate a man's character, or his fitness for civil office, by his fluent speech, his mere rhetorical accomplishments, or the grammatical accuracy of his style! These things may qualify one to declaim well at a caucus, make a popular harangue, or write a plausible electioneering address; but they afford miserable guarantee of a wise and useful public servant.

> "Why e'en this it is that spoils all our brave bloods—
> Trusting our hopeful gentry unto pedants,
> Fellows of outside and mere bark."

Woe to the Republic when showy facilities, which too often alas! are but the honied sophistries, of tongue and pen, shall stand in higher repute than experience, judgment and a good understanding!

We come now to the five closing years of General Taylor's life, when, to borrow the graphic image of the Prophet, his "light broke forth as the morning and his darkness became as noonday."

There is no instance in our history, and few certainly can be found in the history of any people of a transition so instantaneous from the twilight of provincial reputation to the meridian splendor of national and world-wide fame; or from a subaltern rank in the military service to the summit of civil power and more than imperial influence; or yet again, from the privacy of mere domestic and local friendship to

the throne of a nation's heart and the respect and confidence of mankind.

It would all seem a vision of the imagination, a wondrous tale of romance, if we had not sad tokens of its reality in our own breasts, in our grief and poignant regrets that one whom we so venerated and loved, has passed away from the earth.

I doubt if five years ago a dozen individuals of this vast assembly could have told that there was in existance such a man as Zachary Taylor. But *now*, fellow-citizens, who of you does not hear that homely name with a familiar pleasure? who of you will ever forget it? who of you will ever cease to give it a high and honored niche in your memory?

The mingled affection and admiration of the American people for Gen. Taylor was like *love at first sight.* The moment they descried him emerging from behind the smoke and dust of Palo Alto, he struck their fancy; he won their heart, and they resolved with a secret vow to love, to cherish and to honor him from that day forward, for better for worse, till death them should part. And never did they violate the troth then given. Every step from that bloody field to the grave was a step upward in the confidence and affections of his countrymen. If in consequence of the prejudices and strifes of party, a momentary cloud passed between them, like the little misunderstandings and eclipses of domestic fellowship where all is sound at the core, it soon vanished away; and when the brave old man took sick and died, there rankled in the nation's heart not an unkind remembrance. As one statesman after another stood

up in the Capitol and proclaimed his virtues, depicting him as a just and good man, of upright purpose, steadfast and immoveable in his fidelity to duty and to his country; a man worthy to be held in everlasting remembrance, all the people, in tears and lamentations, responded "AMEN and AMEN."

But to return from this digression.

When the despatch from the Secretary of War of May 28, 1845, reached Gen. Taylor, instructing him to proceed to Texas, and in the event of her acceding to the terms of annexation, to protect her from foreign invasion, he was on the point of resigning his commission; his intention being to spend the rest of his days in the seclusion of his family and in devotion to his favorite agricultural pursuits. Already had he made arrangements and written to his wife to this effect.

It is also well known that he was, and had always been, a decided and avowed opponent of the annexation of Texas, believing that the issues of that measure would be likely to prove disastrous to the fraternal harmony and the peace of the country.

It is not surprising, therefore, that his first impulse, on receiving the despatch in question, should have been at once to send on to the department his resignation, and thus avoid a disagreeable duty, while he, at the same time, fulfilled a long cherished purpose.

The reasons which prevented his following this impulse and justified him to his own conscience in taking a step that, he well knew, might involve him in a foreign contest, which he deemed unwise and wrong, are best given in his own words: "But,

upon second thoughts, I remembered that for nearly forty years I had eaten the bread of the country, and I felt something rise within me, forbidding me to abandon that country, and desert her service at the moment that she called me to a difficult, responsible, disagreeable and dangerous duty. Further than this, I was opposed to the impending war, I was opposed to the acquisition of territory from Mexico, I was a friend and a lover of peace, and it occurred to me that if the management of the war were in my hands, I might have opportunity, from time to time, to mitigate its severity, to shorten its duration, and facilitate the return of peace, and that the evils threatening the country, from a war with Mexico, might be multiplied and aggravated if, in consequence of my giving way, an officer of totally different views, on these subjects, should succeed to the command. Considerations like these determined my course, and I abandoned my purposed resignation."

No one, I am sure, can hear this frank statement without admiring still more the unflinching honesty, patriotism and benevolent pacific temper of the man, whatever may be the opinion as to the propriety of his decision.

I have neither the time or disposition, nor, if I had both, have I the ability to point out in detail the specific marks of military genius, skill and generalship, which signalized the campaign in the valley of the Rio Grande. It would be presumption in me even to express an opinion on such a subject, save so far as echoed the opinion of others. And in the

present instance the highest military authority of the age has pronounced a judgment.

But it needs no acquaintance with the art of war to perceive in Gen. Taylor's career in Mexico, constant and indubitable indications of a great commander. Everywhere are patent to the rudest observation uncommon prudence, forecast, a rare talent of combination, indomitable energy, decision and perseverance, severe justice, and an almost magical power of inspiring confidence and winning the personal devotion of his soldiers; while humanity, gentleness, moderation, mercy and self-sacrifice, softening and adding grace to these sterner qualities, complete the picture.

How brightly do all these virtues shine forth in that dreadful conflict at Buena Vista! What other man either could, or would, have fought that battle? It was here that the career of General Taylor as a soldier terminated; and certainly if that career had been foreordained with the express design of producing the finest artistic effect, it could hardly have been more fittingly closed. Its setting was in beautiful harmony with its dawn, only more effulgent, sublime and terrible. In this last act, all the acts and scenes that had gone before, are recapitulated, as it were, and impressed with their full and final significance. One finds it difficult to believe that the veteran Master himself could well have added another feature, or given a nobler expression to the heroic countenance and aspect of his fame. There it stands, and will stand forever, a monument to the world, that if need be, our American soil is capable of vieing with that

of Greece and Rome, or of any modern people in the growth of brave, invincible and magnanimous warriors; of spirits that never surrender, that ask no favor, and shrink from no responsibility; of men that can sit down and count the cost and are then ready and able with five thousand to go forth and meet him that cometh against them with twenty thousand! May the day never dawn when our country is not strong enough to rear such men, if the cause of Freedom, of Justice and of Heaven demands their existence.

There are some incidents, connected with the battle of Buena Vista, which are too interesting and shed too pure a lustre upon the character of its victorious general, to be passed over in silence.

It was on the eve of this contest that the famous reply to Santa Anna was written. It is, in my judgment, one of the most remarkable things ever done by its author. In two or three lines, it utters volumes concerning the unconscious greatness, the frank, mild temper, and chivalrous courtesy of the man, and yet it is nothing more than what plain good sense would have dictated to anybody to say under the circumstances. But how few would have known it!

I will read the whole correspondence and you shall judge for yourselves.

Santa Anna's summons are as follows: "You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose,

give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp. With this view I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and Liberty.

Camp at Encantada, Feb. 22, '47.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA."

The following is Gen. Taylor's reply.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
NEAR BUENA VISTA, FEBY. 22, '47.

SIR: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, Sir,

Your obt. servant,

Z. TAYLOR."

The fearless, unperturbed spirit, which is indicated by this laconic epistle, seems to have animated his whole conduct and demeanor from beginning to end of the battle. Who that saw him riding into Saltillo on the evening of Washington's birth day, would have conjectured that twenty thousand men were at hand eager to "swallow him up?"

> "Upon his war-worn face there is no note
> How dread an army hath enrounded him."

Or who that saw him ride forth from the city gates on

the next morning would have fancied that he fully expected that day would be his last on earth? And yet such was the fact. In this absolute self-control and quiet, cheerful, determined aspect, which characterized him in seasons of great peril and difficulty, we have the secret, no doubt, of that marvellous confidence reposed in him by his army, officers and soldiers alike—

> "Every wretch, pining and pale before,
> Beholding him, plucks comfort from his looks."

Who can read the exclamation, which rung from mouth to mouth and from rank to rank, as, on the morning of the 23d, he was descried in the distance approaching along the Saltillo road, "*Old Zack is coming*," "*Old Zack is coming!*" Who can read it without himself feeling, as it were, the electric touch of his personal presence?

Wordsworth's description in the "Happy Warrior," has always seemed to me singularly applicable to Gen. Taylor on this occasion.

> "Whose powers shed round him in the common strife
> Or mild concerns of ordinary life
> A constant influence, a peculiar grace;
> *But who, if he be called upon to face*
> *Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined*
> *Great issues, good or bad, for human kind,*
> *Is happy as a lover; and attired*
> *With sudden brightness, like a man inspired;*
> And, through the heat of conflict, keeps the law
> In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw."

You are all, probably, familiar with the touching anecdote, related by the gallant Col. Davis, that when

disabled by a severe wound in the deadliest of the fight, Gen. Taylor came to him, dismounted, and while expressing his kind, paternal sympathy, (Col. D. was his son-in-law,) remarked, "*my wounded are behind me and I shall never pass them alive!*" But his humanity was not confined to his friends. When on the morning of the third day it was discovered that Santa Anna had fled, he immediately directed a train of wagons, laden with provisions and accompanied by surgeons from his own army, to follow after and minister to the relief of the sick and wounded, who might be found abandoned by the way-side; and upon a doubt being expressed to him whether such a use of the public stores for the benefit of the enemy would be allowed by the Department, he instantly replied, "*then I will pay the bill,*" and to meet such a contingency he ordered a separate account of what was expended for this purpose to be kept.

The effect of the battle of Buena Vista in kindling to a still intenser flame the popular enthusiasm for Gen. Taylor was prodigious. Its effect also in enhancing his reputation and that of the country abroad was very great. A highly respected gentleman of my acquaintance was in Paris when the news reached that city of his perilous position at Saltillo, with but a handful of regulars and inexperienced volunteers, cut off from his supplies, and the Mexican forces under Santa Anna approaching in front. A few days after he chanced to spend an evening in a large company, in the course of which the situation of the American General became a topic of conversation, and such strong conviction of his inability to

sustain himself were expressed, and expressed in so flippant, unhandsome a manner, that he felt both his country and himself positively insulted. In two or three weeks there arrived tidings of the battle itself, which flew on the wings of the wind over the whole continent, causing everywhere a profound sensation. "*Gen. Taylor is a General indeed!*" exclaimed the conquerer of Napoleon, and the sentiment was re-echoed through all the military circles of Europe.*

Every American abroad felt himself on that day, as my friend expressed it, *several inches taller than he was before.*

We have the testimony of the Hon. Mr. King, of Alabama, then Ambassador at Paris, to the same effect.

And let no one deem it a small matter that the old world should have learnt the lesson, taught them by the Mexican war, of the tremendous military resources and martial prowess of the American people, when once fairly roused! If a war, deprecated and abhorred by large sections of the country could excite such enthusiasm, what must it be, foreign statesmen would naturally ask themselves, if once the entire nation were to stir themselves up to battle! were to embark in a conflict resolved to conquer, or perish!

Nor was the lesson, impressed upon the old world concerning the nature and spirit of our Institutions and people by the closing scenes of that war, less important, when, to use, by fraternal right, the words

* I believe, however, that in point of time the exclamation of the Duke of Wellington was on hearing of the march to Fort Brown, and the battles of Palo Alto and Resoca de la Palma.

of one now alas! no more, they "beheld at the call of the country whole armies leap forth in battle array, and then, when their services were no longer needed, fall quietly back and commingle again with the communities from whence they came. Thus the dark thunder-cloud, at nature's summons, marshals its black battalions and lowers in the horizon; but at length, its lightning spent, its dread artillery silenced, its mission finished, disbanding its frowning ranks, it melts away into the blue ether, and the next morning you will find it glittering in the dew drops among the flowers, or assisting with its kindly moisture the growth of the young and tender plants."

It will hardly be expected that I should dwell long upon the incidents connected with Gen. Taylor's nomination and election to the Presidency; or upon his public conduct and policy during the brief period in which he administered that high office. Now that he is dead, few of his countrymen, I think, are disposed to regret that his name is enrolled among the successors of Washington; few, if they could, would have the heart to dethrone him and annul the decree, by which the American people exalted him to be their chief magistrate. Who of you is not glad that the old hero died at the capital and crowned with the supreme honors of the nation?

That Gen. Taylor was not, in the strict, technical import of the term, a statesman, I freely admit. A citizen, who, for forty years, had not enjoyed the opportunity of voting, must needs be lacking in the political experience and knowledge, which are usually associated with that character. There was no man

in the land, who had a keener sense of his deficiencies in this regard than he himself.

But if he was not a statesman by culture and profession, he possessed qualities both mental and practical, which, combined with his large experience and acquaintance with men, eminently fitted him for the management of civil affairs, especially for the peculiar duties of the Executive office. What, I pray, are the main qualifications for that office? Are they not personal integrity, good sense, practical judgment, moderation, firmness, patriotism, and plain, straightforward dealing? and who will deny these virtues to Gen. Taylor? He had another quality, of primary importance in the Executive of a free country, and that is the disposition and capacity (for the two do not always go together,) *wisely to take counsel of others.* He understood well the maxim, "in multitude of counsellors there is safety," and he had a rare sagacity in estimating no less than in asking advice. He was never fashioned to be a dictator, to make his own individual will and mind the absolute rule of official conduct. And yet no man was further removed from the temper of a mere automaton, or more unlikely to put his own opinions and conscience in the keeping of others. In fine, "if the language of political life, as has been aptly said, was not his mother tongue, he knew at least the means and method of acquiring it, and could already spell it out with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes."

I am happy, in this connection, to be able to cite the testimony of one eminently qualified to form a

just estimate of his character and political conduct. I refer to our honored Representative at Washington. In a communication, with which he has kindly favored me, he says: "Having for a few months past had frequent opportunities of conversing with General Taylor, I will relate to you the impression he made on my mind.

"His manner was at all times so simple and unstudied that it was evident he never thought of himself. His thought and action was to serve others.

"In regard to public affairs, the enquiry with him was, what is my duty? what is the law? that he would execute without thought of consequences.

"He was perhaps almost too open and free to express his thoughts and opinions to all persons, for a public man. When feeling no doubts as to the correctness of his course, he avowed to all, friends and opponents, his thoughts without reserve.

"In conversation with one of his Cabinet, since his death, he mentioned the following trait as remarkable. When a measure was proposed, no one was ever more anxious, solicitous and patient in discussing it. But when he reached a decision, which he always did with great sagacity and clearness, that decision was put down as a *fixed fact*, not to be *re-discussed*. From that moment he never appeared the least disturbed, or anxious on that measure. Some of his Cabinet would recur to past decisions, and revive arguments for or against measures in progress, but the President waived them with a calmness and confidence that often made such members feel their weakness. The

one alluded to, said he often left him with a feeling of shame for his own want of steady firmness.

"There is one other remark, which is universal among all, who enjoyed his personal acquaintance, viz: that without his making any professions of regard, or affection for those around him, all became strongly attached to him, and time steadily increased their affection, so that every one was ready to devote every thing in his power to aid his wishes." *

The American people stand in need of no apology for making such a man their President. In coming ages of the Republic no blush will mantle the cheeks of our children; no regrets will arise in their hearts when they read on the pages of their country's History *this* deed of their sires. They will say it was a fitting homage to resplendent worth; a reward of long, faithful and invaluable services, such as became a generous and grateful people.

Nothing, in my judgment, could be further from truth than the notion that Gen. Taylor was chosen to the Presidency merely in consequence of his military achievements. If this were so, how shall we explain the fact that thousands and tens of thousands, all over the land, voted for him and warmly advocated his election, who were utterly opposed, not only to the Annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, but to *all* war? Clergymen of every denomination,

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* I cannot refrain from adding another interesting trait, mentioned in Mr. Grinnell's letter. "He showed great regard for dumb beasts, that had served him. Through the ladies of the family, I learn that daily he made a visit to old Whitey, patted him and gave him a bit of something to eat. He also had a romp with a favorite dog daily."

Friends, old gray-headed statesmen and civilians, men naturally jealous of bare military influence, all concurred in the opinion that here was a man well fitted to be the Executive of these United States.

In their esteem Gen. Taylor was a "bright, consummate flower," which, bursting forth, like the wonderful night-blooming cactus, amid the darkness and on the rough, unsightly stock of a war of conquest, was worthy to adorn and diffuse its fragrance from the High Place of the nation. "Sweet," they exclaimed,

> "Sweet are the uses of adversity:
> Which, like the toad ugly and venomous,
> Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

Had the life of our lamented President been spared long enough to have enabled him fully to develope his civil policy, I have no doubt he would have realized the highest expectations of the country as a wise, honest, treaty-keeping and constitutional Executive.

No question there was a serious temporary inconvenience in his knowing so little of political men and affairs; but the inconvenience, and disadvantage if such it was, pertained chiefly to himself and to the party which had the principal hand in his election. I cannot perceive that it caused any detriment to the country.

And here, while avowing my unqualified aversion to war, my firm belief that it is the design of our holy religion utterly to banish it from the earth and also my conviction of the vast evils and temptations, inci-

dent to the profession of arms, justice and truth yet require me to say, that the calling of a soldier is scarcely more perilous to the moral nature, than that of the politician; while the severe discipline, the unsectional, national spirit, and the comparative exemption from party prejudices and bonds, which distinguish it, are eminently favorable to the growth of the public virtues.

But I must hasten to a conclusion; and yet I seem to myself scarcely to have entered upon my subject, so fruitful is it in incident, in wisdom and in pleasant, or grave reflections.

Gen. Taylor was a man of strongly-marked individuality. He had not, I admit, the symmetrical finish, or the colossal proportions and unapproachable majesty, which belonged to Washington; nor had he the iron will, or the imperial make and temper of Gen. Jackson. But neither of these great men was a braver soldier, a truer patriot, or an honester man than Zachary Taylor. There was about the latter, also, a peculiar *bonhommie*, a kindly, almost jovial good nature, which was lacking in the other two. You would have felt much more easy in sitting down by *his* side than by theirs. Men, women and children, all and of all classes and conditions, felt entirely at home in his presence. He was a man of such a genial, sunny temper, that they loved to talk and to be with him.

If I were asked to analyze his character, I should say that its germ and the moral basis, upon which he built himself up, was a *native generosity and greatness of soul.* He was constitutionally and by habit, above

mean, and inclined to high and noble, conduct. This heroic quality runs through his whole life; glimpses of it appear in the scattered notices of his boyhood; it shines with a bright and steady radiance in all the actions and events of his mature years. It is the clue to his whole career from the plough to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic. "The child was Father of the man." Such beautiful magnanimity as marked his temper and conduct after he became known to his countrymen, is a thing of no sudden growth; it must have been coeval with his birth.

In close alliance with this quality, or rather its other, better self, was an uncommon *kindness and goodness of nature*, "without which," as Lord Bacon says, "man is a busy, mischievous, wretched thing, no better than a kind of vermin." I know of no one to whom "the parts and signs of goodness," as enumerated by the same great authority, more strictly apply than to Gen. Taylor. "If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins to them; if he be compassionate towards the afflictions of others, it shows that his heart is like the noble tree that is wounded itself when it gives the balm; if he easily pardons and remits offences, it shows that his mind is planted above injuries, so that he cannot be shot; if he be thankful for small benefits, it shows that he weighs men's minds, and not their trash."

Out of this twin root, a native kindness and greatness of soul, bloomed forth, in a word, the finest graces of his character, modesty, patience, courtesy,

self-sacrifice, humanity, cheerfulness and an almost womanly tenderness of feeling.

"And here, I trust," such is the language of his Despatch to the Secretary of War, announcing the victory of Okee Chobee; "I trust I may be permitted to say I experienced one of the most trying scenes of my life, and he, who could have looked on it with indifference, his nerves must have been very differently organized from my own; besides the killed, there lay one hundred and twelve wounded officers and soldiers who had accompanied me one hundred and forty-five miles, most of the way through an unexplored wilderness, without guides, who had so gallantly beaten the enemy, under my orders, in his strongest position, and who had to be conveyed back through swamps and hammocks from where we set out, without any apparent means of doing so." "To your son," I quote from his letter of condolence to Mr. Clay, "I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard; and when I miss his familiar face and those of McKee and Hardin, I can say with truth, that I feel no exultation in our success."

"The consideration of humanity," he writes, in justifying the capitulation of Monterey, "was present to my mind during the conference, which led to the convention. Had we taken the place by storm, we should, in all probability, have had fifty or one hundred men killed, besides the wounded, which I wished to avoid as there appeared to be a prospect of peace even if a distant one. I also wished to avoid *the destruction of women and children*, which must have been very great, had the storming process been resorted to."

These are the unmistakeable expressions of a great and tender heart.

No one will be surprized to find in conjunction with a magnanimous nature unusual sense and strength of mind, vigorous judgment, sagacity, honesty, self-reliance, decision and energy of will; such a nature is the nucleus, about which these and similar traits form and crystalize by a sort of inward law. They are at once its ornament, its protection and the appointed organs of its development and activity. Nature would seem to leave her work but half done, when she fashions a great soul and neglects to supply it with those intelligent and practical virtues, by which it may realize its high and generous instincts.

But the crowning excellence of the character we are contemplating was, unquestionably, as I have already intimated, a profound, ever-present, controlling sense of duty and fidelity to the law of conscience. This imparted steadiness, breadth and a radiant beauty to every other quality.

"This was the fountain light of all his day,"

the central animating principle of his whole being. It was his "ruling passion," strong even in death. There could not be inscribed on his tombstone truer words than the simple declaration, "I HAVE ENDEAVORED TO DO MY DUTY."

Although bred to the profession of arms, General Taylor was both from feeling and principle a *man of peace*, and never did he let slip an opportunity of avowing himself such. The horrors of war, the inestimable blessings of peace; this was one of the

first topics on which he addressed his countrymen after his return from Mexico, and again and again did he record his solemn convictions on the subject. "My life, said he, has been devoted to arms, yet *I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity*, to be avoided if compatible with national honor." Such words, coming from such a man, are indeed "apples of gold in baskets of silver;" they penetrate the heart of the people and incorporate themselves with the substance of national sentiment. General Taylor, like the Father of his country, will ever remain a tower of strength to the lovers of peace.

I should feel that I was guilty of serious wrong to this solemn occasion and to him, whose death we deplore, if I were to omit all mention of his ardent devotion to the Union and to those great principles of constitutional law, freedom and justice, on which it reposes. Gen. Taylor was thoroughly imbued with the patriotic spirit, the elevation above local, sectional and party prejudices, the brotherly-kindness and charity, which become an American citizen. There is nothing in his military career, nothing in his personal history, nothing in his conduct as Executive of the nation, which casts the slightest shadow upon the sincerity, purity and depth of his attachment to his country, the whole country, North, South, East and West alike. Although assuming the reins of government at a moment when the spirit of sectional strife and discord was raging with unprecedented fury from one end of the land to the other; when the ominous notes of disunion and civil war

were heard in both Houses of Congress, and re-echoed, loud and fierce, from North and South; when some of his own professed friends, finding they could not use, were beginning to forsake him, still he stood unmoved, faithful to his country and the constitution he had sworn to support.

> "Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
> His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal;
> Nor number, nor example, with him wrought
> To swerve from Truth, or change his constant mind."

The soul of George Washington, his great model, did not glow with a purer, wiser, or more steadfast patriotism. How gladly, with what a quiet exultation would he have entered the flames and offered himself up a martyr to the peace, harmony and glory of his country!

Her enemies, whether abroad or at home, quailed at the mention of *his* name; they knew that while he was the chieftain of the Republic, it would suffer no foreign injustice and no domestic treachery. There was not a wisher or plotter of disunion in the land, who did not draw an easier breath, when he heard that the man whom the people delighted to honor, was no more!

Fellow citizens: ought not the death of such a man at such a time, to teach us a deeper lesson of fidelity and devotion to our country, our whole, our magnificent, our Heaven-favored country? Who can tell but that one purpose of that Divine Providence, which governs the world and "in ways various, or might I say, *contrarious?*" accomplishes its chosen

ends, who can tell but that one design of the Almighty in suddenly snatching from us our head and chief is to awe the nation into a better frame, into a more considerate, tolerant, fraternal temper, and thus to prepare the way for a speedy, righteous and happy adjustment of the difficulties, which threaten our life.

And why should not such a spirit animate every American citizen? Why can we not dwell together as Brethren? Is the land too strait for us all? or are we of the North tired of companionship with a people from whose loins have sprung Washington, and Madison, and Marshall, and Taylor? or are they of the South weary of sharing with us the fame of Franklin, Adams, John Jay, Greene and their immortal compeers?

There are some, I know, who talk lightly of the consequences which would follow the destruction of our National Union. But I cannot; I believe it would be the debasement and ruin of our national life, of the central, supporting principle of our strength and glory as a free people. It is my sincere conviction that the dissolution of the Union with civil and servile wars dogging after, would be a calamity second only to the expulsion of Christian Religion from this continent. If we speak of such an event without inward terror, we know not what we say!

But I cannot believe such a calamity is in reserve for us. That Almighty and Beneficient Providence, which has, from the first landing of our Fathers, gone before us like "a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night," illustrating our path by such signal

proofs of His favor, surely He will not now forsake the work of His own hands. This majestic Temple of civil and religious Liberty, dedicated to His honor and vocal with His praise, surely He will defend and girt it about with His Omnipotence even "as the mountains are round about Jerusalem!" This asylum for the oppressed in every land, this home for the exile, this house of refuge and prayer for all nations: surely He, who careth for the poor and needy and is the avenger of the oppressed; surely He will cause it to stand fast forever! So may it be! Never may the morning dawn, which shall behold us a divided people! Never may the day arrive when our patriotic affections shall be bounded by Northern or Southern, by Eastern or Western lines!

Thousands and tens of thousands of the children of New England have wandered Southward and built their homes in that sunny clime. There will dwell *their* children and children's children. There sleeps the dust of many a noble son, or brother; of many a lovely daughter, or sister, from the land of the Pilgrims. God forbid the time should ever come when we must travel to a *foreign* land to visit their graves and weep over their precious dust!

In Southern earth lie entombed the mortal remains of Washington. In Southern earth repose the ashes of him, whom we mourn to-day. May we never feel that they are buried among another and strange people!

Thus have I endeavored, fellow-citizens, according to my humble ability, to speak the praise of Zach-

ARY TAYLOR; to show how right and meet it is that we should deplore his loss and do honor to his memory.

And now, brave old man, farewell! Deeply and truly have we loved thee while living; never will we cease to cherish and venerate thy honest name now that thou art dead. Long enough hast thou lived for thyself and thy fame; too soon art thou gone only for thy country, thy family and thy millions of friends! "Thou shalt be hid now from the scourge of the tongue." Envy, detraction and malice cannot reach thee. Thou art planted above injustice. Thou art "come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season." Farewell, hero, patriot, upright man!

> "Thou in our wonder and astonishment
> Hast built thyself a live-long monument.
> And so sepúlchred in such pomp dost lie,
> That kings for such a tomb would wish to die."

Forever be thy noble virtues enshrined in the hearts, forever radiant in the lives of thy countrymen!

And while the great, the wise, the eloquent and the good are passing to dust, do Thou, O King of Nations and Eternal Sovereign of the Universe, still show favor to this land; enclose it from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores with the right arm of Thy strength; put to shame the counsels of its enemies; shine upon it continually with the light of Thy countenance; and conduct it onward and upward to the summit of glory, honor and immortality! Amen!